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ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

FOR THE

Samvat 1997-98 (16th Oct. 1940-15th Oct. 1941).

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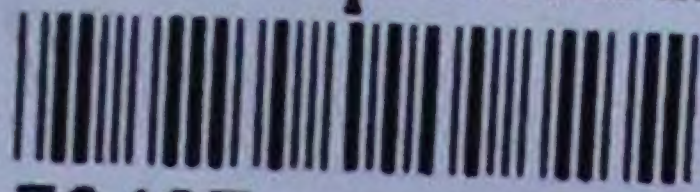
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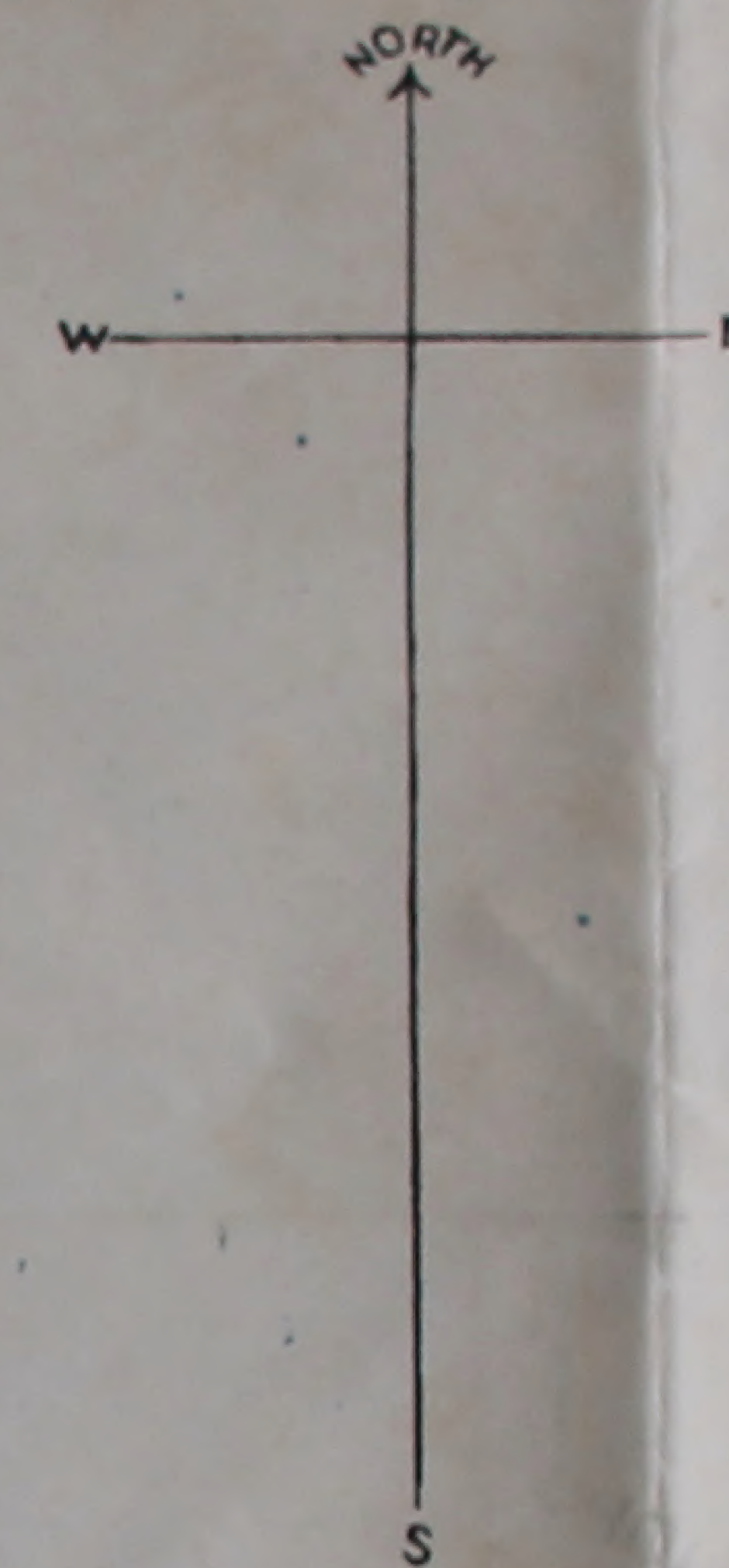
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TERRITORIAL MAP OF THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

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KASHMIR PROVINCE	—
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RIVERS	—
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CANALS IN JAMMU

1. RANBIR CANAL.
2. UJH CANAL.
3. BASANTPUR CANAL.
4. PRATAP CANAL.

CANALS IN KASHMIR

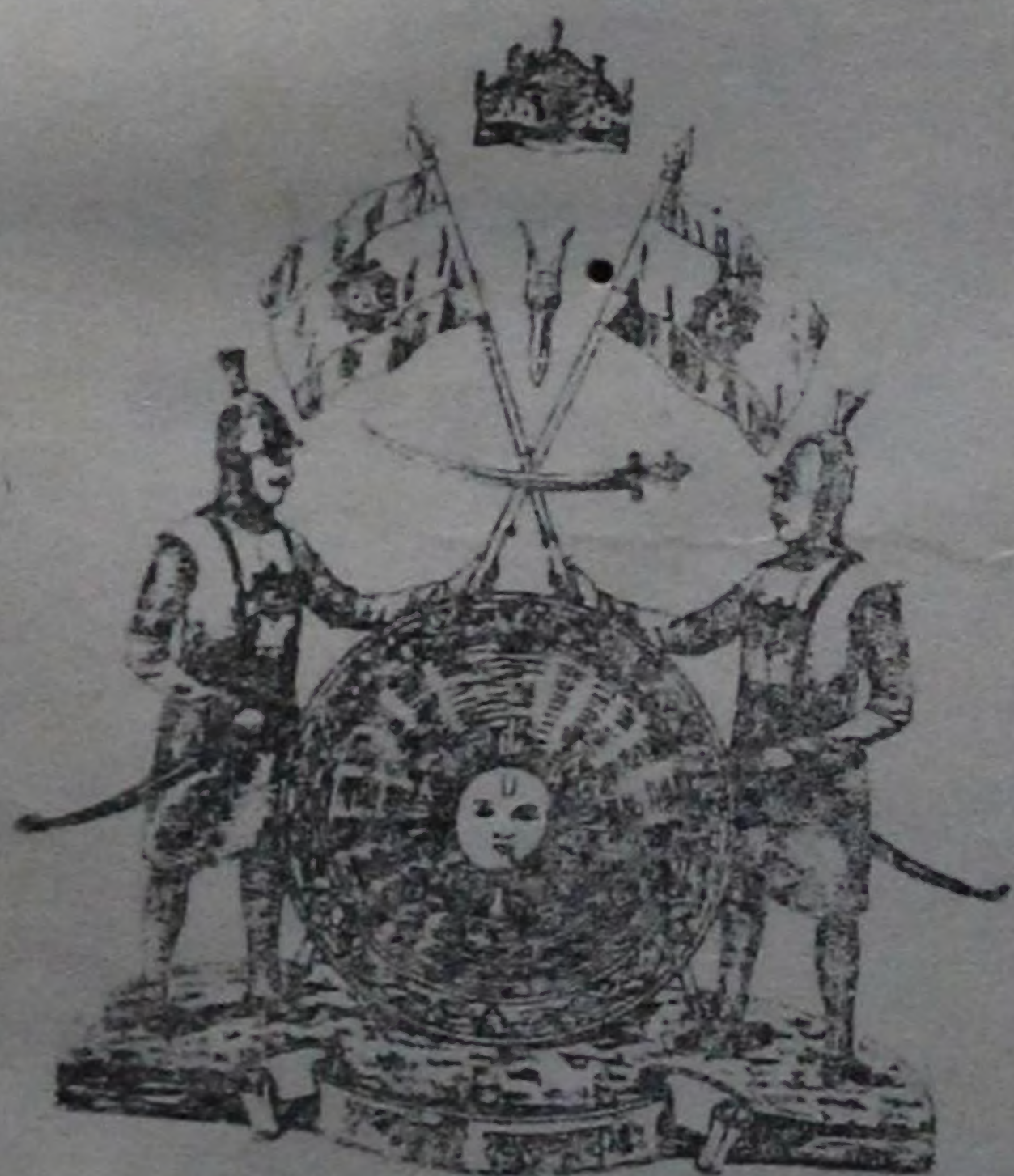
1. MARTAND CANAL.
2. DADI CANAL.
3. NANDI CANAL.
4. ZAINAGIR CANAL.
5. LALKUHL CANAL.

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Printed at the Ranbir Government Press—

1942

State Report

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MAHARAJA.

Lieutenant-General His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj

MAHARAJA SRI HARISINGHJI BAHADUR,

INDAR MAHINDAR, SIPAR-I-SALTANAT-I-INGLISHIA, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D.,

MAHARAJA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

Born : September, 1895.

Ascended Gaddi : September, 1925.

YUVARAJ.

•
Lieutenant

YUVARAJ SRI KARANSINGHJI BAHADUR.

Born : March, 1931.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

SIR N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR,
C. S. I., C. I. E., PRIME MINISTER.

KHAN BAHADUR JAFAR ALI KHAN, M. B. E.,
HOME MINISTER.

SIR PETER H. CLUTTERBUCK, C. I. E.,
DEVELOPMENT MINISTER.

RAI BAHADUR HIMMAT SINGH K. MAHESHWARI,
REVENUE MINISTER.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE ARMY

AND THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF THE NAVY

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PREFATORY NOTE.

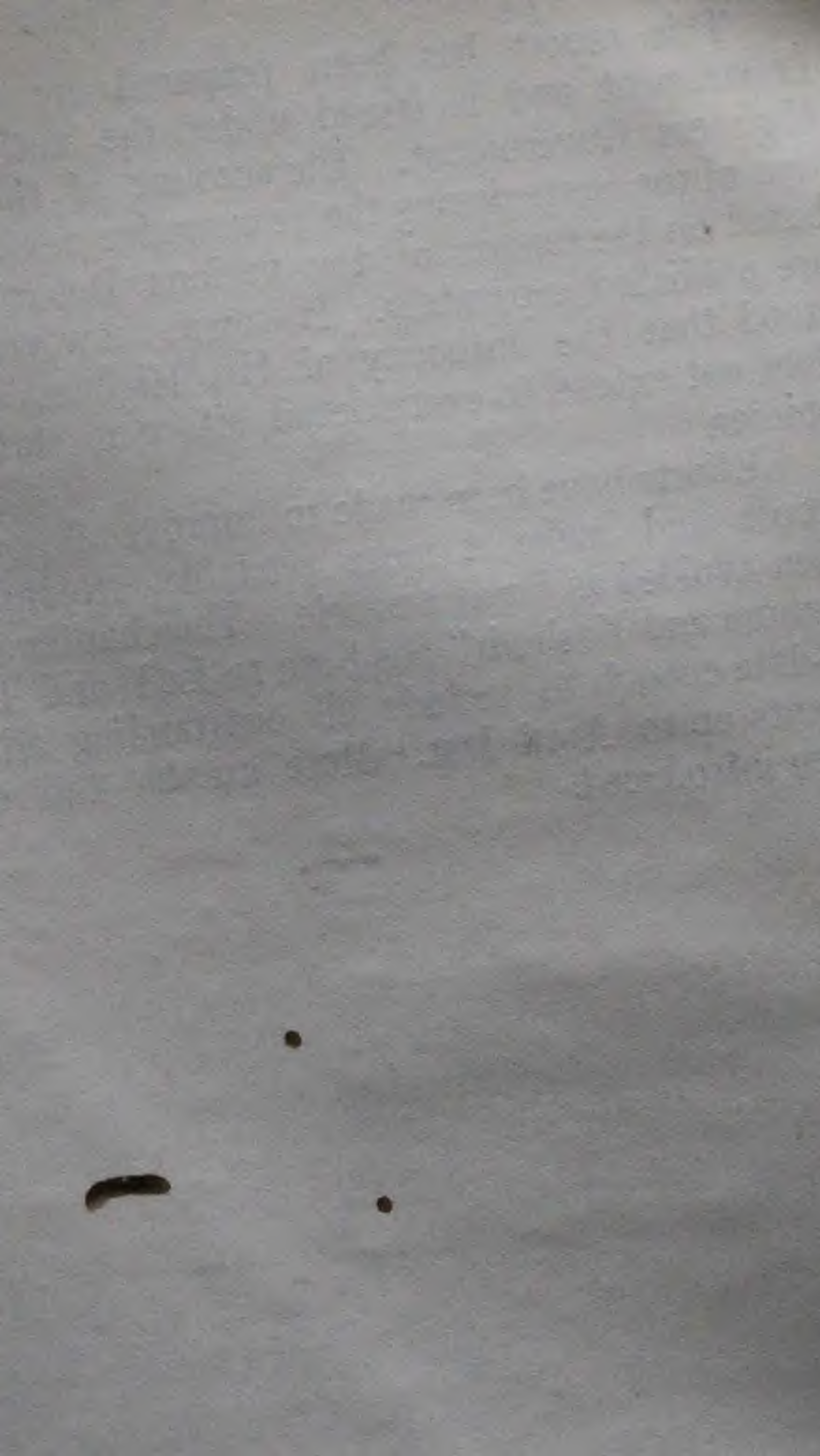
This report has been prepared by the Publicity Department and is issued under the authority of His Highness' Government. The account of the administration of the State during the year under review is mainly based on the reports of the various Departments which are published separately. It must, however, be understood that the authority of His Highness' Government does not extend to every detail, either of statement or of opinion.

Efforts have been made to improve all portions of the report and make it more readable. Reduplication has been avoided as far as possible. The chapter on "Modern Jammu and Kashmir" has been revised and brought up-to-date enough to include all outstanding administrative events up to April last. More graphs and charts have been introduced.

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JAMMU AND KASHMIR IN 1940-41.

(General Summary of the Administration Report for S. 1997-98*).

1. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total receipts during the year S. 1997-98 (16th October 1940 to 15th October 1941) were Rs. 278.31 lakhs against Rs. 257.92 lakhs of the previous year. The major heads of revenue were, Forests (Rs. 65.42 lakhs); Land Revenue (Rs. 65.34 lakhs); Customs (Rs. 63.93 lakhs); Sericulture (Rs. 24.23 lakhs); and P. W. Roads and Buildings (Rs. 13.37 lakhs). The total expenditure was Rs. 285.89 lakhs against Rs. 279.64 lakhs of the previous year. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 35.10 lakhs and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 37.47 lakhs.

2. PRAJA SABHA.

During the year under report, the Praja Sabha held as usual two sessions, (one at Jammu in March-April, 1941 and another at Srinagar in September-October 1941). During the Jammu session, six Government Bills were passed and received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur. Nine new Bills including 4 non-official Bills were introduced. Of the Government Bills, 3 were passed and 2 referred to Select Committees, and of the non-official Bills, 3 were circulated for eliciting public opinion. Five non-official resolutions were accepted. The number of questions admitted and replied to was 784. During the Srinagar session, two Government Bills pending from the Jammu session were passed. Ten new Government Bills were introduced, of which 6 were

* The old financial year of the State covered the 12 months commencing from the 1st day of the seventh month of the Samvat year. The report is, therefore, for the period of 12 months from the 1st Katik of the Samvat year 1997, corresponding to the period: 16th October 1940 to 15th October 1941. The Samvat year has now been adopted as the financial year of the State with effect from the 1st of Baisakh Samvat 1999 (1st April 1942). It is proposed to commence in the next report the second half of Samvat 1998 with Samvat 1999, and thereafter to issue reports annually for each Samvat year.

passed. Of the 6 non-official Bills pending from the previous session, one was passed and 4 were referred to Select Committees. Four fresh non-official Bills were introduced. Of these, 2 were referred to Select Committees, motion for reference of the third to a Select Committee was rejected, and it was decided to circulate the fourth for eliciting public opinion. The number of questions replied to was 700. Of the non-official resolutions, one was passed by the casting vote of the chair. This recommended the appointment of a Committee to suggest a practical scheme for prohibition in the State.

The three-year term of the second Praja Sabha which was due to expire on the 7th September was extended by one year.

3. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The number of courts exercising criminal jurisdiction in the State was 145. The total number of offences was 31,614 involving 55,943 persons; and 26,093 cases involving 45,988 persons were disposed of. The number of criminal appeals disposed of by the High Court and other appellate courts was 1,281 and the number of revisions disposed of 560. The total number of civil suits disposed of was 17,260. These included 6,605 suits under the Agriculturists' Relief Act. The civil appeals and revisions disposed of numbered 1,568.

4. EDUCATION.

An outstanding event of the year was the holding of the annual session of the All-India Educational Conference at Srinagar, which provided educational workers in the State with opportunities for establishing contacts with educationists in other parts of India. The Conference was inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur.

During the year, the number of educational institutions for boys was 1,534 against 1,462 of the previous year; the attendance at these institutions was 96,835 including 59,019 Muslims against 91,583 including 56,297 Muslims of the previous year. The number of students in the two Colleges in the State was 2,363. Out of 352 students sent up for the Degree examinations from the two

Colleges, 167 passed; and out of 618 sent up for the Intermediate examinations, 420 passed. As many as 1,939 candidates appeared in the Matriculation examination from the Government and Aided High schools, and of these 1,245 passed. The number of educational institutions for girls was 2-6 against 236 of the previous year, the attendance at these institutions was 17,251 against 17,009 of the previous year. The number of technical institutions during the year was 8, and the number of students attending these institutions was 402 as against 370 of the previous year. Altogether, therefore, there were under instruction in educational institutions of various kinds in the State, 1,14,488 boys and girls. To these may be added 61,880 adults under instruction in 4,253 adult literacy centres. Adult literacy certificates were granted to 23,109 adults. About 125 more adult libraries were opened during the year and 1,28,170 books were issued on loan from these libraries to literate adults.

5. MEDICAL AID.

The total number of medical institutions wholly maintained by the Government was 93. Besides these, there were 4 aided hospitals and 58 subsidized dispensaries, of which 9 were opened during the year. As many as 17,54,005 outdoor and 10,299 indoor patients were treated in the institutions wholly maintained by the Government. The number of operations performed in these institutions was 79,221, including 3,636 major. Besides, 2,56,440 patients were treated in the subsidized dispensaries and the Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries at Jammu. The number of operations performed in the subsidized dispensaries was 3,501, mostly minor. Venereal dispensaries treated 9,149 out-patients. The number of new cases admitted in the different institutions of the T. B. Department was 362 against 388 of the previous year. Good work was done in the four Mission hospitals in the State, which received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 20,000 from the Government.

6. RURAL WELFARE.

Out of 27 Tehsils of Jammu and Kashmir Provinces, the activities of the Rural Development Department extended

to 24 Tehsils. The number of villages under purview was 2,709, including 871 new ones, in which work was started for the first time during the year under report. In addition to Rs. 1 lakh sanctioned by the Government for financing different rural uplift activities, a provision of Rs. 40,000 for water supply to the *kandi illaqa* in Jammu Province was also operated on by the Department during the year under report. A feature of the village improvement works executed by the Department is the voluntary contribution made by villagers in cash and free labour to the execution of these works. During the year under report, such contributions amounted to Rs. 19,605 against Rs. 16,904 of the previous year. Improvement works were executed in 144 villages and the number of works started was 674. Water was supplied by the construction of wells, improvement of ponds and laying out of pipes from perennial *nallahs*. Installation of hvdrams in certain villages in the *kandi illaqa* was under contemplation. At the end of the year the number of radio sets installed in rural centres was 51 against 38 at the end of the previous year. The number of villages under the jurisdiction of village *Panchayats* was 3,210 against 1,424 of the previous year. The number of judicial cases instituted in *Panchayat* courts was 42,879 against 14,27 of the previous year. The *Panchayats* prepared 20,000 feet of drains, cleaned 624 springs, tanks, wells and ponds and constructed 50 miles of fair-weather roads. As many as 125 *Panchayats* provided first aid and other medical aid to people. The *Panchayats* also established village libraries which were used by a large number of people. The Department maintained a shoe-making school in one village and a knitting school in another. The Village Panchayat (Amendment) Act was passed during the year. The Act extended the sphere of activities of the *Panchayats* and empowered them to levy taxes and tolls.

The number of Co-operative societies was 3,815 against 3,803 of the previous year; the membership was 95,833 against 94,371 of the previous year, and the working capital Rs. 97.47 lakhs against Rs. 95.73 lakhs of the previous year.

The Agriculture Department distributed 1,754 maunds of improved agricultural seeds and 18 maunds of improved vegetable seeds. New experiments on a variety of seeds were carried on. The total number of plants issued during

the year under report was 1,28,936. As many as 9,97,459 trees and plants were sprayed in the Government and private orchards.

There was considerable expansion in the activities of the Civil Veterinary Department. A building for the Veterinary Hospital at Srinagar at a cost of Rs. 40,000 was under construction. Two new dispensaries were opened during the year, which brought the total number at the close of the year to 32. Goat Tissue vaccine was produced in the Srinagar Laboratory and tried in the field with satisfactory results. Under a 5-year plan of work for improvement of cattle-breeding, a third contingent of 32 improved bulls of *Dhani* and *Sindhi* breeds was purchased and distributed in suitable centres. The number of cattle-breeding centres rose from 87 to 118. The livestock of the Cattle Breeding Farms of Jammu and Kashmir consisted of 9 bulls, 7 bullocks, 50 cows and 83 calves. A scheme for improvement of Horse and Mule Breeding was under consideration, and during the year, 6 stables were maintained for the purpose. Three livestock shows were held during the year.

7. PUBLIC WORKS.

The main building of the Shri Maharaja Gulabsingh Hospital, Jammu, was completed during the year. The construction of the Maharaja Harisingh Hospital, Srinagar, and the combined general and Zenana hospital at Mirpur remained in progress. The main building of the Drug Research Laboratory at Jammu was completed. The dispensaries at Shopian, Pulwama, Tral, Kulgam and Akhnoor were completed during the year, and the construction of the dispensary at Banihal was nearing completion. The Police station at Kahna Chak started in the previous year was completed. Twenty new stalls were constructed in the Exhibition grounds at Srinagar. The construction of a waiting room for the convenience of visitors and traders at the customs post at Jammu Tawi, remained in progress. An estimate of Rs. 37,500 was sanctioned for the construction of Basic school buildings and some of the buildings were started during the year.

The Banihal Road and the Jhelum Valley Road were maintained in a good state of repairs and an expenditure of nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs was incurred on them. The work of

cutting bad curves and reducing the distance between Jammu and Srinagar remained in progress. The construction of the fair-weather motor road from Batote to Bhadarwah was completed, and the construction of a number of other important roads was in progress. Five bridges were constructed or re-constructed during the year and the construction of three more was in progress. Pipe lines in Srinagar were extended. The area irrigated during the year by the 10 canals maintained by the Government was 1,61,219 acres.

8. FORESTS.

The total area under Forests during the year under report was 10,165.27 square miles. During the year, natural regeneration was supplemented by artificial regeneration throughout the State. Over 216.13 lakhs cubic feet of timber and 13.24 lakhs cubic feet of firewood were extracted by purchasers, and 0.21 lakhs cubic feet of timber and 0.03 lakhs cubic feet of firewood were extracted departmentally. About 78.56 lakhs cubic feet of timber, 452 maunds of *Kuth* and 5,167 maunds of other minor forest products and 4,30,474 bamboos were exported to British India. The total quantity of drift timber and firewood collected during the year was 1.21 lakhs of cubic feet, and a revenue of Rs. 89,000 was derived out of it. Over 18.30 lakhs cubic feet of timber was granted on concession rates and 1.92 lakhs cubic feet of timber and 191.86 lakhs cubic feet of firewood were granted free. A sum of Rs. 6,20,987 was realized from the sale of rifle half-wroughts. The financial result of the working of the Department during the year showed a surplus of Rs. 48.04 lakhs. Owing to the war, good prices were obtained for the forest products exported outside the State and the demand for timber showed an upward trend.

9. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

The total value of the trade of the State, exclusive of imports and exports of treasure, amounted to Rs. 511.71 lakhs. The chief articles of export were wool and woollens (Rs. 34.64 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (Rs. 23.57 lakhs), silk raw and cocoons (Rs. 11.88 lakhs).

There was a marked improvement in the silk market during the year. The demand was so great that the factories found it difficult to cope with it. New avenues for absorbing the products were discovered, and special measures were taken to avail of all opportunities to push forward the sales.

The products of the Sri Karan Singh Woollen Mills were in great demand and the mills had to work in double shifts. The Jammu Tannery did good business and showed some profit. The Kashmir Pharmaceutical Works after making a success of Santonine manufacture standardized several other articles. It started a Bonded Laboratory, in which tincture and other extracts are prepared. The average daily production of the Kashmir Match Factory was 24 gross boxes. The Kashmir Indianite Factory under its new management produced 15 lakhs square feet of Indianite slabs. The Jammu Rosin and Turpentine Factory had a year of considerable activity. Pyrethrum cultivation received increased attention during the year. The Kashmir Willows opened a branch at Miransahib, and cricket bats worth Rs. 51,701 were sold during the year. The factory also received orders for other articles valuing Rs. 75,000. Preliminaries for starting a Government Drug Factory were completed. The Government Sheep Breeding and Research Farm made steady progress. The output of wool during the year was double that of the previous year. Six firms were engaged in the manufacture of shovels and employed 400 labourers. A flour mill, the Uttam Flour Mills Ltd., with a daily grinding capacity of 500 maunds was opened in Jammu during the year under report. There were five leading carpet manufacturing firms in the State, besides a large number of cottage workers engaged in the industry. But on the whole, the industry suffered a setback owing to the war. Handloom weaving which occupies a very prominent position among the cottage industries of the State had a prosperous year. Khaki drill cloth was produced in the State during the year for the first time. There was general improvement in the design and quality of woollen fabrics. The hosiery industry did well. Gabbas worth about Rs. 1 lakh and papier-mache articles worth about Rs. 2 lakhs were produced. Gabbas are being turned out in better designs, under the guidance of the Department of Industries, and their market has, therefore, improved. The demand for

local silver-ware far exceeded the supply. Furniture-making and wicker-work industry showed good progress. Brass and metal-ware industry, pottery, soap-making and oil-milling continued to meet local demands. Glue manufacture and toy ballcon making were under consideration. The Government also sanctioned schemes for the working of a number of minerals in the State on a small scale. Tanning received the particular attention of the Government, and steps have been taken to produce skilled tanners for cottage work. The Cottage Tannery and School at Shalteng in Kashmir undertook the currying of sheep skin for the Navy Skin Jackets League. Bee-keeping made good progress, and the Government continued to give assistance to the industry and train young men in bee-keeping.

The 12th Jammu and Kashmir Exhibition was opened on the 27th October 1941. The exhibition had a number of attractions, introduced for the first time during the year under report. The sales were encouraging and surpassed previous records. An Industrial Museum and Sales Emporium and a Central market were opened at Srinagar in the Exhibition grounds during the year, and these attracted large numbers of people.

10. MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWN AND VILLAGE AREAS.

There were during the year 2 Municipalities, one at Srinagar and another at Jammu, 25 Town Areas and 65 Village Areas. The total expenditure of the Srinagar Committee was Rs. 4 lakhs and of the Jammu Committee Rs. 1.44 lakhs. The income of the Town Areas amounted to Rs. 2,07,108 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,85,950. Schemes for local improvements, conservancy and water supply in village areas were financed out of the Sanitation Cess Fund.

11. TOURISM.

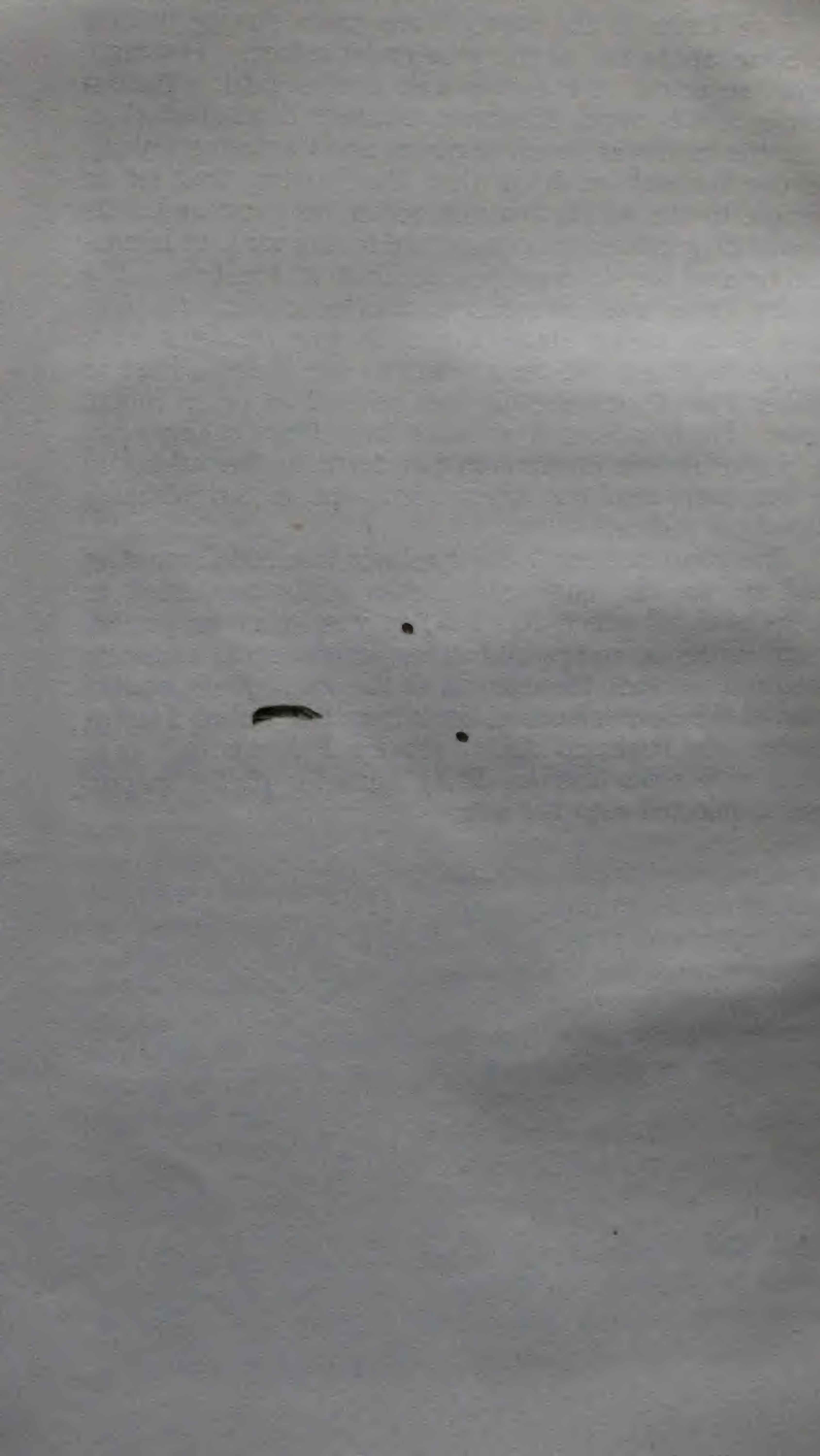
The number of visitors to Kashmir was 29,602. Further facilities were provided for visitors. A number of works was executed for making tourists' resorts more attractive and accessible.

12. WAR EFFORT.

Five Units of the State Forces were serving outside the State at the end of the year under report. The State forces acquitted themselves well in the field. The 1st Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery distinguished itself in the battles at Keran (Eritrea) and Damascus (Syria), and one General reported that the Battery had set an example to the whole Division under his command. Its Commanding Officer was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel for distinguished conduct in the field. The Military Cross was awarded to another officer, the first officer of the Indian States' Forces to gain the distinction.

His Highness left on a visit to the Middle East in October 1941 to inspect his own as well as other Indian troops. He broadcast a message from there calling upon the people in this country to put forth further efforts in the war and inspiring them with hope in the ultimate triumph of justice.

The contributions to the Kashmir War Aid Committee Fund up to the end of October 1941 amounted to Rs. 3,47,415, of which Rs. 2,21,644 was spent on providing amenities to troops and other activities calculated to contribute towards the winning of the war. A substantial share of these contributions came from the ~~Ruling~~ Ruling Family. Besides, His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur has been giving large sums from his Privy Purse for particular purposes connected with the war.



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JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
FOR

*S. 1997-98 * (16th Oct. 1940 to 15th Oct. 1941).*

PART I.

General.

CHAPTER 1.—PHYSICAL.

Area.—The total area of Jammu and Kashmir State is 84 471 square miles. It lies between 32°-17' and 36°-58' North Latitude and 73°-26' and 80°-30' East Longitude and is the largest State in India. It is larger than Hyderabad, about as large as Mysore, Bikaner, Gwalior and Baroda put together, and two thirds the size of the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

Boundaries.—On the north it is bounded by Chinese and Russian Turkistan, on the east by Chinese Tibet, on the south by the Punjab and on the west by the North-western Frontier Province. The territories of three powers, *viz.* Britain, China and Russia, and of the independent kingdom of Afghanistan meet on the northern borders of the State.

*The old financial year of the State covered the 12 months commencing from the 1st day of the seventh month of the Samvat year. The report is, therefore, for the period of 12 months from the 1st Katik of the Samvat year 1937 corresponding to the period 16th October 1940 to 15th October 1941. The Samvat year has now been adopted as the financial year of the State, with effect from the 1st of Baisakh Samvat 1939 (13th April 1942). It is proposed to combine in the next report the 2nd half of Samvat 1938 with Samvat 1939, and thereafter to issue reports annually for each Samvat year.

Physical features.—In addition to a small strip of land along the borders of Jammu, which is a continuation of the great plain of the Punjab, and a bleak tract adjoining the Karakorum Mountains, the territories of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir include valleys formed by the Chenab and the Jhelum and the middle reaches of the Indus.

Geographical divisions.—The generally accepted geographical divisions of the territories are as follows:—

1. The Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract, consisting of the plain contiguous to the Punjab and broken *kandi* country skirting the Himalayan ranges. The rivers Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum and several perennial streams flow through the southern plain area, which borders upon several Punjab districts. Rice, wheat, maize, and other crops are grown in this area. Canals drawn from the big rivers and small village streams are the main sources of irrigation. The northern portion of the region called *kandi* has an altitude of 1,100 to 1,200 feet. Its soil is stony and sandy and cultivation depends mainly on seasonal rainfall. The area of this division is 2,606 square miles. The provisional figure of population at the census of 1941 was 8,14,733.

2. The ~~Outer~~ Hills, consisting of the comparatively low hills to the south of the mountain ranges. This division comprises the whole area covered by the ranges of low hills to the south of the Pir Panjal mountains, which divide the two provinces of Jammu and Kashmir, one from the other. The altitude of the greater part of this belt varies from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, though the hills in Bhadarwah reach heights of over 5,000 feet. On the lower levels, and stretched between the hills are patches of cultivated lands or stunted forests. The higher elevations are covered with pine and *deodar* forests. Much of the mineral wealth of the State lies buried in this part of the country, particularly in and near Reasi. The cultivation is greatly helped by the proximity of the Pir Panjal mountains, whose tremendous altitude causes the moisture-bearing winds to deposit most of their aqueous vapours in this part of the country. Rice and wheat are grown in some parts, while maize is the staple food. The area of this division is 9,795 square miles; the provisional figure of population at the census of 1941 was 11,86,824.

3. The Jhelum Valley, consisting of the valleys that drain into the Jhelum and the Kishanganga rivers. The mountains enclosing this tract have an average altitude of 8,000 to 10,000 feet, though many of the peaks reach 14,000 to 15,000 feet. Water for irrigation is supplied by the perennial streams, which have their sources in the surrounding snow-clad mountains. The Jhelum valley situated at over 5,000 feet above the sea level, and the beautiful lateral valleys of the Sindh and the Liddar (the three together forming the famous Kashmir Valley) and the hilly tract of Muzaffarabad are included in this division. The Kashmir Valley is fertile and yields abundant harvests of rice. Fruits of various kinds are produced. Wheat and maize are grown. In Muzaffarabad District, agriculture is precarious and the cultivated area is small. The area of the division is 8,539 square miles; the provisional figure of population at the census of 1941 was 17,28,686.

4. The Tibetan and Semi-Tibetan Tract, consisting of the middle reaches of the Indus. The river has its source in Lake Manasarovar in Tibet and traverses the whole of this division running from south-east up to the bend round Nanga Parbat, where it assumes a south-westerly course. The mountains in the north stretch up to the Pamirs, and reach great heights: one of the peaks, Mt. Godwin Austin, 28,265 feet above the sea level, is the second highest peak in the world. The Himalayan ranges north and south of the Indus have been described as the "Sportsman's Paradise", where ibex, *markhor*, and ovis ammon, besides other big game, are met with. A number of mountaineering expeditions have been to these regions in recent years for exploration. Except in Gilgit, the ranges in this division vary from 17,000 feet to 22,000 feet. The cultivable area in the Ladakh district is very small and the rainfall deficient, and agriculture is carried on by artificial irrigation. *Grim* (a kind of wheat) is the chief crop and is grown even at a height of 15,000 feet. The small tract of Gilgit enjoys good climate and cultivation, and produces wheat and other crops and fruits. The area of the whole division is 63,554 square miles. The population is very sparse—at the census of 1931 the density was 5 persons to a square mile; the provisional figure of total population at the census of 1941 was 3,11,915.

The first two of these divisions form the province of Jammu, the third is Kashmir proper, while the fourth

comprises the district of Gilgit and the Frontier *illagas* of Skardu, Ladakh, and Kargil.

Climate.—The climatic conditions of the country vary from the arctic cold of the Ladakh district to the extreme heat of the Punjab plains.

In the sub-montane and semi-mountainous tract of Jammu Province, tropical heat is experienced. Kashmir enjoys a temperate climate in summer, but is very cold in winter. In the Frontier district, especially in Dras, Zaskar and Rupshu, there prevails extreme cold. The deep narrow valleys between Kashmir and Gilgit are hot and damp. Kishtwar and Badarwah have a more salubrious climate.

Rainfall is scanty in the Frontier *illagas* and the Gilgit district, but in the rest of the State it varies from 30 to 65 inches a year. Reasi and Poonch receive more than 60 inches each annually. The annual rainfall of the Jammu district is nearly 45 inches and that of Kashmir Valley varies from 30 to 35 inches.

Places of interest.—(A) The following are some of the chief places of interest for tourists in Kashmir:—

(1) Srinagar.

Srinagar, the summer capital of the State extends over an area of about 4 miles in length by about 2 miles in width. The river Jhelum winds its way through the thickly populated city situated on its banks. The river in the city is spanned at intervals by several bridges built by different rulers of Kashmir between the 15th and the 18th centuries. Some of these bridges have very recently been reconstructed. Going down the river in a *shikara* (a small boat), one comes across many picturesque sites, including old mosques and temples as well as numerous shops of wood-carvers, silver-smiths, papier-mache manufacturers and dealers in the arts and craftsmanship for which Kashmir is famous. The main streets are all metalled and afford facilities for wheeled traffic through the city. An excellent and abundant supply of pure water is provided for the city by a net work of pipes fed from a reservoir at Harwan, twelve miles away in the mountains. Just above the 6th bridge in the city is situated the Bonded Warehouse of Central Asian traders. Below the bridge has been cons-

tructed a weir or barrage to maintain the level of water in the river during the winter season. Higher up above the first bridge are situated the Civil Lines or residential sections with well-built bungalows and nicely laid out gardens. Nedou's Hotel is centrally situated in the Civil Lines.

The population of Srinagar according to the census of 1941 is about 2,08,000. It should, however, be remembered that during the six months of summer, when visitors flock to Kashmir, the population of Srinagar rises by many thousands.

The Srinagar Club is the centre of amusements and recreation for European visitors and permanent residents. It has six excellent tennis courts as well as a good 18-hole golf course laid out near Nedou's Hotel. Tennis tournaments and many golf competitions are held every year by the Club. The Amar Singh Club consists mostly of Government officers, but it also takes a limited number of visitors as temporary members every season. There are two Cinema Halls, one caters chiefly for Europeans and educated Indians, and the other provides amusement chiefly to Indian audiences.

(2) *Mughal Gardens.*

Chashma Shahi.—About five miles from the Srinagar Civil Lines on the hill-side above Lake Dal, is situated the well-known spring, *Chashma Shahi* or the "Royal Spring". It is famous for its pure, transparent and cold water. The spring is enclosed by a small garden in which the fountains play, fed from the same spring. The garden was laid out by Shah Jahan in 1632 A. D. It commands a beautiful view of Lake Dal and its environments.

Nishat.—Two and a half miles beyond *Chashma Shahi* and right on the edge of Lake Dal lies the famous *Nishat Bagh* or the "Pleasure Garden", which was laid out in the time of Shah Jahan. It is arranged in twelve terraces and its cascades and fountains, flower-beds and lawns, cypress and *chinar* trees heighten the beauty of the prospect presented by the panorama of the lake against the background of imposing and magnificent mountains.

Shalamar.—This garden lies about two miles beyond *Nishat Bagh* on the way to Harwan. It was built by Jahangir for his beloved Nur Jahan, with whom he passed several summers here. The garden has many majestic *chinar* trees and is ornamented with terraces and fountains. On one of the terraces is built a magnificent pavilion of black polished stone closely resembling marble.

Nasim.—This is a fine green plain on the bank of Lake Dal shaded by a wonderful grove of *chinars*. It is an ideal camping ground situated at a distance of 6 miles from Srinagar. Bathing may be enjoyed in ideal surroundings in *Nagin Bagh* which is close by. Sailing boats, bathing boats and motor boats for aqua-planning are available on hire for visitors.

Achhabal.—This garden is situated at a distance of 40 miles from Srinagar from where it can be reached by car in less than two hours. The water which is cold and refreshing gushes out of the foot of the hill, which skirts the garden on the southern side. The garden with its beautiful cascades and fountains was laid out by Jahangir. There is a Trout Hatchery at Achhabal, which is fed by the water of the spring. Outside the garden, there is a small beautiful ground shaded with *chinar* trees. There is also a Rest House, with catering arrangements, situated quite close to the ground.

Vernag.—Another Mughal garden is at Vernag below the beautiful spring there. The place is fifty miles from Srinagar and 6,100 feet above the sea level. It is situated at the foot of the Pir Panjal and has a large spring in an octagonal basin and an arcade built by Jahangir. The limpid water flowing from the spring is one of the principal sources of the river Jhelum.

(3) Hill Stations.

Pahalgam.—This hill station is situated at a distance of about 60 miles from Srinagar at an altitude of about 7,000 feet above the sea level in the heart of the finest side valley of Kashmir, the Liddar Valley. The road to Pahalgam from Srinagar is suitable for motor and lorry traffic during the spring, summer and autumn months. It attracts an increasing number of visitors every summer. It has hotels, post and telegraph offices, a Tehsil office, a

dispensary, a police station and a conservancy staff under a Town Area Committee. It is an important stage in the pilgrimage to the sacred cave of Sri Amarnath which is 27 miles away. The great Kolahoi glacier, another attraction for visitors, is about 22 miles from Pahalgam.

Gulmarg. This far-famed holiday resort is about twenty-eight miles from Srinagar, and 8,700 feet above the sea level. It provides many amenities for visitors. It has a high class hotel, post and telegraph offices, a dispensary, a police station and a Tehsil office. The hill station is placed under a Town Area Committee. A magnificent panorama is unfolded to the view from the circular road, 7 miles long, which commands a view of the Nanga Parbat ranges and the whole of Kashmir Valley. Khilanmarg, which is a favourite place for excursions from Gulmarg, affords a glorious view of Kashmir Valley and its surrounding mountain ranges including Nanga Parbat. It is 1,600 feet higher than Gulmarg and can be reached by a rough pony track through forest area. Towering over Khilanmarg is Affarwat, 14,000 feet above the sea level. It has a picturesque blue lake. One can ride to Khilanmarg and thence climb Affarwat on foot. Gulmarg has been developed as a modern hill station and continues to attract visitors, mostly Europeans, in increasing numbers in the summer. It also attracts ski-ing enthusiasts in December, January and March each winter, when meetings are arranged by the Ski Club of India.

Toshmairan.—This can be reached by three marches from Gulmarg, and is one of the most beautiful *margs* (literally meadows or pasture-lands) of Kashmir. The path is steep, but fit for ponies.

Ganderbal.—This is a small village on the banks of the Sindh river at a distance of 13 miles from Srinagar, and 5,220 feet above the sea level. Visitors generally stay in boats moored along the river. By road it is half an hour's drive from Srinagar. As in Pahalgam and Gulmarg, there are here post and telegraph offices, the Government dispensary and a police station. The Sindh river and its tributaries in Ganderbal supply fish in abundance. Ganderbal is the starting point of excursions to famous places like Sonamarg, Baltal, Zojila mountain, Lake Gangabal and the Harmukh mountains.

Sonamarg.—This glacier valley, 8,750 feet above the sea level, presents one of the finest pieces of scenery in Kashmir and is noted for its bracing climate. Large camping grounds are available in the valley. The famous Sri Amarnath cave and the Kolahoi glacier in the Liddar valley are accessible from this place also. Snow trout are available in the river at Sonamarg.

Gangabal.—This glen is about 11,720 feet above the sea level and contains an attractive lake. On one side of the lake rises the towering peak of Harmukh (16,900 feet). It is a place of pilgrimage for Hindus.

(4) *Lakes*.

Dal.—This beautiful lake is over $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles by over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in size. The back-ground is provided by mountain ranges which rise 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the lake. The water is fresh and abundantly supplied with fish, wild duck and water-fowl. One of the main features of this lake is the famous floating gardens. The lake is a favourite place for the mooring of house-boats. One of the corners of the lake is Gagribal, noted for its very clear water. It is an ideal place for bathing.

Anchar.—This is 5 miles long and 2 miles wide, and extends towards Ganderbal. It is a good place for duck and snipe-shooting in winter months. Lotuses and lilies are to be seen here in profusion in the month of August.

Wular.—This is the largest fresh water lake in India, and is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 5 miles wide. The lake can be reached from Srinagar by river as well as motor road.

Manasbal.—This lake, about 16 miles from Srinagar, is accessible both by road and river, and is considered to be the loveliest of the Kashmir lakes. About 2 miles in diameter, it is surrounded by majestic hills, and its water is blue and clear. The ruins of a fine Mughal garden are situated on one of its banks.

Kaunsarnag.—This is the largest mountain lake in Kashmir. It is situated on the Pir Panjal range, about 13,000 feet above the sea level and is over 2 miles long. It is surrounded by some of the most picturesque of the Himalayan peaks. Three of these peaks, each about 15,500 feet high, tower over this lake which usually remains frozen till the month of June.

Shishanag.—This is a mountain tarn situated at an altitude of 12,000 feet on the pilgrim road to the Sri Amarnath cave.

(5) Ancient Monuments.

Pari Mahal (Palace of fairies).—A massive building, now in ruins, standing on the side of the mountain to the south of Lake Dal: It is said to have been erected in the time of the Mughal emperors for astronomical observations. It has a garden attached to it with 6 terraces. The retaining wall is ornamented with a series of arches. It has a domed ceiling.

Pandrethan.—The temple of Pandrethan is situated about 4 miles away from Srinagar. The pond in which it was erected has been drained and the plinth excavated. The domed roof is a fine piece of sculpture. The temple is about 18 feet square with projecting porticos. It was erected by King Partha in 921 A. D.

Harwan.—Recent excavations have revealed one of the oldest monuments at Harwan, containing the only remains of its kind in India. A temple and some tablets have been unearthed, which date the monument as belonging to the Kushan period, when Kashmir was closely connected with Central Asia. The remains are situated only a few furlongs below the water reservoir at Harwan.

Avantipura.—It is situated on the right bank of the Jhelum at a distance of 18 miles from Srinagar. It was the capital of the famous king, Awanti Varman, who built here two temples of Awanti Swamin and Awanti Sura, one before his accession to the throne and the other subsequently. These temples were dedicated to Vishnu and Shiva. The gateways of both are standing and the conspicuous ruins attract the attention of all visitors to Kashmir, as revealing the old art of carving.

Martand.—The celebrated temple of Martand possesses far more imposing dimensions than any other existing temple. The total length of the temple is 63 feet. The walls are still standing, though the roof has been totally ruined. The pillared quadrangle round the temple is 220 feet by 142 feet. The stones are very finely carved.

Pattan.—This place is situated at a distance of 17 miles from Srinagar. The ruins of two temples are found here. These were erected by Sankaravarman and his

queen Sugandha.

(B) Among the chief places of interest in Jammu Province mention may be made of the following :—

Kishtwar.—This is one of the best places for trekking, and big game is found here abundantly. Forest rest houses and tourists' huts have been constructed at several places for housing facilities of tourists and sportsmen.

Bhadarwah.—It is a small beautiful town, surrounded by hills on all sides, with an altitude of 5,540 feet above the sea level. It is situated at a distance of 42 miles from Batote on the Banihal Cart Road, and a fair-weather motor road from this place to Bhadarwah has been constructed recently. The climate of the place is very cool.

Batote.—This is a hill station on the Banihal Cart Road at an altitude of 5,116 feet above the sea level, and at a distance of 78 miles from Jammu. It has a natural sanatorium surrounded by pine trees.

Kud.—This hill station is situated at an altitude of over 5,700 feet above the sea level on the Banihal Cart Road, at a distance of 66 miles from Jammu. It commands picturesque scenery. During summer months, it is an ideal hill station for the people of Jammu Province and the neighbouring areas in the Punjab.

Sanasar.—Sanasar is a beautiful valley at the top of Batote Range and is a good health-resort. A fair-weather motorable road has recently been constructed from Patni top to provide easy access to this place.

Besides, there are a number of places of pilgrimage both in Jammu and Kashmir, which attract a large number of people. Sri Amarnath cave in Kashmir situated at an altitude of 12,729 feet above the sea level, is an all-India Hindu shrine and attracts pilgrims from places far and near every year. The road from Srinagar to Pahalgam, about 60 miles, is metalled, and thence there is a pony road of about 27 miles to this cave. Sri Vaishno Devi in Reasi Tehsil in Jammu Province, similarly attracts a large number of pilgrims every year. The road is open to motor and lorry traffic as far as Katra, and from that place, the cave can be approached by ponies or mules. Hazratbal, at a distance of about 5 miles from Srinagar, has a shrine of Muslims associated with the holy Prophet. The shrine is approached both by a metalled road and Lake Dal and attracts many Muslim visitors.

The Jammu and Kashmir State provides a vast field for men of different tastes and interests. The holiday-maker finds in Kashmir the chief garden of Asia, with scenery hardly surpassed anywhere else in the world. For the lover of sport, a wide range of game is available. The botanist and the zoologist have here a great wealth of flora and fauna. The lovely glens and the shaded mountain spurs in their picturesque settings provide an inexhaustable theme to the genius of the poet and a background for the contemplation of the philosopher. For the linguist, the State has a variety of dialects belonging to different branches of the human family. For the geologist, it offers an interesting study of soils and rocks with chronological data unobtainable elsewhere in India. For the archaeologist, there are numerous monuments of different ages and traces of cultural influences showing the interplay of civilizations. The scholar has an extensive field for research in systems of philosophy peculiar to Kashmir. The explorer has mysterious lands on the boundaries and the lofty mountains to merit his attention.

Population.—The total population of the State at the census of 1941 was 40,21,616. Excluding the Indus Valley which occupies 63,554 square miles and is very sparsely populated, the mean density per square mile of area was 177.

Muslims formed over 77 per cent. of the total population. The following figures show the distribution of population according to religions:—

Muslims	...	...	...	31,01,247
Hindus	...	...	...	8,09,165
Sikhs	...	...	...	65,903
Buddhists	...	...	...	40,696
Others	...	...	...	4,605

Dialects.—The principal languages spoken in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces are Kashmiri, Dogri, Punjabi, Gojri and Pahari. Bhotia and Shina are spoken in Ladakh and Gilgit. Owing to the existence of natural barriers, such as high and vast mountain ranges severing the Indus Valley from the rest of the country, Bhotia and Shina languages have remained localized within their territorial boundaries and are not understood in other parts of the country.

Land Tenures.—Prior to 1933, land in Kashmir Province and in the Frontier districts was held by *zamindars* either in "*Haq-i-Assami*" or as Tenants-at-will and in some cases also as Occupancy tenants. Under *Haq-i-Assami*, all the land was owned by the State, the actual holders or *assamis* had the right of occupancy as against the State as long as they paid the dues, but had no right of alienation by sale or mortgage.

Transfers were, however, permitted within the municipal limits of Srinagar and in Anantnag, Shopian, Bijbihara, Pampore, Sopore, Baramulla and Muzaffarabad towns.

Tenants-at-will held land subject to the will of the proprietor, who could eject them at any time. In Kashmir, tenants-at-will included a large number of *zamindars* who had been found in 1924 to have encroached on huge *khalsa* areas and to have brought them under cultivation. Occupancy tenants had the right of occupancy of land under a proprietor or an *assami*. They could not be ejected without special reasons, nor could rent on the land be altered at the will of the landlord. Their right was hereditary, and could be sold with the permission of the landlord.

Occupancy tenants were of two kinds, viz. (1) those who held land direct from a land-holder or the State, and (2) those who held land under occupancy tenants of class (1). In Kashmir, occupancy tenants consisted mainly of tenants who held land at the first Settlement, and had since been declared by a competent court to be such. They were granted *assami* rights in subsequent Settlements.

In Ramnagar, Basohli and Mirpur Tehsils of Jammu Province also, almost all lands were owned by the State, but the land-holders were *malguzars*. They enjoyed the right of selling and mortgaging land. In other parts of Jammu Province, some of the lands were held by the Government, and there were numerous occupancy tenants in addition to tenants-at-will. The remaining lands in which the people enjoyed proprietary rights were parcelled out for cultivation to tenants, who had either occupancy rights, or rights of tenants-at-will.

In 1933, His Highness was pleased to grant proprietary rights to *assamis* in Kashmir Province and the

Frontier district as well as to occupancy tenants in Jammu Province, in order to create in them a greater sense of self-respect and self-reliance. The payment of *nazarana* was waived, as a matter of grace. In order, however, to check alienations in favour of non-agricultural classes, the Land Alienation Act and the Right of Prior Purchase Act were enacted, and alienation of land by the landholder beyond one-fourth of his holding was prohibited for the first 10 years. The Land Alienation Act has not yet been extended to the Frontier district, and the sale or mortgage of land is not permitted there.

No occupancy tenants under the Government exist in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces now. But such tenants exist in the Frontier district, where the *zamindars* were previously allowed to break waste lands up to 20 kanals in each individual case. On the recommendation of the Glancy Commission, this limit was removed. Further, lands brought under cultivation prior to S. 1990-91 (October-November 1933) were ordered to be shown as lands held under proprietary rights, and lands brought under cultivation subsequent to that date to be shown as lands held under occupancy rights of the cultivators. The *zamindars* of the Frontier district are thus the only occupancy tenants directly under the Government at present.

Settlement.—The assessment of land revenue, though one of the many functions of the Settlement Department, was perhaps the most important. The standard for fixing revenue in places where the Government did not enjoy proprietary rights was the same as in the Punjab, namely "half net assets" or half the profits of the proprietor from land cultivated by tenants-at-will. To arrive at the percentage represented by "half net assets," some deductions were made from the gross produce, 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. altogether, on account of customary payments from the common harvest heap before division. This left the divisible produce at about 90 per cent. At the prevailing rent-rate of half the produce, the net profits of the proprietors would be 45 per cent. of the gross produce, which could leave the share of the State at 22½ per cent. Where cash rents were common, which was seldom the case, another set of "half net assets" was obtainable by the simple process of dividing by two the average net cash rent per acre of a given class of land.

Where the State held proprietary rights in all land, as in Kashmir, it was in theory entitled to half the gross produce, which it actually took before the first regular Settlement but this was changed subsequently, and the standard fixed at 30 per cent. of the gross produce.

Record-of-Rights.—The "*Misal i-Haqqiyat*" or the Record-of-Rights incorporates in a continuous form all facts relating to each holding and field, and these include, among other things, areas, class of soil, source of irrigation, number and kind of trees rights of holders and tenants, rents, revenue and cesses and statement of special village customs and of rights in irrigation. Details of *jagirs* and other revenue-free grants and genealogical tables of right-holders are also incorporated in the Record-of-Rights. Changes in the Record-of-Rights, in respect of revenue or right-holders, are recorded after every four years in what is known as quadrennial or *Charsala Jamabandi*.

Civil Divisions.—For purposes of civil administration, the State is divided into three parts :—

- (1) the province of Jammu.
- (2) the province of Kashmir, and
- (3) the district of Ladakh.

With the ~~transfer~~ on lease of the Trans-Indus *illaqa* to the Government of India the Cis-Indus area comprising Tehsil Bunji, which was formerly included in the Gilgit district, was amalgamated with the Ladakh district during S 1992-93 (1935-36). It has, however, now been placed under a Revenue Assistant and is included in the province of Kashmir. The heads of the revenue administration in the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir are the two Governors, while the Ladakh district is under a Wazir Wazarat.

Each province is divided into districts called Wazarats and each district is divided into several Tehsils. Some Tehsils also have sub-divisions called Niabats under them. A statement of these divisions is given below :—

Province.	District.	Tehsil.	Niabat.
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Jammu ..	Jammu ...	1. Jammu.	
		2. Samba.	
		3. Akhnoor.	
		4. Ranbirsinghpura.	

Province.	District.	Tehsil.	Niabat.
Jammu ...	Mirpur ...	1. Mirpur 2. Bhimber. 3. Kotli.	... Naushera.
	Udhampur...	1. Udhampur. 2. Ramban. 3. Ramnagar. 4. Bhadarwah. 5. Kishtwar.	
	Reasi ...	1. Reasi 2. Rajouri.	... Gulabgarh.
	Kathua ...	1. Kathua. 2. Jasmergarh. 3. Basohli.	
Kashmir	Anantnag	1. Anantnag. 2. Kulgam. 3. Awantipura. 4. Srinagar.	
	Baramulla	1. Baramulla. 2. Sripratapsinghpura. 3. Uttarmachhipura	{ Gurez. Sopore.
	Muzaffarabad.	1. Muzaffarabad. 2. Uri. 3. Karnah.	
	Astore ...	(Under a Revenue Assistant).	Bunji.
	Ladakh ...	1. Ladakh. 2. Kargil. 3. Skardu.	

CHAPTER II.—HISTORICAL.

Past History.—Kashmir is the only region of India which has a connected history of her own dating from the earliest times. Kalhana began his famous book in Sanskrit verse, the *Rajatarangini* (literally "River of Kings"), in the twelfth century A. D. On account of the paucity of historical material relating to the Hindu period of India as a whole, this book has long attracted the attention of historians—European and Indian. The work was continued after Kalhana by other historians and brought down to the conquest of the Valley by Akbar in 1586 A. D. Kashmir was a part of the empire of Asoka. After the commencement of the Christian era, the Valley was invaded by Tartars, and Buddhism became the State religion. In the sixth century A. D., came the white Huns. Hiuen Tsang visited Kashmir in 629-631 A. D. Lalitaditya is the most famous of the later Hindu kings. He is said to have subdued many kings in India in a tour of conquest and then turned his attention to Central Asia and returned victorious from there by way of Tibet after 12 years. It is recorded of him that he was a patron of art and culture and carried out many public works and built many temples. Mahmud of Ghazni attempted to invade Kashmir, but failed to effect entry. Dynastic revolutions followed, and with the propagation of Islam, the Valley passed into the hands of Muslim rulers. The most notable of the Muslim rulers was Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin (1420-70 A. D.) who is said to have introduced papermaking, sericulture and shawl-manufacture in Kashmir. He was generous and brave and earned the good will of the Hindus, who had been persecuted by his predecessor, Sultan Sikandar, known as "*Butshikan*" or Iconoclast. He encouraged letters, fine arts and polytechnics. Akbar conquered Kashmir in 1586. Jahangir and Shah Jahan were very fond of Kashmir, built stately houses there, planted *chinars* and laid out various pleasure gardens round Lake Dal and elsewhere. In 1750 A. D. Ahmed Shah Abdali invaded Kashmir and occupied it. The Afghan rule that came in his wake was harsh, and in 1819 a few of the persecuted people called Maharaja Ranjit Singh to their rescue. The Maharaja sent Raja Gulab Singh, the founder of the present ruling dynasty of Jammu and Kashmir State and another trusted

lieutenant in command of his troops. The Afghan Governor was defeated. From 1819 to 1846 A. D. Kashmir was under the Sikhs. In 1842, when a rising took place in the province, Raja Gulab Singh was sent to deal with it. He put down the insurrection and after appointing a Governor of his own, left to return, only a few years later, as the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

Present Ruling Dynasty.—The present ruling dynasty of the State is an offshoot of the princely house which ruled over Jammu till the annexation of that principality by the Sikh Government of Lahore. What is now the province of Jammu was really a congeries of small principalities. The princes of this territory generally recognized the supremacy of the Rajas of Jammu. Bhimber and Rajouri which were on the Mughal road to Kashmir were more directly under the domination of the Mughal Government until annexed by the Sikhs.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, Raja Ranjit Dev whose capital was at Jammu, achieved great power and welded together most of the principalities round and near Jammu into one kingdom of which he was the ruler. Soon after his death in 1781, the destinies of his house and country became involved in the political currents which pervaded the Punjab ~~at the time~~ and which culminated in the establishment of the Sikh rule in that country. Jammu and other principalities of the neighbourhood became a part of the Sikh State. The subsequent history of these principalities and their unification is the story of the career of Raja Gulab Singh. He joined Maharaja Ranjit Singh's service about 1812 and so rapidly achieved distinction that he was created Raja of Jammu in 1819. Thereafter Raja Gulab Singh entered upon a policy of consolidating and expanding his power; and annexed, one after the other, the principalities situated between Kashmir Valley and Jammu. He conquered Ladakh and Baltistan between 1835 and 1840. As early as 1831, M. Jocquemont, a French traveller, had written of Raja Gulab Singh: "After Ranjit Singh he is the greatest lord in the Punjab".

At the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1839, Raja Gulab Singh was one of the most important figures in the Punjab. But the Government of Lahore became weak by internecine quarrels and by factious rivalries. In 1841, the British Army suffered reverses in Afghanistan

and Raja Gulab Singh was deputed to help them. It was then that the seeds of future friendship between the Dogra potentate and the British power were sown. Early in 1846, Raja Gulab Singh was installed as Prime Minister of the Punjab State. But the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej against his advice and the battle of Subraon went against them. He had now to perform the delicate task of negotiating a treaty. The Treaty of Lahore was signed on the 9th March 1846, and among other things, provided for the independent sovereignty of Raja Gulab Singh in such territories and districts in the hills "as may be made over to the said Raja by separate agreement between himself and the British Government with dependencies thereof, which may have been in the Raja's possession since the time of Maharaja Kharak Singh". On the 16th of March 1846 was signed the Treaty of Amritsar. Under this treaty, the British recognized him as Maharaja.

The Treaty of 1846 transferred Hazara, among other areas, to the Maharaja. But to make his State more compact, he obtained shortly afterwards Mandir, Dadhi, Kathua and Suchetgarh in exchange for Hazara. For similar reasons, the boundary was further altered in 1847. Under the treaty, Poonch had also passed to Maharaja Gulab Singh. He conferred the principality on Raja Jawahir Singh, a son of Raja Dhyan Singh, his brother, with the status of a feudatory. In 1859 it passed to Raja Jawahir Singh's younger brother, Raja Moti Singh, whose descendant is the present *Ilalaqadar*.

The earliest historical notice of Ladakh is of the Chinese pilgrim, Fa Hian, who visited Ladakh in 400 A. D. In very early times, it owed temporal and spiritual allegiance to Chinese Tibet. About 1687 A. D., it came under the nominal sway of the Mughal Emperor, but it was really in 1834 that Ladakh lost its independence for the first time in history. In that year, the arms of Gulab Singh turned towards the eastern frontier, and it was conquered through the heroism of the famous General Wazir Zorawar. In 1841, Wazir Zorawar undertook the conquest of the central Tibetan province, which no Indian soldier in India's long history had dreamt of before. He actually advanced up the Indus into the district of Manasarowar overrunning the country. A force from Lhasa, however, approached the invading army and on the 12th December, Zorawar was, wounded and died on the

battlefield. This changed the course of subsequent events and Gulab Singh's army had to withdraw. Regarding this battle, Alexander Cunningham says in his book on Ladakh (London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1854) :—"The Indian soldiers fought under very great disadvantages. The battlefield was upwards of 15,000 feet above the sea and the time mid-winter, when even during the day the temperature never rises above the freezing point and the intense cold of night can only be borne by people well covered with sheep skins and surrounded by fires".

The history of Baltistan is obscure, but its chiefs had made themselves felt as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century, when they overran Ladakh. It seems to have been independent till its annexation by Raja Gulab Singh.

Gilgit was ruled at the beginning of the 19th century by independent Rajas. During the thirty years preceding the advent of the Dogras, several dynastic revolutions took place, in which the chiefs of Yasin, Punial and Nagar took part. In 1841, Gauhar Rahman, the eldest son of the chief of Yasin occupied Gilgit after killing its ruler. At this stage, the Sikh State intervened and sent Syed Nathu Shah to subjugate Gilgit. Syed Nathu Shah succeeded in subjugating the country. After the Treaty of Amritsar in 1846, he transferred his services to Gulab Singh, who entrusted him with the government of Gilgit which he knew so well.

It will thus be seen that Jammu, Kashmir, Poonch, Ladakh, Baltistan and Gilgit had all along been under numerous dynastic rules before the advent of the Dogras. The Jammu and Kashmir State as it exists today is, therefore, the creation of Maharaja Gulab Singh. Mr. K. M. Pannikar says in book : *Gulab Singh : Founder of Kashmir* (London: Martin Hopkinson, 1930):—"In a century barren of historical achievement in India, Gulab Singh stands out as a solitary figure of political eminence.....He is the only ruler in India's long history who could be said to have extended the geographical boundaries of India.....No previous Indian ruler, not even Samadra Gupta or Akbar, had ever dreamt of invading Tibet ; and though Zorawar, who ventured too far, paid the penalty for his adventure, the Maharaja's forces routed the Tibetan army and extended the border of India to the other side of the Himalayas".

THE FIRST THREE MAHARAJAS.

Maharaja Gulab Singh (1846-57).—Before giving an account of the progress of the State under the Dogra rule, we may pause to consider the condition of Kashmir under the Afghans and the Sikhs. A brief reference has already been made to the period of the Sultans of Kashmir. The rule of the Mughals was on the whole a period of prosperity for Kashmir. Bernier, who accompanied the emperor Aurangzeb to Kashmir, during the early years of his reign, was very well impressed with what he saw. He was struck with the charms of "Cachemire, the Paradise of Indies" and particularly the beauty and grandeur of the mountain glens, flowing waters, along the Mughal route and of gardens like Achhabal. In his book, he made special mention of the industrious habits of the people and the huge outturn of shawls, for which the valley was then famous. But in the wake of the Afghan onslaught, followed religious persecution, rapine and devastation. The brief rule of the Sikhs was no better and did not improve the condition of the cultivators in any way. Conditions were unsettled, and the Sikh Governors had neither the time nor the inclination to effect any lasting improvement in the administration. Moorcroft, the first Englishman to visit Kashmir, found in 1824 that everywhere the people were in a most abject condition "subjected to every kind of extortion and oppression". According to him "not one-sixteenth of the cultivable area was under cultivation". The taxation was exorbitant and corruption was universal. The Kotwal had to pay 30,000 rupees annually for his appointment, and one can well imagine what the whole administrative system must have been like. Another visitor, Vigne, who came to Kashmir a decade after, draws almost the same picture as Moorcroft and speaks of whole villages thrown out of cultivation.

The Sikh Government took one-half of the *kharif* crop plus four *traks* ($1 \text{ trak} = 5\frac{3}{16}$ seers) per *kharwar* ($1 \text{ kharwar} = 16 \text{ traks} = 83$ seers). The village officials got in addition about a *trak* per *kharwar*. Besides, *nazarana* and other taxes and *tambol* had to be paid to the Government. About two-thirds of the gross produce was appropriated by the State in one form or the other. The collection was made in kind, and the villages were farmed out.

The Government had the monopoly of grain. In such circumstances, pressure had to be exercised on the peasants to keep the land in cultivation. They lived on the margin of sustenance and their condition was little better than that of serfs.

On his assumption of sovereignty, Maharaja Gulab Singh found that there were over 3,000 *jagir* grants in *dharmarth* and numerous other alienations. The last two Sikh Governors had been very lavish in making these grants. Maharaja Gulab Singh instituted an enquiry, which had the effect of setting aside some of the alienations. The Maharaja also did something to alleviate the misery caused by *begar* (a kind of corvee system, that had prevailed from times immemorial). A number of men was determined in each village for *begar*, and every man when on *begar* duty was to be paid a *kharwar* of rice per month and given food. Another reform was the rationing of rice in the Valley.

The shawl industry in Kashmir was so important that a Government department had been maintained for long to deal with it. Maharaja Gulab Singh reorganized the department. Before 1833, the duty on shawls was levied at three annas per rupee of value. Afterwards a tax of Rs. 96 per annum per shop was fixed and extended to one thousand shops. Subsequently, the duty was raised to Rs 120 per shop. The shawl weavers were grossly under-paid. On the 6th June 1847, they struck work; and about 4,000 shawl workers set out for Lahore. The Maharaja promised them redress and recalled them, and in pursuance of this promise, he abolished the system of indenture under which shawl-weavers worked. He further fixed minimum wages for workers, and introduced a system of taxation by which the amount of tax was regulated in accordance with the price of shawls.

Maharaja Gulab Singh was a strong and stern ruler. But as the frontiers of his State were in a disturbed state, most of his energies were spent in consolidating them. He subdued the turbulent tribes on the borders of the State, and established order in his vast territories, which had never been under one ruler before.

In 1851, trouble arose on the Tibetan frontier over the refusal of the *zamindars* of Ladakh to allow full transport to certain trade missions from Tibet. The dispute was, however, settled by an agreement between the

representatives of the Maharaja and the Dalai Lama.

In 1856, the Maharaja's health began to fail. At the outbreak of the Mutiny—in 1857, when he was on his death bed. he called his Council and sent a contingent of 2,000 infantry, 200 cavalry, and 6 guns under the command of his son and heir-apparent, Sri Ranbir Singh Ji. The Maharaja died in August 1857, at the age of 66 before the Mutiny had been finally quelled. For the brave part played by the State forces in putting down the Mutiny, Maharaja Ranbir Singh, who succeeded his father, was offered a Jagir in Oudh, which he declined, declaring that he had acted as a loyal friend and ally of the British.

Maharaja Ranbir Singh (1857-85).—Eleven years of Dogra rule had witnessed the gradual establishment of order in the State. But Maharaja Ranbir Singh's reign was not without military activity, as the frontier tribes still gave trouble and several expeditions had to be sent against them, which resulted in the subjugation of Gilgit and the adjacent territories.

After the termination of the Mutiny, the Maharaja turned his attention towards strengthening his position in Gilgit. In 1860, he sent a force under Colonel Devi Singh, which reduced the fort built by Gauhar Rahman, who had just passed away. Gilgit was re-occupied. The forces then advanced towards Yasin and took it. After the reconquest of Gilgit, Raja Isa Bagdur of Punial, who had incurred the wrath of Gauhar Rahman and sought refuge at the Dogra Court, was re-installed in his old principality. At the time of his re-instalment, he acquired the territory of Ishkoman. In 1863, Yasin was reduced by a force led by Colonel Hoshiara. In 1865, disturbances which originated from Hunza made the occupation of Gilgit difficult again. The ruler of Chitral assisted the insurgents. Reinforcements were sent by the Maharaja and Darel Valley was occupied. The garrison was re-established at Gilgit. In 1867, Punial was invaded by its enemies from Yasin. But relief was sent from Gilgit and order restored. About this time, the valley of Chaprot was occupied by the Hunza ruler. In 1877, the then ruler of Nagar occupied Chaprot and Chalt, and from that day these areas were held by the Nagar and Kashmir troops. In 1876, Yasin, Kuh-Ghizr and Ishkoman were under the rule of Mehtar Pahlwan Bahadur, who belonged to the ruling dynasty of Chitral and professed allegiance

to the Maharaja of Kashmir. But he proved treacherous, and Aman-ul-Mulk was permitted by the Maharaja's Government to incorporate the whole country. He partitioned the districts among Governors, who were given the position of paid Governors under the Maharaja after their severance from Chitral in 1895.

Nevertheless, Maharaja Ranbir Singh was essentially a man of peace and devoted himself to the carrying out of administrative reforms. Administration was re-organized by the constitution of regular departments. Petition-boxes were set up. Many imposts were abolished. The marriage tax was abolished; the tax on shawl manufacturers was reduced. Steps were taken to put down infanticide and kidnapping. Crime and drunkenness were put down with a stern hand. The Maharaja supervised the drilling of soldiers. A large number of schools was opened. A telegraph system and a postal system were established. Attempts were made to introduce a system of revenue assessment. The Maharaja started the cultivation of vines at several places. He placed the industry of sericulture on a firm footing. On the whole trade increased. But the shawl trade received a very serious set-back after the Franco-German war of 1870. Prior to this, fine shawls made in ~~Kashmir~~ and known as Cashmeres were the fashion in aristocratic societies in Europe and were exported in large numbers to the Continent.

The following extract from the Administration Report of the Punjab for 1864-65 will be read with interest :—
 "The reduction of customs effected by His Highness last year has led to a considerable increase in the trade with the adjacent districts in the British territory. The trade with Sialkote is reported to have increased in value from Rs. 1,35,000 to Rs. 1,71,000 per annum, that with Jullundur and Hoshiarpore to have more than doubled. Chiefly in regard to the items of saccharine produce and native cloth, in Gujrat there is said to have been a general increase in the trade with Kashmir. The export of silk from Jhelum is stated to exhibit a similar increase and the value of shawl, wools and saffron imported to the Kangra district, an increase of Rs. 9,000". In 1867, His Highness decided to apply the rate of 5 per cent. charged for goods in transit from the Punjab to Yarkand to all imports from Central Asia to India, of which the bond

was not broken in the State territories. In 1870, a trade treaty was concluded with the British Indian Government. Under its terms, His Highness the Maharaja undertook to forgo all duty on the trade between Central Asia and British India, in return for the same concession made by the Indian Government for goods imported into the State through British India.

Maharaja Ranbir Singh was a great patron of letters and art. He encouraged research and gathered a good library of Sanskrit and Persian manuscripts.

In 1872, there occurred a fierce clash between the Shia and Sunni Muslims in Kashmir. The disturbances were put down and the Maharaja gave Rs. 3 lakhs to the Shias for relief. The great famine of 1877 followed, when owing to excessive rains, much of the harvest was washed away. The misery of the people became unbearable; whole villages were in ruins, fields were deserted and trade became extinct. The calamity marked the end of the old system. During the last five years of Maharaja Ranbir Singh's reign, the assessment of revenue was revised, and the cart road connecting Rawalpindi with Srinagar was commenced.

In 1872, a mixed court of British and State officials was set up for the ~~decision~~ of civil suits between European British subjects and their servants on the one hand and the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja on the other. Political relations between the State and British India were conducted through the Punjab Government up to 1877, when the Officer on Special Duty was placed directly under the Government of India. In the Afghan War of 1878-80, the Maharaja sent a contingent of troops and artillery to assist the British Government.

Maharaja Pratap Singh (1885-1925).—Maharaja Ranbir Singh Ji died in 1885 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Pratap Singh Ji. After the new Maharaja's accession, a British Resident was appointed in place of "Officer on Special Duty". The mixed court appointed in 1872 was abolished, and the Resident and his assistants were invested with powers to dispose of civil suits in which both parties were British subjects, or the defendant was a British subject or an Indian subject of His Majesty. A Council was constituted for the administration of the State with Raja Sir Amar Singh, the Maharaja's younger brother, and two selected officers from the Govern-

ment of India as members. Raja Sir Amar Singh played a very large part in the administration till his death in 1907. He was keenly interested in the development of the country's resources and in the expansion of trade. Another brother of the Maharaja, Raja Ram Singh was for several years the Commander-in-Chief of the State forces.

In 1877, a British Officer had been stationed as Political Agent at Gilgit. He had been withdrawn in 1881, but in 1889 the Agency was re-established. The Agency comprised the Chiefships of Hunza and Nagar and Governorships of Punial, Yasin, Kuh-Ghizr and Ishkoman. Hunza and Nagar, separated from each other by a river, are in the extreme north of the territory. The inhabitants of the former are mostly Maulais and of the latter Shias. In 1885, the Kashmir garrisons at Chaprot and Chalt were attacked. When the British Political Agent, Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagar in 1889 the chiefs made an apparent submission, but they failed to keep the conditions agreed upon. Hostilities broke out, and after some fighting, Hunza and Nagar were occupied by a combined force of the British Indian and the State troops in 1891. The Chief of Nagar was reinstated by His Highness' Government. But the Chief of Hunza fled to Chinese Turkistan, and his half-brother Safdar Khan was installed in his place.

The Sialkot-Jammu Railway was opened to traffic in 1890. The Jhelum Valley Cart Road, 132 miles long, which had been commenced in the time of Maharaja Ranbir Singh Ji, was completed in the early nineties. The part of it between Kohala and Baramulla (98 miles) had been opened in 1889. The road connects Srinagar with Kohala. A bridge at Kohala joins His Highness' territory with British India, and from the bridge runs a 64 miles road through Murree to Rawalpindi. The construction of the Banihal Cart Road is another achievement of the late Maharaja's reign. Its importance lies in the fact that it connects Srinagar, the summer capital of the State with Jammu, the winter capital, which is also a railway station. The two routes together with their branch roads form one of the finest systems of mountain roads in the world.

A few words about the old routes to Kashmir appear to be necessary here. The Murree route from Deval to Baramulla consisted of eleven marches. Deval could be

reached by cart from Rawalpindi. It was usual to take a boat at Baramulla for Srinagar. But even this short journey took more than 24 hours. Then there was the Pir Panjal route. In the reign of Maharaja Kanbir Singh Ji, visitors generally used this way. It had been the favourite route of the Mughal emperors and nobles, and the remnants of the Mughal serais are still to be met with almost at every halting place. The nearest railway station for this route is Gujrat. The distance from Gujrat to Bhimber, which was about thirty miles, could be covered by cart. From Bhimber, Srinagar could be reached in 12 marches of 10 to 15 miles each. The high Pir Panjal range had to be crossed on this route. Thana Mandi lay at a distance of 70 miles from Bhimber. A traveller could take the Poonch route from Thana Mandi and complete the journey in 8 marches by way of Uri. This was, however, difficult and not much favoured. It will thus be seen that the construction of the two roads connecting the Punjab with Srinagar was no mean achievement. Lakhs of rupees were spent on the *pucca* bridge road to Gilgit. Another bridge road connected Srinagar with Leh in Ladakh. Considerable expenditure was incurred on the maintenance and repairs of these roads, all of which passed through difficult mountainous countries. In 1894, the postal service of the State was amalgamated with the Imperial service, and in 1897, His Highness' Government entered into an agreement for exchange of services between the State and the Imperial telegraph systems.

1897. His late Highness requisitioned the services of India and

exchange of telegraph systems.

In 1887, His late Highness requisitioned the services of a British Officer from the Government of India and regular settlement of land began. But the real credit must go to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Walter Lawrence, who was appointed Settlement Commissioner in 1889, and who brought great sympathy and understanding to bear on his task. The first settlements in Jammu and Kashmir were completed in seven years. The settlement of Astore and Gilgit was completed in 1894. The main features of Mr. Lawrence's work which had the complete approval of His late Highness and the State Council were :—

- (a) The State demand was fixed for 10 years.
- (b) As a first step towards substitution of payment in cash for payment in kind, the proportion of the latter

was so fixed as to cause the least hardship to the cultivators and maintain the confidence of the city population.

(c) The sepoy who attended at harvest to coerce the cultivators were removed.

(d) *Begar* in its more objectionable form was abolished, and the cultivators who had abandoned their lands for fear of being impressed under *begar* were recalled and settled on their lands.

(e) Occupancy rights of *zamindars* in undisputed lands were confirmed.

(f) Careful enquiry was made into the status of privileged holders of land. The special rates were continued for the term of the first Settlement, but were made subject to re-assessment. Lands in excess of the sanctioned area were, however, assessed at the ordinary rates, even in the case of privileged holders.

(g) Waste lands were entered as *khalsa*, but preferential right for acquiring such lands was granted to *assamis*.

(h) Permanent but non-alienable hereditary occupancy rights were granted to those who accepted the first assessment so long as the revenue was paid.

(i) All land was carefully evaluated on the basis of the next produce, previous collections and the possibility of irrigation.

Mr. Lawrence's work was followed after him by a succession of Settlement Officers. By 1912, practically every Tehsil and district directly administered by the Government was settled either for the first time or in revision. The State share of revenue was fixed at 30 per cent. of the gross produce.

Elementary education was provided throughout the State. Two first grade colleges and two technical schools besides nearly 50 secondary schools and over 600 primary schools were established. Two *zenana* Hospitals at *Srinufassil* were opened. Municipalities were established to look after the sanitation and water-supply of the cities. Several irrigation canals were constructed in both the provinces. The longest of these, the Ranbir Canal, now serves an area of about 1,26,000 acres. Tanks were constructed in the *kandi illaga* of Jammu. Electric installations for lighting and supply of power to factories and workshops were erected in Kashmir and at Jammu. A

Flood Spill Channel for diverting the waters of the Jhelum at the time of floods was constructed. Dredging operations were conducted below the town of Baramulla for removal of silt and other barriers. Scientific Departments were established. The Co-operative movement was introduced.

The assistance rendered to the British Empire in times of emergency and war may also be briefly mentioned. The brilliant services of the State troops in the Black Mountain, Agror Valley and Tirah expeditions met with grateful appreciation of the British Government. The contribution of the State during the Great War in manpower was the highest (31,000) among all Indian States. The cost of maintaining the troops sent over-seas came to Rs. 1,11,00,000. In addition, the State contributed three-fourths of a crore to the war loan. Battle Honours were won by the State forces in several fronts in East Africa and Palestine.

MODERN JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE—1925-42*.

With the accession in September 1925 of His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Sri Maharaja Harisingh Ji Bahadur, Inder Mahinder, Sipar-i Saltanat-i-Inglishia to the throne, a new era in the history of the State begins. His Highness is the great-grandson of Maharaja Gulab Singh Ji and son of the late General Raja Sir Amar Singh Ji, younger brother of the late Maharaja. Born in 1895, he received education under a number of qualified European and Indian instructors. In 1908, he joined the Mayo College, Ajmer. After completing the full course of studies there, he received training in the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. His late Highness appointed him Commander-in-Chief of the State forces in 1915, before he had attained the age of twenty. He took an active part in the training and equipping of the units despatched for service in the Great War and in sending reinforcements to keep them up to the sanctioned war strength. In 1922 he was appointed Senior Member of the then State Council, and a number of reforms were initiated by him in this capacity.

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On the occasion of the *Rajtilak* ceremony, which was performed at Jammu in February 1926, in the presence of distinguished guests including several Ruling Princes, His Highness announced a number of boons. One of the boons conferred on the land-holders the right to cut down and utilize all royal coniferous trees on areas assessed to land revenue; another extended from 3 months to 12 months in the year the right of the villagers to remove dead and fallen timber; and a third bestowed certain rights on village communities with regard to the land of land-holders dying without issue. The most important of the boons was the bestowal of *khalsa*

*An attempt has been made to include in this note all the outstanding administrative events up to April 1942. The Annual Administration Report proper is for the 12 months ending 15th October 1941.

land on village communities which had no *shamlat* (village commons) up to cent. per cent. of their holdings. His Highness also sanctioned on the occasion the extension of technical education to certain localities in both the provinces ; the opening of more schools and hospitals ; the provision of a special allotment every year for the supply of drinking water in the *kandi illaga* ; and the reconstruction of the bridge over the lawi at Jammu. The concessions then announced have materialized, and the beneficent activities of the Government have increased year after year.

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During His present Highness' term of office as Senior Member of the then State Council, His late Highness had issued orders to provide for (1) employment of State-subjects only to all ordinary vacancies and (2) grant of lands for house building and other purposes to State-subjects only ; and a Committee of official and non-official members had been appointed to suggest a definition of the term State subject for the purpose of these orders. The definition proposed by the Committee was accepted by His Highness, and it protects the children of the soil in the matter of recruitment to Government services and several other privileges against outsiders.

A committee had been appointed in 1923 to consider the future requirements of the different departments in technical qualifications and experience, and make proposals for grant of scholarships for training to qualified State-subjects. This committee was reconstituted in 1927 as the Scholarship Selection Board. In recent years thirty qualified State-subjects selected by the Board have received training in several institutions in Europe and America and British India in Civil Engineering, Architecture and Town Planning, Medicine, Veterinary Science, Pharmaceutics, Horticulture, Sericulture, Forestry, Printing, Law and Public administration ; and most of them are now in Government service. Training, academic and technical, has also been given in Indian institutions to over 250 State-subjects. Lump sum provision has been made in the Budget since 1937-38 for grant of loans to persons desirous of prosecuting advanced studies or undergoing advanced or special training in India or abroad and out of this provision, loans of over Rs. 83,000 have

been granted so far to a number of State-subjects for training in Forestry, Chemistry, Mathematics, Medicine, Public Health, etc. in England and for accounts, law and post-graduate studies in India.

His Highness also impressed upon the Heads of Departments the imperative need of providing a fair representation in Government services to communities not adequately represented therein, and since his accession, this policy has been adhered to. In his proclamation of the 9th July, 1931, His Highness declared that while in the matter of service, prior consideration is and always shall be given to public interest, and the obligation of maintaining the efficiency of the administration at the highest possible level can never be overlooked, the policy of his Government would be to give adequate representation to all communities in the services, without giving any preponderance to any community. Following the publication of the report of the Glancy Commission referred to below, further steps have been taken to ensure a fair representation in services to the Muslims. The rules for recruitment of services recently sanctioned provide expressly that regard should be had to the securing of adequate representation to the various communities in the State. The rules relating to recruitment to the Gazetted services provide that in making recruitment in the various services, *special attention* should be paid to the securing of adequate representation to different communities.

There has been considerable improvement in the representation of Muslims in the services during the last decade. In April 1941, there were 3,458 Muslim officials, including 113 Gazetted officials, out of a total strength of 10,946 officials including 428 Gazetted officials in the superior service. This may be compared with the condition in April 1932, when there were 2,052 Muslim officials including 55 Gazetted officials, out of a total strength of 8,683 officials including 355 Gazetted officials. The strength of Muslims during these nine years has thus risen by 105.5 per cent. in the Gazetted and 67.5 per cent. in the non-Gazetted superior service, while their share in the total increase in the strength of the superior service has been 62.13 per cent.

In the matter of Government purchases, preference is given to local firms. The Department of Civil Supplies, which has been established to arrange supplies for

Government Departments maintains a list of registered local firms. Preference is also given to locally manufactured goods when available for use by Government Departments.

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Following the outbreak of communal trouble in the State in 1931, His Highness was pleased to appoint a Commission, with Mr. B. J. Glancy of the Political Department of the Government of India (now H. E. Sir B. J. Glancy, Governor of the Punjab) as President and with four non-official representatives of Hindus and Muslims of Jammu and Kashmir Provinces as members to inquire into the grievances, religious and secular, of different communities. The Commission made a number of recommendations, which His Highness was pleased to accept. The more important of these related to:—(1) religious places that had passed into the hands of the Government, (2) recruitment of different communities in Government services, and (3) grant of proprietary rights, accompanied by controlling legislation, in regard to lands of which the ownership was held by the State. As regards the first, Government ordered the restoration of the places to the community which was able to substantiate its claims to them. Regarding the second, minimum qualifications were fixed by which educationally less advanced communities could secure an adequate share in the services. Regarding the third, His Highness not only granted proprietary rights to the *zamindars*, but also waived the condition of payment of *nazarana*. This concession represented in money value an amount of over Rs. 20 lakhs. Recently this concession has been extended to villages transferred to the State from His Highness' Private Department.

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Another step then taken was the removal of restrictions that existed on the freedom of press and the platform. The Press laws in the State were brought in line with those of British India. To-day there are in existence in the State over 50 newspapers and periodicals.

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After the enquiry into grievances had been completed, a reforms conference with Mr. Glancy as President was held to give effect to His Highness' desire to associate his people with the administration of the State. The result of the recommendations made by the conference and the Franchise Commission under the chairmanship of the late Sir Barjor Dalal, Kt., I. C. S. (Retired), was the establishment in 1934 of the Jammu and Kashmir Praja Sabha. A very low set of franchise qualifications was adopted, and the right of vote was at once given to about 6 per cent. of the population, including a number of women.

The Constitution then introduced permitted the asking of questions, moving of resolutions, introduction of Bills as also discussion of the State Budget. The Sabha consisted of 75 members, over 60 of whom were non-officials, 33 of them being elected. This Constitution remained in force until 1939, when His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur was pleased of his own accord, to sanction further constitutional advance by a proclamation issued on the 11th of February 1939.

The main features of the new constitutional advance were that:—

(a) the elected element ~~in a house~~ of 75 members was raised from 33 to 40;

(b) the Sabha was given the right of electing a Deputy President from amongst its non-official members;

(c) provision was made for the appointment of non-official members as Under Secretaries to work with His Highness' Ministers and ensure closer association between the Government on the one side and the members of the Praja Sabha and the constituencies on the other;

(d) the Praja Sabha was given the right to vote, except with regard to a few non-votable items, on the demands made by Government for Budget appropriations; and

(e) the Sabha was given the right of passing all legislation pertaining to taxes, as distinguished from fees and penalties.

The Constitution Act, subsequently promulgated, embodies the provisions of the proclamation of the 11th February, 1939. Its note-worthy features may be summarized as follows:—

(1) Subject to His Highness' inherent legislative, executive and judicial powers in relation to the State and his

Government, the Council of Ministers, comprising the Prime Minister and such other Ministers of State as His Highness may appoint, is invested with the power of superintendence, direction and control of Civil Administration and Government of the State;

(2) provision is made for the appointment of an Advocate General;

(3) the legislature of the State is to consist of His Highness and the Praja Sabha which comprises 75 members, excluding the President who is appointed by His Highness. The members of the Council are *ex-officio* members of the Praja Sabha and of the remaining members, 40 are elected and the rest nominated. Of the nominated members, not more than 8 (excluding members of the Council) are officials. The Praja Sabha has power to make laws for the whole of the State or any part thereof and for all the subjects of His Highness, wherever they may be.

Provision is made for laying before the Praja Sabha in respect of every financial year, a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for the year, and so much of the Budget estimate as relates to expenditure not charged to the revenues of the State is to be submitted to the Praja Sabha in the form of demands for grants. The Praja Sabha has the power to assent to or to refuse to assent to any demand or to assent to it subject to a reduction of the amount. The Council, however, has the power to restore the grant refused or reduced by the Praja Sabha, provided it considers that the expenditure is necessary for the carrying on of any department or for the discharge of the Council's responsibility for administration. Besides, His Highness may, in cases of emergency, authorize such expenditure as may in his opinion be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the State or any part thereof, or for the carrying on of any Department.

The principal matters reserved from the purview of the Praja Sabha are:—

- (a) His Highness or any member of the Royal family or the management of the Royal household;
- (b) relations, treaties, conventions or agreements between the State and His Majesty the King Emperor of India or the Government of India or with the Foreign Powers or the Government of any State in India;
- (c) matters of frontier policy;

(d) organization, discipline and control of the State Army;

(e) the provisions of the Constitution Act and the rules made thereunder.

The Praja Sabha has constituted Standing Committees for Finance, Industries, Public Health, Agriculture, Co-operation and Education.

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A High Court comprising a Chief Justice and two puisne Judges was established by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur in March 1928. The Judges of the High Court hold office during the pleasure of His Highness. In 1930, in view of the marked improvement in the judicial administration of the State, the jurisdiction exercised by Residency courts in certain categories of civil cases was ceded to the State courts. Almost all the judicial officers in the State are either barristers or graduates in law. Rules similar to those in British India govern the enlistment of pleaders and advocates in the State. Generally speaking, the civil and criminal laws of the State are similar to and modelled upon the British Indian laws. Recently, the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature has been extended to Poonch and Chenani Jagirs. Altogether there are 140 civil and criminal courts in the State. Last year the total number of legal practitioners including advocates practising in all the courts was 287.

As provided by the new Constitution Act, a Judicial Advisory Board was established to advise His Highness in regard to the disposal of judicial cases going up to him. The Board discharges the same functions in the State as are performed by the Privy Council in the case of British India. Last year, the Board consisted of three retired Judges of the High Court of Allahabad.

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The status of cultivators of land, whose condition was little better than that of serfs before the introduction of Settlement of land, has been improved considerably. The maximum State share of revenue is fixed at 30 per cent. of the gross produce, and suspensions and remissions are granted from time to time. Ten years ago, the term of Settlement was extended to 40 years. Long

before the establishment of the Praja Sabha, His Highness had studied conditions of life in the interior of the State by extensive tours. He had also introduced an effective method of keeping in touch with the rural population through conferences of the representatives of each Tehsil in Jammu and Kashmir held annually at the headquarters of the Government. This form of consultation with popular representatives gave His Highness a more intimate knowledge of the real needs and requirements of the masses. As a result of the representations made at these conferences and the discussions that followed, attention was directed towards the improvement of means of communication in the villages, improvement of livestock, grant of cultivable land as *nautor* and provision of more facilities for education and medical relief in the villages. The Agriculturists' Relief Act was enacted, several years before the institution of the Praja Sabha, to protect the agriculturists from the extortion of money-lenders who charged high rates of interest, and was the first of a series of legislations for the protection of the agriculturists. It prescribed the maximum rates of interest and empowered the courts to examine the accounts of a loan and to fix instalments for discharging debts on the basis of the paying capacity of the ~~debtor~~. Special *ailans* were issued declaring agricultural holdings, livestock, agricultural implements, seeds, etc., as non-attachable for redemption of decrees by civil courts. About 4,000 co-operative credit societies with a working capital of about Re. 1 crore provide facilities for credit to agriculturists. The Praja Sabha has a good record of progressive laws passed ever since its inception. The Right of Prior Purchase Act has imposed restrictions on the alienation of agricultural lands, and recognized the right of pre-emption among agriculturists in respect of such land. The Land Alienation Act has further protected the interests of the agriculturists, and stopped transfer of agricultural land to non-agriculturists. The agricultural classes have been defined. The Aid to the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Act provides for grants of loans for improvement of land and relief of distress and the repayment of these loans by easy instalments. In special circumstances under this Act, the payment of particular instalments of a loan may be suspended and even free aid may be granted. The *Kahcharai* Act removed inequalities in the incidence of the *kahcharai*

tax, and granted exemption to owners of livestock in respect of particular animals of a given age and number. Before the enactment of this measure, relief had been granted to owners of livestock by executive action in a number of ways. The *numbardari* cess formerly realized on nomadic animals was remitted. Proprietary rights have been conferred in the frontier districts in respect of all land brought under cultivation as *nautor* up to the end of Assuj, Samvat 1990. But the one concession which has substantially added to the resources of village communities throughout the State is the *Rajtilak* boon already mentioned regarding grant of *khalsa* land to the inhabitants of villages up to cent. per cent. of their holdings. An *ailan* was issued seven years ago to ensure that the boon was properly implemented. Reference has also been made to the extension of rights of the inhabitants of villages in regard to products of forests bordering on these villages. Recently His Highness' Government have further extended these rights on the recommendation of the Forest Enquiry Committee. Millions of cubic feet of timber and fire-wood are every year removed by *zamindars* from the forests free of charge. Forest products are also sold to *zamindars* at concession rates. Forest industries and rearing of cocoons provide employment to tens of thousands in the villages.

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The Government have undertaken the execution of a scheme for improvement of livestock in the State on a systematic basis. A five-year scheme under which a large number of bulls of *Dhani* and *Sindhi* breeds are purchased and distributed among well-to-do *zamindars* in selected centres every year has also been sanctioned. Horse and mule breeding activities also have been started on a small scale, but a more comprehensive scheme is under consideration. Special interest has been taken in sheep-breeding, which is so important for the development of the wool industry in the State. Livestock shows are held at different places in the State every year, with a view to encouraging livestock improvement. More veterinary dispensaries are being opened every year.

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The Agriculture Department is doing useful work to improve agricultural conditions of the State. The

activities of the Department which were at first confined to Kashmir Province only have been gradually extended to Jammu Province also. Agricultural and Horticultural experimental work and the demonstration of improved methods of cultivation of crops and fruit plants are important features of the Department's work. It also distributes improved seeds, grafted fruit plants, implements and manures, gives technical advice to orchardists and agriculturists, and fights the San Jose Scale and other pests. Agricultural training is imparted to sons of *zamindars* at Government Farms. The Department has introduced high yielding varieties of wheat and corns including sugarcorns from the U. S. A., Canada and Russia, and several foreign vegetables and fruits.

The soils of Kashmir Valley are very fertile and irrigation is easy in areas removed from water. The improved seeds distributed by the Agriculture Department have found favour with the *zamindars*. Hand labour in Kashmir Province has been found to compete favourably with agricultural machinery. In Jammu Province, the use of new iron ploughs has been demonstrated and the *zamindars* have purchased such implements for their farms. The saffron of Kashmir grown in one important locality in the valley, is very famous. The Department has recently made some successful experiments in growing this saffron in Jammu Province.

The Department also sends peripatetic parties of gardeners to the villages to demonstrate to the *zamindars* the operations connected with orchard laying. Demonstrations are given and the people educated regarding the control of pests. An Act for compulsory spraying of fruit plants has been promulgated. Agricultural, fruit and flower shows are held annually at several places in the State to arouse the interest of the people in improved methods of agriculture.

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The establishment of *Panchayats* in the villages of the State under the Panchayat Act has received a great fillip since 1937, with the creation of a separate Department of Rural Development. These *Panchayats* do not merely decide petty cases. They are engaged in the work of rural reconstruction and are co-operating with the Government in the matter of execution of improvement schemes in

rural areas. Besides providing free manual labour for construction of village roads and sinking of wells and similar other works, the *Panchayats* have also made cash contributions for these public utility works. Villagers in increasing numbers are making offers of help and making contributions for the purchase of community Radio sets, digging of wells, paving of village lanes, construction of drains and linking of villages by fair-weather roads. In the domain of health and sanitation and anti-epidemic work, *Panchayats* have shown especially good results. Cleanliness weeks have been celebrated and houses, compounds, lanes, springs, wells, etc., have been systematically cleaned. Latrines and bath rooms have been constructed in a number of villages, thousands of manure and soakage pits have been dug and a large number of drains has been prepared. Carefully planned campaigns are being arranged in selected areas with a view to educating the ignorant masses about the causes and prevention of common diseases. A Health and Sanitation Campaign in Kashmir Province and an Anti-malaria Campaign in Jammu Province have now become regular features of the activities of the Department. The *Panchayats* take a prominent part in the distribution of better seeds and poultry to the ~~zamin~~ ~~dar~~ under the guidance of the Agriculture Department. Extensive work has been carried on by the Rural Development Department in the cause of village uplift. Comprehensive village economic surveys have been launched with a view to understanding the causes of the economic, social and cultural backwardness of the rural population, and considering how they can be helped. Over 2,070 villages have been surveyed so far.

Among the matters receiving the attention of the Department are the development of decaying village industries and propaganda for adult education. As an experimental measure, a school of shoe and boot manufacture and a knitting and weaving centre for training of village ladies are functioning under this Department.

The Department has also built tanks, bored deep wells and provided hydrams for water in the *kandi illaqa* of Jammu Province. Experiments in rock boring for drilling wells in the *illaqa* are also in hand.

The *Panchayats* have undertaken the construction of *Panchayat* granaries for storage of grains for use in times of scarcity.

The Jammu and Kashmir Village Panchayat, Amendment Act passed during the year under report confers large powers on the *Panchayats* and gives them their own funds to operate upon.

His Highness' Government are turning their attention towards minimizing the migration of unskilled workers from Kashmir Valley to the plains in the winter for work. It is intended to find suitable productive work in the State itself for the men who now migrate and as near their homes as possible. The Rural Development Department has been entrusted with investigating the matter and preparing lists of men who migrate and the kinds of work suited to them. When this is done, it is proposed to utilize these men on the execution of works of the Forest, the Public Works, the Industries and the Rural Development Department.

Under the new Town Area Act, the powers and functions of the Town Area Committees—which number 25—have been enlarged and these committees have been brought on a line with similar committees in the Punjab.

The Sanitation Cess Board has been reconstituted, and in village areas, improvements, conservancy and water supply are financed out of the Sanitation Cess Fund. At present 65 village area committees are functioning under the chairmanship of Tehsildars.

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Nor have the interests of the masses of the urban population which include manufacturers and traders, artisans and craftsmen, owners of house-boats and boatmen and skilled and unskilled labourers been lost sight of. Primary education for boys has been made free and compulsory in the cities and important towns. As recommended by the Glancy Commission, the fees previously imposed on visitors to the Mughal Gardens near Srinagar were abolished. Taxes on boat-men have in certain cases been reduced or remitted, and sites for mooring of house-boats have been provided either at cheap rates or free of rent. An industrial exhibition

has been held at Srinagar annually since 1929. The exhibition attracts a large number of people including visitors, with the result that not only have there been greater sales, but there has been marked improvement in the variety and the finish of the goods produced. In order to provide assistance in the marketing of goods manufactured in the State, an Industrial Museum and Sales Emporium was opened at Srinagar towards the end of 1941. A similar institution was sanctioned for Jammu. The Sericulture industry which is a Government monopoly and the carpet industries which have in recent years received subsidies provide employment for thousands of labourers. Both these industries passed through long periods of acute depression, but the factories were kept open throughout the period, chiefly in the interests of labour. The increased industrial activities of the State have opened new avenues for industrial labour.

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The first Municipal Committees established in the State were purely official bodies, financed by Government and consisted of 24 nominated members in the case of Srinagar and 18 in ~~the case~~ of Jammu. The Governors of the respective Provinces functioned as *ex-officio* Presidents. In 1913, the constitution of the Municipal Committees was revised. The Srinagar Municipality was given 8 elected and 16 nominated members, and the Jammu Municipality 6 elected and 12 nominated members. One elected seat in each Municipality was specially reserved for traders. In 1921 the right of election of a Vice-President from among the members of the Committee was granted.

The constitution of the Municipal Committees was further revised in 1927-28 and the elected element raised to one-half. In 1936 the franchise qualifications were lowered and brought in line with those prescribed for the Praja Sabha election. The elected element was substantially increased to provide a clear majority. The Municipal Act recently passed provides that unless the Government otherwise direct, the appointed members should not exceed one-fourth of the whole Committee. This Act has also enlarged the scope and powers of the Committees in many respects. A new procedure has

been laid down for constituting municipalities, and altering units or excluding areas from municipalities, and provision has been made for giving opportunities to the inhabitants of those areas that are proposed to be included in or excluded from the municipal limits to submit their objections within a specified time limit.

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Education has made very great advance in recent years. University education is received by about 2,400 pupils, including a number of girls, in the two colleges maintained by the Government at the capital cities, and is very cheap. The Sri Pratap College, Srinagar, is now being split into two separate colleges, viz. an Intermediate College and a Degree College, in order to remove congestion and improve the standard of the teaching. Pre-University education has been practically free. The Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed in 1930 and as stated above, primary education for boys is free and compulsory in cities and important towns. Books are supplied free to boys of primary classes throughout the State on a very generous scale. Secondary education is free, except in a few High schools ~~in the~~ capital cities and Mirpur town, and even in these schools, only about 33 per cent. of the boys pay fee and the rest are free scholars. Liberal scholarships have been provided to encourage education. In addition to this, special grants are included in the budget every year for scholarships to pupils belonging to educationally backward or poorer communities. Special scholarships have also been ear-marked for students, from the frontier district who read in the high schools or the college at Srinagar and for girl students reading in colleges within the State or outside.

Since 1925, the number of pupils in Government and aided educational institutions has increased from 44,601 by about 155 per cent., to over 1,14,086* ; the number of the institutions from 706 by over 150 per cent. to 1,770† and the expenditure on education from Rs. 10.75 lakhs by about 110 per cent. to Rs. 23.26 lakhs. Although the

*These do not include adults under instruction.

†These do not include adult literacy centres.

pace of education has thus been accelerated, much still remains to be done, and His Highness' Government are quite alive to their responsibilities in the matter. Following the publication of the report of the Basic Education Committee (popularly known as the Wardha Committee), His Highness' Government appointed an Educational Reorganization Committee under the presidentship of Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, Director of Education and an eminent educationist who had served on the Basic Education Committee and with Dr. Zakir Hussain, who was the chairman of that Committee as one of the members to examine the suitability and adequacy of the existing system of primary and secondary education in the State, and make recommendations for its improvement. The new schemes recommended by the Committee include besides acceleration of the pace of educational expansion at the primary stage, (1) the organization of adult education, and (2) the introduction of Basic education in which craft teaching and book learning are closely integrated.

In pursuance of the scheme for the introduction of Basic education, a number of ordinary Primary schools were converted into basic schools. The number of such schools in October 1941 was 62.

The drive against illiteracy ~~was met~~ with a large measure of success. There were last year over 4,250 adult literacy centres and about 62,000 adults were being made literate. Over 23,000 were granted literacy certificates. Of these 1,851 were women. Over 380 adult libraries have been opened, of which 300 are located in rural areas. Adult primers and readers are now printed in Bodhi in addition to Urdu, Devanagiri and Gurmukhi. The Teachers' Training School remodelled on the lines envisaged in the Reorganization Committee's Report, was started in Srinagar in October 1938 and the teachers trained in this school are posted in the Basic schools converted from the ordinary Primary schools. The Budget for 1942-43 provides for the establishment of two Teacher's Training Schools for women, conversion of 30 Primary schools into Basic schools, addition of 70 new Primary schools for boys, appointment of more teachers for Basic schools and Single teacher schools and raising the status of a number of Primary and Middle schools. Simple Urdu has been made the medium of instruction for children in schools and they have the option of

adopting the Devanagri or the Persian script. Simple Urdu is being evolved for text-books with the aid of experts and a vocabulary is under consideration.

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A well-equipped Medical Department with a staff of high medical, surgical, public health, opthalmic and other qualifications is rendering medical aid to the people. In recent years, several qualified doctors were deputed for higher training in different branches of medicine and surgery to British Universities and the medical staff today includes doctors with high specialized and general qualifications. The number of civil hospitals and dispensaries wholly maintained by the Government is 93. Besides there are 4 Mission hospitals which receive aid from the Government. A grant-in-aid was also sanctioned by the Government in favour of the Kashmir National Hospital and Maternity Home in Srinagar. To supplement the existing arrangements of providing medical relief to people, the Government have undertaken the appointment of subsidized practitioners in rural areas. Under this scheme, there are at present 18 allopathic doctors, 12 *vaid*s and ~~28~~ *hakims* in rural centres. More of these dispensaries are being opened every year under a 5-year scheme. Recently the construction of 2 new big hospitals, one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu, has been started. These hospitals will be equipped with the latest and most modern appliances and will provide the most efficient means of treatment available within the boundaries of the State. His Highness' Government were among the first in India to set up a special organization for T. B. diseases. The Tuberculosis Department now maintains 5 institutions, 3 in Kashmir and 2 in Jammu, including a well-built and properly staffed Sanatorium at Tangmarg in Kashmir. Special staff is maintained for fighting epidemic diseases. Jammu Province was perennially afflicted with considerable outbreaks of plague in certain areas. An anti-plague scheme was tried in Jammu some years ago, and since then this Province has been comparatively free from the disease. The magnitude of work done by the special epidemic staff may be judged from the fact that during the cholera epidemic of 1935, no less than 13,00,000 inoculations were performed in

Kashmir Province. This is believed to be the record number of mass inoculations performed anywhere at one time. In August 1941, there was another outbreak of cholera in Kashmir Province, but it was soon brought under control. Special measures to combat malaria in Jammu Province are under consideration. Active measures have been taken to meet the danger of venereal diseases that are particularly prevalent in certain areas in Jammu Province. Special dispensaries have been maintained for the treatment of these diseases. In addition, educational propaganda is being carried on so that enlightenment may lead to the prevention of these diseases. A Committee has been set up to consider the adoption of further measures to check these diseases.

Provision has been made in the new Budget for strengthening the nursing and medical staff in the two Government Hospitals at Srinagar and Jammu, and the appointment of certain specialists. A scheme has also been sanctioned for the appointment of District Medical Officers, who will be responsible for the supervision of medical and health work in the districts.



In a mountainous country like Jammu and Kashmir State, the problem of communications is very important. The two principal roads that link the State with British India are (1) the Jhelum Valley Road and (2) the Banihal Cart Road. Both are metalled. The length of the Jhelum Valley Road is 132 miles, of which 50 miles have been tarred. This road links Srinagar with the British territory at Kohala, connecting Kashmir Valley with Murree and Rawalpindi. From mile 111 (Domel), a branch of this road runs towards Ramkot and connects the valley with the Hazara district. There is heavy vehicular traffic on this road, which is maintained in fairly good condition and remains open to traffic throughout the year.

The Banihal Cart Road which has a length of 200 miles connects Srinagar with Jammu, the winter capital of the State. About 100 miles of this road have been tarred. It is the most important road in this State, as it runs through the heart of Jammu and Kashmir territories and connects Kashmir Valley with the Jammu (Tawi) railway station. Due to heavy snow falls, however, a portion of

the road generally remains closed during winter months. With a view to keeping this road open to traffic throughout the year, a heavy snow-plough and a bull grader have been purchased for the clearance of the snow. They have been found very useful in removing the snow quickly and economically.

A proposal for constructing a tunnel through the pass below the snow line is also under consideration. Attention has been given recently to the work of removing the curves on this road, and thus shortening the distance between Srinagar and Jammu.

The Leh Treaty Road is in point of importance, the third road in the State. It is the main trade route connecting Ladakh and Central Asia with India. This road is metalled up to Ganderbal. From there to Gagangir, a distance of 44 miles, a fair-weather motorable road has been constructed and the extension of the road up to Sonamarg is in hand. The rest of the road is a bridle path.

The fourth road is the Bandipur-Gilgit road with a political importance similar to the Leh Treaty road. It runs over the Burzil pass and is 193 miles in length. Owing to the lease of Gilgit to the Government of India in 1935, the State is now maintaining only 165 miles of this road. It is a ~~bridle~~ road throughout.

Several minor roads have been newly constructed in recent years and interior mountainous parts of the State have been thrown open to traffic to provide better facilities for trade. The Batote-Bhagarwah fair-weather road was recently opened to light motor traffic.

The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway is so far the only railway in the State. But motor lorry services connect all the districts and important towns, except those in the frontier, with one another. Two bridges, one over the Chenab at Akhnoor and the other over the Tawi at Jammu, have been built at a cost of about Rs. 8 lakhs. The bridge at Akhnoor is believed to have the largest unsupported span (450 ft.) in India. A large bridge over the Tawi river at Beri Pattan on the Akhnoor-Naushera Road is under construction. The bridges over the Jhelum between Muzaffarabad and Domel and those over the Kishenganga between Muzaffarabad and Garhi Habibullah, which had been washed away during the flood of 1929 were replaced at a considerable cost. Following this flood, an elaborate scheme estimated

to cost about Rs. 20 lakhs was sanctioned for the prevention of floods in future. The bunds of the river Jhelum have been raised at several places, and it is gratifying to note that there has been no major flood in Kashmir during the last 12 years. The moderately heavy flood of September 1941 passed on with no damage to the city.

Telegraph, telephone and wireless services have also been developed in recent years, and all important places have been linked up. There are two wireless Radio Stations, one at Jammu Cantonment and the other at Naushera. Proposals for establishment of aeronautical services between British India and the State are under consideration. For irrigation purposes, the P. W. D. maintains 10 canals, five in Jammu Province and five in Kashmir Province. Of the latter, one was completed ten years ago while two have just been completed.

Water supply in the cities of Srinagar and Jammu has been considerably improved and old pipes have been replaced by new ones. In the remote parts of Jammu Province where there is scarcity of water, efforts have been made to supply drinking water by means of tanks, wells and pipes. Where spring water and other natural sources of supply are available, ~~satisfactory~~ arrangements for drinking water have been made. As has been shown elsewhere in this note, great efforts are being made by the Rural Development Department for supply of drinking water to the *kandi illaga* of Jammu Province, and a special allotment is made in the budget for the purpose every year. Tube wells have been constructed at several places and water supply schemes for a number of localities are under consideration.

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Reference has already been made to one of the chief industries in the State, viz. the Sericulture industry, which is a Government concern. The silk filature in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world. A special quality of raw silk has been produced in Kashmir, which can favourably compete with silk produced anywhere else. It is interesting to note that the rearing of cocoons for silk provides employment for thousands of homes in the

villages, exclusive of the labour that finds employment in the factories themselves. Owing to the rise in the price of silk, sericulture has already made a good contribution to the revenue of the State. A scheme for a large expansion of the industry has been taken in hand. A five-year plan for the expansion of the factory at Jammu has already been sanctioned, and it is expected that at the end of five years the labour employed in the sericulture operations in the factory premises and in cocoon rearing in the province as a whole will show an increase of 100 per cent. High class carpets are manufactured in Kashmir and exported to Europe and America. Owing to the war, however, this industry has suffered a set-back in recent months. The industry, as stated before, continues to receive a subsidy from the Government.

A Department of Industries with a special statistical section was established in 1923 to develop and foster industries in the State. The chief among the older industries which have become established are a Match Factory, a Santonine Factory, a Tannery, a Pottery Factory and the Sri Karan Singh Woollen Mills. Recently a Government Silk Weaving Factory has been started which produces high class silk fabrics of different kinds. Another Silk Weaving Factory is being started to give a further fillip to the silk-weaving industry in the State. A Research and Commercial Sheep Breeding Farm with a research and commercial section has been established to develop the sheep breeding and wool growing industry in the State. For purposes of research work, the Government granted a subsidy of Rs. 72,000 to the Farm.

Forests which cover about one-eighth of the total area of the State, and Forest industries provide a large field of employment for skilled and unskilled workers, besides yielding a large revenue to the Government. In recent years, the Forest Department has shown particularly good results. The net revenue of the department for 1942-43 is estimated at Rs. 57 lakhs, which gives it precedence over other parts of India. The demand for timber grown in the State has increased considerably and owing to war conditions it has brought good prices. Cultivation of pyrethrum has been started. Over 300 acres are already under the plant and 2,750 acres will be added during 1942-43. The Rosin and Turpentine Factory at Miransahib has done particularly well and the profit for 1941-42 was estimated at

Rs. 1 lakh. The factory has led to the establishment of a number of minor private-owned industries and contributed to the development of Jiranahib into what promises to be a new industrial town. The Half-wrought Factory at Baramulla has already received orders exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs for 1942-43. The feasibility of establishing a news-print paper industry in the State was investigated by Tata Sons Ltd. with whom the Government have entered into an agreement for a comprehensive investigation of industrial possibilities in the State. But owing to the impracticability of importing heavy machinery in the present conditions the proposition has to wait. A Drug Research Laboratory has been established under the expert guidance of Sir Ram Nath Chopra, its Director, and it is expected that within a few months, it will be in a position to meet a part of the requirements of medical institutions in the State. Another noteworthy industry is Kashmir Willows which besides manufacturing cricket bats has taken in hand the production of other wooden articles of great utility.

Arrangements to start a Sugar Mill have been taken in hand. A medium-sized glass factory is being started near Jammu. The Sri ~~Haran~~ Singh Woollen Mills and the Indianite Factory which are not State-owned, but in which the Government have a substantial interest have been kept busy executing orders received from outside the State. Well established cottage industries producing woollen fabrics, like *pattoos*, tweeds, blankets, shawls, *namdas*, *gabbas*, papier-mache and wooden articles, silver-ware, knitted ware, leather and metal articles, etc., are making steady progress.

Schemes have been sanctioned by His Highness' Government for working Bentonite, Barytes, Fuller's Earth, Gypsum, ochres, abrasives etc. in the State. The Government are also taking steps to give demonstrations in the manufacture of glue and toy balloons.

Tata Sons Ltd. inquired into the condition of the existing power installations in the Jammu and Kashmir and the measures necessary for making them function satisfactorily. But, as in the case of newsprint paper, the necessary machinery could not be imported to work out this large scheme. Provision has, however, been made in the Budget for 1942-43 for improving the existing installations, particularly in Jammu area, where the

demand for power exceeds the capacity of the present installations. The Government continue to have under consideration the establishment of new sources of power to feed the growing industries of the state.

The Jammu and Kashmir Bank started in 1938 has already declared a dividend. It has taken over the treasury at Srinagar and will soon be taking over the treasury at Jammu. It has established branches in a number of towns in the two provinces.

Because of its natural scenery and cheapness of living, Kashmir has long attracted visitors. A Visitors' Bureau has been in existence for the guidance of visitors. Recently His Highness' Government have turned their attention to the development of the tourist traffic. A Boulevard has been constructed in Srinagar along the banks of the lake at Gagribal. This road has added to the beauty of Srinagar and provided a good healthy place for morning and evening walks. A programme of providing more amenities to tourists, increasing the attractiveness of places of interest and extending the roads to beauty spots which are not easily accessible is being worked out. Pahalgam is being developed into an ideal hill station. To provide greater housing accommodation for travellers, huts have been constructed at a number of places. The existing camping grounds have been improved and new ones provided. Facilities have been provided for anglers. The rules regarding fishing and shooting in the State are liberal and more and more licences are issued every year.

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At present five units of the State Army are serving outside the State. For maintaining the troops sent out at full strength it has been necessary to increase the number of recruits under training. New Infantry Battalions have been raised to replace the Units on active service outside the State, and the Artillery Training Centre has been expanded. The demand for Dogra Rajputs for Indian Army Units has been met and facilities given to enable the Government of India to raise large numbers of recruits for the Indian Army. An Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer has been appointed to assist the British Indian Recruiting Authorities in the enrolment of technicians.

In 1939-40, an additional expenditure of Rs. 8,81,500 was incurred by the Government on the Army Department in connection with the measures connected with the war. The expenditure has since increased further and for 1942-43 it is estimated at Rs. 76 lakhs.

The State forces have distinguished themselves in the battles of Keran (Eretrea) and Damascus (Syria). His Highness presented eighteen completely equipped motor ambulances, and also placed a portion of the Kashmir House Delhi at the disposal of the Government of India free of rent for the accommodation of Government offices. Recently His Highness placed his Lock-heed plane at the disposal of the Government of India for use in connection with the war.

His Highness has set up an influential War Aid Committee with Her Highness the Maharanisahiba as President to raise funds for providing comforts for the troops, and offered to subscribe a sum of Rs. 1,000 per mensem from his privy purse towards the aims and objects of the Committee. The rest of the members of His Highness' family contribute Rs. 850 per mensem. In addition to the monthly contributions, His Highness has been making big donations to the funds of the Kashmir War Aid Committee from the savings effected by curtailment of expenditure on a number of ceremonies in connection with His Highness' person. Government servants also contribute voluntarily one per cent. of their monthly gross salaries to the funds of the War Aid Committee. Provincial District and Tehsil War Aid Committees, affiliated to the Central Committee, have been formed to collect funds in aid of the war and to disseminate correct information regarding happenings in connection with the war. The total receipts of the War Fund up to the end of February 1942 amounted to Rs. 4,12,598 of which Rs. 3,24,080 have been spent in providing amenities to troops and other activities calculated to contribute towards winning the war. A goodly collection of trinkets was collected and forwarded to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow for Her Silver Trinket Fund by Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba, who issued an appeal for trinkets of gold or silver, broken bits of gold or silver ornaments, toys, etc., and old *sari* borders of brocade. Ladies working parties have been organized and the co-operation of boys' and girls schools and Hospitals as well as of private medical

practitioners and medical officers in Government employ has been secured for the purpose of assisting in the production of articles required for the troops at the front. As a result of the labours of Ladies' Working Parties the War Aid Committee has sent parcels of goods for the use of forces overseas. In addition to knitted woollen garments, gramophones with records and needles, cigarettes and other articles are being sent from time to time.

His Highness has also contributed large sums of money from his Privy Purse for particular purposes connected with or arising out of the war.

His Highness visited the Middle East in October 1941 and inspected his own as well as other Indian troops there. He broadcast a message from there calling upon the people in this country to put forth further efforts in the war and inspiring them with hope in the ultimate triumph of justice

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His Highness has played an important part in the joint effort concerning the political future of British India and the Indian States. At the first Round Table Conference, His Highness uttered the following memorable words : "As the Allies of Britain, we stand solidly by the British connection. As Indians and loyal to the land of our birth, we stand as solidly as the rest of our countrymen for our land's enjoyment of a position of honour and equality in the British Commonwealth..... Neither England nor India can afford to see this Conference end in failure. We must resolve to succeed. Difficulties shall not be insuperable. We must exercise patience, tact and forbearance and be inspired by mutual understanding and good will ; and we must give and take. If we succeed, England no less than India gains. If we fail, India no less than England loses". His Highness kept in touch with the subsequent conferences in London, and other deliberations held from time to time in connection either with the States or with India as a whole. Before the commencement of the talks of Sir Stafford Cripps with Indian leaders towards the end of March last, His Highness issued an historical statement, in the course of which he said that it was the duty of the Princes to show that as patriots, they were desirous that their countrymen should feel themselves the equals of nationals anywhere in the world. His Highness expressed the view

that every autonomous unit of a self-governing India will share its fiscal and financial advantages as well as its responsibilities and burdens, and that, therefore, such of the Princes' prerogatives as enable them to ameliorate the lot of their people should remain. His Highness urged that the Princes could not logically object to dealing with a Central Government in India which the Crown might constitute in future, and they had no reason to assume that they would not get a square deal from such a Government. As His Highness' Prime Minister, Sir N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar observed in the course of his speech in the Praja Sabha on the 4th April, at the end of the general discussion on the Budget, that the attitude of His Highness and that of His Highness' Government towards the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps was definitely one of active helpfulness in making it a success. He said that Jammu and Kashmir State would welcome the formation only of a single Indian union as against a multiple of unions, and would do its utmost to cooperate in the work of framing a suitable constitution for it. He thought that the suggestions thrown out from certain quarters to the effect that Indian States or groups of them should, like individual provinces, be given the option of forming their separate unions would be found administratively and financially unworkable. He said that it would not be beyond the capacity of His Highness' Government to provide for the selection of popular representatives to serve on the constitution-making body with the assistance of the Praja Sabha and otherwise. Regarding the *interim* arrangements for the conduct of the Government of India during the period of the war, he said that if India was going to be successfully defended against invasion, the ordinary man in the street should be made to feel that it was a people's war. This according to him would be achieved by accepting the demand of leaders of all political parties for the appointment of the Defence Member. He also suggested that an experienced administrator from the Indian States or an outstanding British Indian statesman, having intimate connections with the affairs of the States, should be appointed Political Adviser to the Crown Representative and that his status should be raised to that of a member of the Governor General's Executive Council.

PART II.—Administration.**CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.****1. AFFAIRS OF THE RULING FAMILY.**

His Highness' Movements.—His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur left for Bombay in December 1940 and returned to Jammu in April 1941, after paying a visit to Jodhpur and Bundhi. His Highness also visited the Middle East in October 1941.

Betrothal Ceremony—The auspicious ceremony of the betrothal of Sri Yuvaraj Bahadur to the Maharajkumari of Ratlam was performed on the 29th Jeth (11th June 1941) at Gulab Bhawan.

Sad demise of Sri Maharajmataji.—The condition of Maharajmataji after a period of intermittent illness took a serious turn and she passed away peacefully on the 1st Katik S. 1997 (the 16th October 1940). The *Ad-Barkhi* and the *Barkhi* ceremonies were performed on the 31st Chet 1997 and 21st Assuj 1998, respectively.

2. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Important appointments and changes.—The important changes in the personnel of the administration during the year under report are briefly mentioned below :—

1. Four months' privilege leave preparatory to retirement was granted to Sahibzada Sir Abdus Samad Khan, Home Minister.
2. K. B. Jafar Ali Khan was appointed Home Minister.
3. R. B. Pt. Kishen Lal Kichlu was appointed President of the Praja Sabha.
4. Colonel Sir K. N. Haksar, Guardian to Sri Yuvaraj Bahadur was also appointed Personal Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur.

Important Rules.—The following important rules were sanctioned during the year under report :—

1. Rules for promotion and examination of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
2. Rules for training of candidates for Kashmir Civil Service (Executive).

3. Revised rules for preparation and submission of departmental budgets.
4. Rules for grant of overtime allowance to signallers of the State Telegraph Office.
5. Revised rules of Business and Procedure of the Praja Sabha.
6. Rules for grant of relief from double income tax levied in British India and in the State on incomes in certain cases.
7. Board of Judicial Advisers (Procedure) Rules.

Committees.—The following Committees were appointed during the year under report :—

1. Committee to examine the working etc. of the Sri Pratap College, Srinagar.
2. Committee to investigate the economic condition of the people of the *Kandi Illaqa*

Scholarship Selection Board.—A sum of Rs. 57,300 was provided for the year under report for scholarships for specialized training and post-graduate study.

No new foreign scholarships were granted during the year under report, but 23 new scholarships for training and study in India, as detailed below, were sanctioned :—

1. Three for training in Veterinary Science, one at Rs. 40 per month and 2 at Rs 50 per month each.
2. Five for post-graduate studies at Rs. 40 p. m. each. (One of these was given to a lady student).
3. Five at Rs. 50 p. m. each for training in the Ranger's Course at Dehra Dun.
4. Two at Rs. 40 p. m. each for training of two lady students in the S. A. S. Class at Ludhiana.
5. Five at Rs. 30 p. m. each for training in the S. A. S. Class at Amritsar. (Of these 3 were for lady students).

Loans.—A sum of Rs. 15,000 was provided in the Budget for the grant of loans for higher studies in India and abroad. No new loans were sanctioned during the year for higher studies in foreign countries. Loans for study in India, as detailed below, were sanctioned :—

	Rs.
1. For training in electric engineering ...	480
2. *For Post-graduate study in economics ...	1,000

*This was sanctioned but not utilized.

3.	For study of law (LL. B.)	1,000
4.	For Research work in the school of Economics and Sociology, Bombay	2,000

Besides, 5 scholars were deputed for training at their own expenses in Civil Engineering.

Miscellaneous.—Fifteen months' study leave was sanctioned in favour of a Veterinary Assistant to undergo the post-graduate course in Animal Husbandry and Dairying at the Imperial Dairy Institute, Bangalore.

Deputation of two candidates for a six months' course in Farming at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, was also sanctioned.

Government Publicity.—During the year under report, the Publicity Department of His Highness' Government issued 181 Press Notes to local and outside papers against 73 of the previous year, and sent 376 cuttings of departmental interest to various departments of the Government. Summaries of important Notifications, Press Communiques, and other material issued by the Government of India from time to time were prepared by the Publicity Department and issued to the local newspapers for information of the people in the State. Besides, information of different kinds was supplied to local press correspondents and the representatives of press agencies. A Press Room was maintained, in which copies of important Government publications, administration reports and Press Notes were placed for the benefit of journalists in the State.

General Administration Report.—The annual administration report of the State for the year 1936-37 (October 1939 to October 1940) was published in June 1941, within a little more than 8 months of the expiry of the year, and copies thereof were freely distributed among Government departments, press agencies and newspaper offices both in and outside the State. The special feature of this report was the introduction of graphs showing progress made in education in the State during the last 15 years. Besides other improvements and additional information incorporated in the report, a chapter on jurisdictional *jagirs* was added to the report.

Local Press and Publications.—The number of presses excluding the 2 Government presses, at the close of the year

under report was 39 as in the previous year. The number of books published from these presses was 265. Of these 119 were in English, 113 in Urdu, 21 in Hindi and 12 in Kashmiri.

During the year under report there were 54 newspapers in the State including 13 periodicals, against 51 newspapers including 18 periodicals of the previous year. Four of these were published in English, 44 in Urdu and one each in Hindi, Gurmukhi and Sanskrit, while the rest were bilingual or trilingual. There was one daily paper published in Urdu and there were 37 weeklies, of which 2 were in English.

Except for a few newspapers, the tone of the local press was generally satisfactory. Warnings had to be issued from time to time to certain newspapers and as a rule, these warnings had the desired effect. An unhealthy development was the mutual recrimination of some of the papers. The loyalty of the newspapers in the State to His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur, however, was unflinching, and they expressed their gratitude to His Highness in glowing terms for the solicitude he showed towards his subjects, when Srinagar was threatened with a flood. The local press co-operated whole-heartedly in the furtherance of the war effort.

Board of Film Censors.—As in the previous year, the Board of Film Censors consisted of the Chief Secretary as Chairman, the provincial Governors, the Senior Superintendents of Police, Srinagar and Jammu and two non-official members, one from each province, as members. The Publicity Officer acted as Secretary to the Board. The Board kept a close watch on the Cinema Halls. The number of Cinema Halls continued to be 5, including one seasonal Hall at Gulmarg. The licences of three Cinema Halls expired and were renewed during the year.

Distinguished guests.—The following distinguished guests visited the State during the year under report:—

- (1) Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow.
- (2) Their Highnesses the Maharaja Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda.
- (3) His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur.
- (4) Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Jind and Princes.
- (5) Kapurthala Princes.

- (6) The Ratlam Deputation (in connection with the auspicious betrothal ceremony of Sri Yuvaraj Bahahur).
- (7) The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, P. C., K. C. S. I., D. C. L., LL. D.
- (8) Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Kt.
- (9) The Hon'ble Sir Mohammad Zaffarullah Khan, K. C. S. I.
- (10) Pt. Amarnath Jha, *Vice* Chancellor, University of Allahabad.
- (11) Major General F. Gwatkin, C. B., D. S. O., M. C., Military Adviser-in-Chief.

Census.—The issue of the enumeration pads which was commenced during the previous year was continued during the year under report. *Hidayat* No. 10 containing instructions for house numbering and the preparation of house lists was issued in July 1940, and this work was on the whole, carried out fairly well. The Code of Census Procedure 1941 was issued to the District and Tehsil Census Officers, the Charge Superintendents and senior State officials. The Code provided in a handy form the more important instructions and notes connected with the census. In order to ascertain how far the instructions issued from time to time were being followed and to answer questions and remove doubts of the local Census officers on the spot, the Census Commissioner visited almost all the important centres in the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir. Immediately after the completion of house numbering and preparation of house lists, the training of the Census agency was started. Meetings of District and Tehsil Census Officers were convened by the Census Commissioner with a view to ensuring that Charge Superintendents were instructed properly to train their supervisors and the latter to train enumerators under them. The Census Commissioner read out a special paper at a public meeting at Srinagar and explained at length the objects of the census, the methods to be adopted and the manner in which the questions were to be answered. Instructions were also issued from time to time through the press.

A new scheme was adopted at the Census. In previous censuses, the actual enumeration was carried out in two stages, namely, preliminary enumeration and final check. The preliminary enumeration consisted of record-

ing of answers to questions by the enumerators on the Census schedules with respect to all persons to be censused, some period before the date fixed as "Census Day". This was followed on "Census Day" by a final check between 7 P. M. and midnight. The record as checked and corrected on "Census Day" was the record accepted for tabulation. Between the hours of final check from 7 P. M. and midnight, all movement of people was restricted as far as possible and the householder was desired to keep at home, awake, with a light burning until the enumerator visited him. Road traffic, cinemas and theatres were stopped during these hours to facilitate an accurate census. But at the census of 1941, enumeration was carried out as one continuous process commencing in all normal areas on February 1, and finishing on March 2nd.

The 1st of March which was the day of the census was observed as a public holiday throughout the State and on that and the following day, the enumerators visited each house to make adjustments necessary on account of births and deaths during the period of enumeration. The floating population, *i. e.* those living in boats and those having no permanent place of residence, were enumerated wherever they were on March 1st. On receipt of census records at the headquarters, a statement of provisional totals was prepared according to which the population for the whole State was 40,21,658. The final figures ascertained after tabulation of the record were found to be 40,21,616.

M. W. Yeatts Esquire, C. I. E., I. C. S., Census Commissioner for India, paid a visit to the State and many points connected with tabulation and compilation were discussed with him by the State Census Commissioner.

War.—During the year under report, further Notifications and Orders had to be issued to deal with the situation created by the war. Following are the more important of these Notifications and Orders :—

- (1) Jammu and Kashmir Newsprint Control Order dated the 12th August 1941.
- (2) Jammu and Kashmir National Service (European British subjects) Act, 1998.
- (3) Machine Tool Control Order of the 30th July 1941.

At the close of the year there were five units of the State Army working outside the State. The State Forces in the field acquitted themselves well and the Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery especially won great distinction in the fighting round Damascus. His Highness received a telegram from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India saying 'I am very happy to be able to send Your Highness the extract from telegram received from General Auchinleck to-day', and the extract ran as follows: "Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery acquitted itself with great distinction in recent Damascus fighting. Divisional Commander commends highly its steadiness under enemy artillery fire and accuracy its own fire supporting British Infantry. General Auchinleck adds his own personal appreciation". His Excellency added "I would like to offer my best congratulations and wish your Highness and your State Forces every success in the future". In reply, His Highness thanked His Excellency for his telegram and expressed his hope that His Highness' other Battery and three Battalions would acquit themselves equally well in the service of His Majesty and the Empire when an opportunity offered as was done by the First Battery from all reports in Abyssinia also. His Highness sent a telegram of thanks to Sir Claud Auchinleck also and in a message to the Mountain Battery said "I am most proud of you all and greatly value the fine example you have set to your brother officers and men of all our other units in the field. Well done! My best wishes for your further success in the future."

The total receipts of the War Aid Committee's Fund up to the end of October 1941 amounted to Rs. 3,47,415 of which Rs. 2,21,644 had been spent in providing amenities to troops and other activities calculated to contribute towards winning the war.

His Highness visited the Middle East in October 1941 and inspected his own as well as other Indian troops there. He broadcast a message from there calling upon the people in this country to put forth further efforts in the war and inspiring them with hope in the ultimate triumph of justice.

3. MAHARAJA'S GUARDS.

General.—In order to assist the Police in the maintenance of public order in times of emergency, as well as to

maintain internal security and defence during the period of war, His Highness' Government sanctioned a scheme for recruitment of men of all communities, both officials and non-officials, as Maharaja's Guards. The scheme was inaugurated on the 28th August 1940. The response made by the public was very good and many men of influence and status came forward for enlistment.

Enlistment.—The Guards at the close of the year under report numbered 1,362.

Working of the Maharaja's Guards —During the year under report, the Maharaja's Guards assisted the Police in maintaining law and order during the days of panic caused by the scarcity of rice in Srinagar. At the *dashahar* fair held at Shadipur, the Guards rendered useful service and worked with great enthusiasm and zeal. One of the Guards, not caring for his life, jumped into the river during a heavy storm and saved three lives from being drowned.

4. POLITICAL.

The developments in the war situation in Europe left the confidence of the people unshaken in the ultimate victory of the Allies. All sections of the people identified the cause of the democracies with their own.

The main plank in the platform of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference was opposition to the Government order on the report of the Educational Re-organization Committee with regard to alternative scripts for the common medium of instruction in elementary schools. In this matter, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and his followers made common cause with those from whom they had parted company, since the conversion of the Muslim Conference into the National Conference, and whose opposition to the order was frankly based on communal grounds. It was even suggested that the learning of Hindi had been made compulsory both for Hindu and Muslim students and while Hindi was being pushed forward, Urdu was being discouraged. Officially, however, the Conference Party argued that the order would divide the Hindus and Muslims into water-tight compartments.

The true position was that the Government order did not make the learning of Hindi or of the *Devanagari* script compulsory even for the Hindu boys in schools.

These orders while recognizing simple Urdu as the medium of instruction for children in schools, provided facilities for them to learn it either in the *Devanagri* or in the Persian script.

The attitude of the Muslim members of the National Conference towards the adoption of *Devanagri* as an alternative script to Persian was regarded as definitely "anti-national" by some of the most faithful Hindu adherents of the Conference who, having lost all hopes to convert their Muslim colleagues to their views, left the body one after the other. The solution of the language problem so far as it affects school children, arrived at by His Highness' Government, won the support of the entire nationalist and independent press in India. All fair-minded Muslims within and outside the State felt satisfied that it did not injure the cause of Urdu in any way and welcomed it.

In November 1940, Sardar Budh Singh, President of the National Conference wrote to the Prime Minister requesting the Government to reconsider their policy in regard to the script question, the Arms Act and the representation of different communities in the services. The Sardar represented that the recognition of an alternative script to Persian for simple Urdu would tend to divide the communities, the enforcement of the Arms Act had created feelings of bitterness between different classes of His Highness' subjects and the Government had disregarded "the right of communal representation in the services". The reply of the Government was that the orders regarding the scripts were, "far from tending to divide the people into water-tight compartments, calculated to bring the two major communities in the State more closely together", that the apprehensions of the Conference as regards the results of the enforcement of the Arms Act were not justified by the actual provisions embodied therein and that the Government policy as regards the representation of different communities in the services was already public property.*

It may be pointed out that although the Arms Act had been passed by the Praja Sabha in its Srinagar Session in October 1940, its enforcement was postponed till the

*Interesting figures regarding improvement in the representation of Muslims in Government service are given on page 31 of this report.

rules thereunder could be framed and sanctioned. The Government had assured the house that reasonable facilities would be given to the people living in the vicinity of forest areas to protect their lives, crops and cattle from the depredations of wild beasts. It was made abundantly clear that the Hindu Rajputs were being allowed to keep one fire-arm per family on religious grounds, for purposes of worship.

The Government implemented their promise by affording all reasonable facilities to the people for obtaining licences for the possession of arms and ammunition. In the Rules framed under the Act, provision was made for :—(i) the issue of licences free of fee to agriculturists and people living in the vicinity of forests, (ii) the inclusion in the licence of permission to all members of a family required to protect the crops to use the fire-arms so licensed and (iii) the submission of applications for licences to the Tehsildars instead of to the District Licensing Authority. A notification was also issued to provide for the exemption of applications for such licences from payment of stamp duty.

The whole idea underlying the Act and the Rules was to exercise effective control over the possession of fire-arms in the State in order to prevent their falling into the hands of criminals and lawless persons. In fact, the new Act and the Rules were a consolidation of the various enactments, orders, notifications, etc. which were in force in the State before the passing of the present Act. In consolidating these, however, an attempt was made to modernize this law and generally to bring it into conformity with similar enactments in force elsewhere.

On the 8th April 1941, Ch. Hamid Ullah Khan moved a resolution in the Praja Sabha recommending to the Council that "the orders regarding introduction of Urdu and *Devanagari* scripts as medium of instruction in schools be withdrawn to restore the *status quo*." He was supported by Mian Ahmad Yar, the leader of the National Conference Party in the Praja Sabha. The discussion on the resolution continued on the 15th, when the Home Minister, Khan Bahadur Raja Mohammad Afzal Khan, explaining the position on behalf of the Government, said that the order compelled neither Hindu nor Muslim children to take up

a particular script, and Muslim members had, therefore, no genuine grievance in the matter. At this stage and without waiting for the verdict of the house, Ch. Hamid Ullah Khan stood up and called upon the Muslim members of the house to walk out. The members of the National Conference also joined in the demonstration and in all 16 members walked out. The President then put the resolution to the vote of the house, and it was rejected unanimously.

On the 23rd June, 1941 the Prime Minister received a statement signed by Mian Ahmed Yar forwarding resignation of himself and nine other members of his party of their membership of the Praja Sabha. These resignations were signed by the members on 15th April, 1941, the day on which Ch. Hamidullah Khan's resolution was finally debated in the Praja Sabha, and there was nothing to show that at the time of their submission the consent of the concerned members had been obtained. Two of the signatories withdrew their resignations before the 23rd June 1941. The Government after a very careful examination of the law bearing on the question considered the resignation of Mian Ahmad Yar himself to be the only valid one. In a Press Note, they explained this legal position and not only stated why His Highness was not ordering a by-election in respect of Mian Ahmad Yar's seat, but gave a clear indication that even if the resignations of the others had been valid and their seats had also become vacant, His Highness would not have ordered by-election.

On the 18th August, 1941, the Prime Minister, however received fresh resignations of seven of the members of the party. These resignations were found to be valid, and the seats of these members in the Assembly have since remained vacant.

Before the fresh resignations were disposed of, the Conference Party issued a statement to justify their action by alleging among other things that practically dictatorial powers had been vested in the Prime Minister under the new Rules of Business and Procedure adopted for the Praja Sabha. But this was merely shifting ground. The new Rules of Business and Procedure did not in any way encroach on the powers of the Praja Sabha or its President. What they did was to provide a complete set of Rules for the conduct of business in the

Praja Sabha in keeping not only with the Constitution Act, but also with constitutional usage in British India and the more progressive Indian States, and the powers objected to are not different from the powers provided for the leader of the house in other places.

Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah attempted to regain the sympathies of the people in Kashmir by publicly blaming the Government for the *shali* situation which was the creation of the *galladars*, but the Government had taken timely action and brought the situation under control. A section of the Muslims could not tolerate Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah's opposition to the Pakistan scheme of the All India Muslim League. Some of them revived the Muslim Conference and openly declared their support of Pakistan claiming to be better Muslims than the Muslims in the National Conference party. They repudiated the claim of the National Conference to represent the Muslim population of the State. The District Magistrate had to serve notices under section 103-A Cr. P. C. on three prominent members of the party for objectionable activities.

The Congress party in Jammu did not show much activity. Their main demand was the establishment of a democratic form of Government in the State under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur. But some of the members lost all sense of restraint, and four of them were served with notices under section 108-A Cr. P. C. for making objectionable speeches.

The Hindus welcomed the order of the Government regarding the use of scripts in the Government schools. They were severely critical of the attitude adopted by the National Conference on this matter and complained that it had completely gone back on its commitments for safeguarding the legitimate cultural and linguistic rights of the minorities. They also demanded that the *Devanagiri* script should be recognized for proceedings before the courts.

To meet the threatened incursion of the *Kazaks* from Tibet into Ladakh, a small detachment of the 6th Infantry marched 200 miles from Leh to Damchuk on the eastern border of Ladakh. On the 6th of October 1941, the detachment was attacked by the *Kazaks* who were numerically greatly superior. The State troops, however, soon drove the *Kazaks* from the field, inflicting a number of

casualties on them. This brought the *Kazaks* to reason and they surrendered their arms and a caravan of nearly three thousand of them was permitted to march through the State from Damchuk to Muzaffarabad. This was the first occasion for very many years for His Highness' troops to visit these far-off outlying areas of Ladakh, and their presence and the manner in which they dealt with the situation gave the opportunity for enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty and gratitude on the part of the local inhabitants to His Highness and His Highness' Government. The Government of India have since decided to take over the *Kazaks* from the State and to settle them, if possible, in Hazara District of the Frontier Province.

Lt. Colonel D. M. S. Fraser, C. I. E, continued to hold charge of the office of the Resident in Kashmir. The relations between His Highness' Government and the Residency and the Government of India continued to be cordial as before.

5. PRAJA SABHA.

General.—During the year under report, two sessions of the Praja Sabha were held, one at Jammu and the other at Srinagar.

A. The Jammu Session

The Jammu session of the Praja Sabha commenced on the 24th March 1941 and was prorogued on the 16th April 1941. The total number of working days was 16, of which 8 were allotted to official and 8 to non-official business.

Government business.—Select Committee reports on six bills, namely, (1) the Medical Registration Bill, (2) the Motor Vehicles Bill (3) the Bill for abolition of Polyandrous marriages among Budhists, (4) the Village Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, (5) The Municipal Bill, and (6) the Societies Registration Bill, were considered, and the bills were passed by the house. The Bills received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur. Five new Bills, namely, (1) the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, (2) the Consolidation of Holdings Bill, (3) the Customs (Amendment) Bill (4) the Provident Fund Bill, and (5) the Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, were introduced. Of these the first three

were passed and the other two were referred to Select Committees.

Non-official Bills.—Four non-official Bills, namely, (1) the Hindu Women's Right to Property Bill, (2) the Repressive Laws Repeal Bill, (3) the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill and (4) the Workmen's Compensation Bill, pending since the last Srinagar session, were brought on the agenda. Discussion of the motion for consideration of the Hindu Women's Right to Property Bill which had been moved at the previous session, was postponed. The motion for consideration of the Repressive Laws Repeal Bill, notice of which was duly given by the member-in-charge, was not moved. The remaining two bills on which public opinion had been elicited, were referred to Select Committees. Four new Bills, namely (1) the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Bill, (2) the Arya Marriage Validation Bill, (3) the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Bill, and (4) the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill, were introduced. The house carried a motion for circulating the last three of these bills for eliciting public opinion.

Non-official Resolutions.—The total number of non-official resolutions received for this session was 190, out of which 28 succeeded in the ballot. Of these seven were withdrawn, two were not moved and ten lapsed for want of time. Three resolutions were held to be out of order and one was defeated. The following five were accepted:—

- (1) "This Praja Sabha recommends to the Council that a play ground be provided for the children and public clubs in the Jammu city."
- (2) "This Praja Sabha recommends to the Council that a battery radio set be supplied to each of the three lehsils namely Mendhar, Sedhouthi and Bagh."
- (3) "This Praja Sabha recommends to the Council that 'Nauroz' be declared a public holiday in the State"
- (4) "This Praja Sabha recommends to the Council that a Commission consisting of official and non-official members be appointed to enquire into the economic condition of the people of *illaqa kandi* in the Jammu Province and place before the house suggestions for improving the same".

- (5) "This Praja Sabha recommends to the Council that in order to improve the breed of animals a horse, an ass, and a bull to serve as stallions be supplied at central places of each of the four Tehsils in *illaga Poonch*".

Questions.—Notices of 1,015 questions were received, and of these 784 were admitted and answered.

B. The Srinagar Session.

General.—The Srinagar session of the Praja Sabha began on the 24th September and extended up to the 15th October 1941. The total number of working days was 15, of which 5 days were allotted for official business, 5 for non-official business, and 5 for consideration of the Budget for the 2nd half of S. 1998.

Government Business.—The Provident Fund Bill and the Income Tax (Amendment) Bill which were pending since the last Jammu Session were considered and passed. Ten fresh bills, namely (1) the Probate and Administration (Amendment) Bill, (2) the Plant and Crop (Amendment) Bill, (3) the Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Bill, (4) the Jammu and Kashmir Petroleum Bill, (5) the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, (6) the Forest (Amendment) Bill, (7) the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Bill, (8) the Companies (Amendment) Bill, (9) the Factories Bill, and (10) the State Aid to Industries Bill, were introduced. Of these the first six bills were passed and the last four referred to Select Committees.

Non-official Bills.—Six Bills, namely, (1) the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Bill by Ch. Hamid Ullah Khan, (2) the Hindu Women's Right to Property Bill, (3) the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Bill by Mr. Satyapal Vohra, (4) the Arya Marriage Validation Bill, (5) the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Bill, and (6) the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill were pending since the last Session. Of these the first was passed and the second, third, fourth and fifth were referred to Select Committees. As regards the sixth notice had been received of a motion for its reference to the Select Committee, but it was not moved. Four fresh Bills, namely; (1) the Augaf Bill, (2) the Workmen's Compensation Bill, (3) the Private Employees Relief Bill and (4) the Trade Employees Bill were also introduced. Of

these the first two were referred to Select Committees. Regarding the fourth, it was decided to circulate it for eliciting public opinion. As regards the third, motion for its reference to a Select Committee was rejected by the house.

Non-Official Resolutions.—The total number of non-official resolutions received during this session was 127, out of which 21 succeeded in the ballot. Of these nine were withdrawn by the movers, two were held to be out of order, four were not moved, five were defeated and one was passed by the casting vote of the Chair. This last recommended to the Council that a Committee consisting of official and non-official members be appointed to suggest a practical scheme for enforcing prohibition (of liquor) in the Jammu and Kashmir State.

Questions.—The total number of questions received was 897, of which 700 were admitted and answered. Sixty questions were not taken into consideration, as the members who had given notices of these questions had resigned their seats in the Praja Sabha.

Budget.—The Bikrami Samvat year has been adopted as the financial year of the State with effect from the 1st Baisakh Samvat 1999 (April 1942) and the annual budget will hereafter be presented at the Jammu session. During the Srinagar session under report the Accountant General presented the budget for the transitional half year, i. e. the second half of 1998 and summarized the Revenue Account position as follows:—

(In Lakhs).

	S. 1996-97 Actuals.	S. 1997-98 Revised Estimates.	2nd half of 1998 Budget Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue ...	257.02	276.82	136.90
Expenditure ...	255.42	274.01	136.36
Surplus ...	1.60	2.81	0.54

The consideration and discussion of this budget occupied only five days. Notices of 75 cut motions were received, out of which 60 were ballotted. Of the latter, 8 were withdrawn, 6 were defeated and one was talked out. Forty cut motions lapsed for want of time and 5 were not moved.

Miscellaneous—The three year term of the Second Praja Sabha, which was due to expire on the 7th September 1941 was extended, by command of His Highness, by a period of one year, i. e. up to the 7th September 1942. The term of appointment of the existing four under-Secretaries of the Praja Sabha was also extended till the end of the next Jammu session or until the dissolution of the Praja Sabha, if it was ordered earlier. Eight members of the Praja Sabha resigned their seats before the commencement of the Srinagar session and the seat of one member who was disqualified remained vacant.*

* Fuller details regarding this are given on pp 63-64.

CHAPTER II.—LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

I.—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Acts and Rules.—The following Acts and Rules pertaining to the Revenue Department were passed during the year under report :—

1. Act No. III of 1998, amending the Jammu and Kashmir Consolidation of Holdings Act No. XXII of 1996.
2. Act No. 17 of 1997 regarding the Hindu Law of Inheritance.
3. Anti-polyandry Act.
4. Act No. 20 of 1997 amending Act No. 5 relating to Land Alienations.
5. Notification No. 595 of 1st July 1941 regarding Agricultural Classes in the Frontier District.

Area under cultivation etc.—The following statement shows the details, in approximate lakhs of acres, of cultivated and uncultivated areas during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

Particulars.	JAMMU.		KASHMIR.		FRONTIER.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
1. Total area of land measured in Settlement including the area under forests..	49.06	49.89	17.78	17.78	2.68	2.69
2. Area not fit for cultivation ..	33.14	33.58	4.77	4.77	1.17	1.17
3. Cultivated area not under cultivation ...	5.33	4.96	3.37	3.39	0.66	0.66
4. Cultivated area ...	11.36	11.35	9.64	9.62	0.86	0.86
5. Area under matured crops ..	11.06	12.80	9.24	9.31	0.91	0.92

Irrigation.—The area under irrigated crops during the year under report was 5,16,942 acres in Kashmir,

2,49,262 acres in Jammu and 91,834 acres in Ladakh against 5,13,770, 2,64,559 and 91,581 acres respectively of the previous year.

Calamities.—There occurred a flood in certain parts of Kashmir towards the end of the year under report and many low lying areas and depressions were inundated. Rescue boats were employed for evacuation in the inundated areas, and the prompt measures taken prevented serious loss to life, standing crops and property. The flood caused serious shortage of fodder by damaging the grass and rendering it unfit for consumption by cattle during winter.

A fire caused considerable loss of property at Anantnag and there were other minor fires in several places. The Government rendered aid to sufferers from the flood and the fire at Anantnag.

Crops and prices.—Though the area sown during the year under report was larger, yet the amount of ripened crops was smaller than that of the previous year. Prices of almost all commodities showed an upward trend.

Livestock —The following statement shows the number of cattle of various descriptions in the State during the year under report :—

Animals.	Kashmir.	Jammu.	Frontier.
1. Bulls ..	26,756	3,92,186	10,017
2. Cows ..	3,71,827	3,63,552	31,493
3. Tibetan Bulls (Yak)	.....	40	4,120
4. Tibetan Cows (Demo)	.....	990	2,295
5. Tibetan Bulls (Zo) ..	.....	.....	2,150
6. Tibetan Cows (Zomo)	.....	.....	1,972
7. He buffaloes ..	2,481	52,272	.....
8. She buffaloes ..	60,281	2,64,162	.....
9. Sheep and goats ..	12,83,425	11,08,757	3,14,456
10. Horses ..	47,452	15,475	9,224

Animals.	Kashmir.	Jammu.	Frontier.
11. Colts	8,957	2,262	1,768
12. Mules	1,694	2,276	84
13. Donkeys	3,630	12,884	6,030

Land Alienation.—The following table shows the nature of alienations of land, their area and value, in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces as compared with the previous year.

Nature of alienation.	AREA ALIENATED IN ACRES.		IN CONSIDERATION OF (RUPEES).	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
1. Gifts and Exchanges :—				
(a) Jammu	2,234	394	....	....
(b) Kashmir	3,350	1,680	....	....
2. Mortgages :—				
(a) Jammu	6,418	728	2,12,296	19,075
(b) Kashmir	654	840	18,080	10,729
3. Redemption :—				
(a) Jammu	4,519	1,897	1,17,562	22,070
(b) Kashmir	....	29	....	740
4. Sales :—				
(a) Jammu	29,315	1,254	7,91,363	40,089
(b) Kashmir	5,285	7,347	5,05,448	2,25,692

Taccavi advances.—The position of *taccavi* advances in the two provinces, during the year under report, as

compared with the previous year, is shown in the following table :—

Particulars.	JAMMU.		KASHMIR.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Past arrears	..	2,043	92,346	37,750
Fresh advances	..	62	500	.....
Recovery made	..	232	6,706	9,312
Balance recoverable	..	1,873	86,140	26,438

Land Revenue Demand.—The following table shows the details of current demand and arrears of land revenue.—

Demand and recoveries.	JAMMU.		KASHMIR.		LADAKH.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Demand:—						
Demand	21,63,522	21,64,632	30,27,141	30,24,317	1,56,335	1,64,156
Recovery	21,16,441	21,21,805	30,01,504	29,86,696	1,17,091	1,40,232
Balance recoverable ..	47,081	42,827	25,637	37,621	39,244	23,924

Processes.—In Kashmir Province, 1638 processes were issued for land revenue arrears of Rs. 1,54,424, and an amount of Rs. 65,949 was actually recovered. In Jammu Province 2,525 processes were issued, and Rs. 1,59,857 out of arrears of Rs. 1,92,566 were realized.

Grazing.—During the year under report, the work of collection of fluctuating grazing fee was transferred to the Forest Department. The fixed grazing demand was as follows:—

	Rs.
Kashmir	1,90,723
Jammu	1,60,168
Ladakh	11,329

Receipts.—During the year under report, the receipts under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 65.34 lakhs.

2. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS.

General.—The year under report witnessed an all round expansion in the activities of the Department. There was greater demand for new *panchayats* than in the preceding years. The activities of the Department extended to 2,709 villages in 24 Tehsils against 1,838 villages in 22 Tehsils of the previous year. This means that 871 more villages were brought within the scope of the work of the Department during the year under report. The grant sanctioned amounted to Rs. 2,15,000, out of which Rs. 1,00,000 was provided for the different uplift activities and Rs. 40,000 for water supply in the *Kandi illaga*.

Economic Surveys.—The number of investigators engaged in survey work during the year under report was 86 as in the previous year. The number of new villages surveyed was 539 against 574 of the previous year. The total number of village surveys made up to the close of the year was 2,072. The surveyors also did very useful work in connection with the *shali* and flood relief work in Kashmir Province and anti-malaria work in Jammu Province. Accurate and up-to-date figures of the

average income and expenditure of families living in rural areas were collected. Budgets of over 200 families in 15 different Tehsils were prepared and compiled in proper form.

The District Inspectors who numbered 9 as in the previous year continued to check the work of surveyors and guide them, establish and inspect *Panchayats* and Dehat Sudhar Committees, frame improvement schemes and collect contributions for the execution of these schemes. Over 800 villages were visited by the District Inspectors.

To consolidate the material collected in village survey reports and to make it available in a convenient form, the Rural Development Department during the year under report, undertook the compilation of a statistical register. This register contains over 20 columns and should form a very valuable book of reference for the population, area, cultivation, literacy and social and economic life of each village surveyed.

Panchayats.

General.—An important event of the year under report regarding *Panchayats* was the enactment of the village Panchayat Amendment Act of 1998 under which the *Panchayats* will now have an elected majority of members. The Act extended the powers and responsibility of *Panchayats* and empowered them to levy tolls, taxes or fees within their jurisdiction for purposes of Rural Uplift. The duties of *Panchayats* now include the maintenance of public vehicle stands, *ghats* and slaughter houses for which they can realise fees from those who use them. They can exercise municipal powers and engage staff for cleanliness of lanes, streets and other public thoroughfares. Provision has also been made for the constitution of a joint committee of a number of *Panchayats* of common interest to the member *Panchayats*. *Panchayats* specially empowered will decide suits pertaining to money matters up to total value of Rs. 75 and suits up to the value of Rs. 500 can be decided by *Panchayats* by arbitration. *Panchayats* can also now frame by-laws for the conduct of their business and generally for carrying out the purpose of the new Act.

The number of village *Panchayats* at the close of the year was 461 against 249 of the previous year. Of the 212

new *Panchayats*, 47 were established in Jammu Province and 165 in Kashmir Province. The total number of villages brought under the jurisdiction of village *Panchayats* by the close of the year under report was 3,210 against 1,424 of the previous year, which means that 1,786 new villages were included during the year under report. The total number of *Panches* at the close of the year was 2,766 against 1,994 of the previous year. At an average a *Panchayat* exercised jurisdiction over 6 villages or a population unit of from 1,500 to 2,500.

Election.—During the year under report elections were held for nearly 250 *Panchayats*. The number of seats for election was 567, for which there were more than 3,250 candidates. The *zamindars* took great interest in the elections and 65 per cent of the voters participated.

Judicial work of Panchayats.—The work of *Panchayats* showed a great increase during the year under report. The number of cases instituted in *Panchayat* courts was 42,879 against 14,278 of the previous year. Of these 14,445 were criminal and 28,434 civil cases. The number of criminal cases decided was 10,104 against 2,316 of the previous year and that of civil cases 22,125 against 9,890 of the previous year, and 4,341 criminal and 6,309 civil cases remained pending at the close of the year under report. The total value of all the suits that came up before the *Panchayat* courts during the year under report was Rs. 4,83,378 and the average value of each suit was Rs. 17.

The great increase in the number of cases is due in part to the increase in the number of *Panchayats*, but mainly to the fact that the villagers have begun to realize the benefit of resorting to *Panchayat* courts, which dispense ready justice. Over 70 per cent of the cases are usually settled by the *Panchayat* courts by compromise between the parties.

The number of revision applications filed against the decision of the *Panchayat* courts was 302 against 196 of the previous year. Of these 200 applications were disposed of during the year under report.

Other work.—Most of the *Panchayats* continued to evince keen interest in the improvement of sanitation, water supply and communications of the villages within their jurisdiction. During the year under report the *Panchayats* held 3,500 meetings, organized 725 public gatherings for purposes of village uplift, arranged 500

speeches, constructed over 20,000 feet of drains, cleaned 624 springs, tanks, wells and ponds and constructed 50 miles of fair-weather roads. Ten *Panchayats* established village volunteer corps for purposes of village uplift, 125 provided centres of first aid and other medical aid, where 3,200 patients were treated and 35 established village libraries which were used by over 2,000 persons during the year.

A number of *Panchayats* in Kashmir also helped in the opening of centres for purchase of food stuffs at very low rates. Over 100 *Panchayats* wielding jurisdiction over 1,000 villages took up this work and collected over 10,000 maunds of food-stuffs and about 15,000 needy persons were served. The *Panchayats* also did great service to *zamindars* during the floods of September 1941 and helped in the removal of crops and other movable property to places of safety. They also helped the Flood Relief Fund Committee in its work.

Finance.—The receipts of the *Panchayats* during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,872 against Rs. 4,702 of the previous year and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,615 against Rs. 1,090 of the previous year. The total cash balance at the close of the year with different *Panchayats* was Rs. 8,868.

Dehat Sudhar Committees.—The number of Dehat Sudhar Committees at the close of the year under report was 160 against 110 of the previous year. The main purpose of these bodies is to associate a large number of villagers in the work of rural uplift and thereby create among them a desire for self-improvement. A number of improvements were effected in a large number of places through these committees.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Propaganda and Publicity.—Propaganda and Publicity work was carried on through magic lantern and cinema shows, the mobile public address system, the distribution of posters and publication of hand-bills, leaflets, posters and pamphlets and talks by departmental surveyors. The *Dehati Dunya*, the organ of the Department was published regularly throughout the year. The services of a music party for the propaganda van and a deputation of the workers of the Educated Unemployed Association

were also engaged for the propaganda work. Over 60 magic lantern shows were given during the year, and these were attended by more than 18,000 people. The propaganda van covered over 4,000 miles, and visited over 100 villages and 70,000 persons were addressed from it at about 1,000 gatherings. A large number of posters, hand-bills and leaflets were issued and widely circulated among the rural population. The Department also gave publicity to its activities at the annual Industrial Exhibition at Srinagar and its exhibits included a clay model representing the main features of a *kandi* village placed side by side with a model of a rock boring plant used by the Department for drilling deep wells in the *kandi* tract.

During the year under report 9 more radio receiving sets were installed in different *Panchayat* centres in Kashmir Province. At the close of the year, the number of radio sets installed in rural centres was 50 against 38 of the previous year.

Adult Education.—During the year under report, the *Panchayats* continued to arrange, wherever possible, free accommodation and light for centres of adult education.

Health and Sanitation campaign.—The health and sanitation campaign was extended to more villages during the year. The services of college students were as usual utilized for this purpose. Eight groups of these students were sent to different centres equipped with washing and toilet soap, first aid medicine boxes, gramophones with village uplift records, magic lanterns with slides, posters, bulletins and hand-bills for distribution. These students cleared 1,855 compounds, dug 1,168 manure pits and 1,224 kitchen pits, treated 2,520 patients, washed 1,318 clothes, cleared 423 lanes, white washed 531 houses and distributed soap among 1,130 persons.

Anti-malaria work.—An anti-malaria campaign was carried on in Jammu Province towards the close of the year under report. The activities covered 207 villages in 12 Tehsils against 127 villages in 7 Tehsils of the previous year. The funds sanctioned for the work were Rs. 2,450. From the preliminary reports received during the year under report, it was found that relief was provided to nearly 10,000 persons in the affected area.

Improvement works.—Improvement schemes estimated to cost Rs. 1,94,071 were submitted to the Government

during the year under report. Of these, schemes costing Rs. 1,77,648 were sanctioned. Improvements were effected in 144 villages, and 674 works were taken in hand. People who stood to benefit by the improvement works made handsome contributions in cash and manual labour to meet a portion of the cost, and the contributions thus made amounted to Rs. 19,605.

Water supply to the kandi illaqa.—Works to make drinking water available in the *kandi* tract were financed from the grant of Rs 40,000 ear-marked for the purpose as well as the lump sum grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for rural uplift works. Water was supplied by the construction of wells, improvements of ponds and laying out of pipes from perennial *nallahs*. Besides installation of a hydram in a *kandi* village was under completion during the year under report. Experiments are also being conducted in boring deep wells in the hard and rocky soil of the *kandi illaqa*. This work was started in April 1941 with a rock boring plant obtained on hire, but the plant was damaged at a depth of 320 feet by big boulders underneath. Further progress was retarded for some time, after which the experiment was resumed.

Cottage industries.—The shoe-making school opened by the Rural Development Department in August 1939 continued to function during the year under report. The school trained 8 persons in shoe-making and they started their own concerns in different villages. The average attendance of the school was 16. Besides preparing articles to order, the school manufactured a large number of shoes and boots on its own initiative. Some orders for the products of this school were received at the Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition. The knitting class also continued to function during the year under report and the teacher, a lady, who displayed keen interest in the work, was granted a monthly honorarium by the Government.

3. TOWN AREAS.

General.—During the year under report, the number of Town Areas rose from 24 to 25. Half the number of members in each Town Area committee were nominated and half elected.

Financial position.—The total income of all the Town Areas amounted to Rs. 2,07,108 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,85,950. All the Town Areas except Pahalgam, are self-supporting. These committees make fair use of the funds at their disposal. During the year under report, a loan of Rs. 5,000 out of the Sanitation Cess Fund was allowed to the Town Area Committee of Mirpur, for local improvements. The question of grant of loans to the Town Area Committees of Katra and Bhadarwah remained under consideration.

Working of the Town Area Committees—The general working of the committees continued to be satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 48,000 was provided by the various Town Area committees during the year under report for the construction of and repairs to lanes, drains, latrines, wells, springs, etc. and the establishment of lorry stands. The Town Area Committees of Baramulla, Sopore and Muzaffarabad increased the number of their electric installations. The Town Areas of Anantnag, Pahalgam, Sopore, Baramulla, Muzaffarabad and Bhadarwah maintained fire brigades to combat outbreaks of fire.

With a view to keeping the rural masses in touch with the current events, the committees have been authorized to instal Radio sets and establish public libraries and subscribe to approved newspapers.

Delegation of powers.—As a first step towards decentralization, the Chairmen of the Town Area committees were empowered to sanction estimates of works up to Rs. 200 on certain conditions.

Miscellaneous.—The sweepers of Mirpur went on strike, but the situation was tactfully handled and the strike did not last for more than a fortnight. Fires broke out twice in Baramulla and once in Anantnag during the year under report. The fires at Baramulla were brought under control, but the one at Anantnag reduced 114 houses to ashes, in spite of the best efforts of the fire brigades of Anantnag, Pahalgam and Srinagar to save them.

Proposals for the inclusion of Tangmarg within the Town Area limits of Gulmarg and for water supply in Mirpur, Bhadarwah, Kishtwar and Sopore remained under consideration of the Government.

4. SANITATION CESS BOARD.

General.—The Sanitation Cess Board consisted of the Revenue Minister as Chairman and the Director of Medical Services, the Revenue Commissioner, the Accountant General, the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, the Provincial Governors and the Rural Development and Panchayat Officer as members. The Board held 4 meetings during the year.

Village Areas.—The number of Village Areas was 65 as in the previous year. Funds were allotted for conservancy arrangements in a large number of important villages and health resorts in both the provinces. The following works of public utility were financed out of the Sanitation Cess Fund: Water supply, Panthal (Rs. 3,700); water stand post at Batote (Rs. 367); installation of new pump at Naseem (Rs. 149); water pipe connection at Doda (Rs. 1,540); metalling of the Bazar at Handwara (Rs. 1,015); purchase of a Fire Engine for Baramulla and Sopore (Rs. 10,950); repairs to fencing water catchment area, Gulmarg (Rs. 1,976); construction of an underground reservoir, Doda (Rs. 642); construction of urinals outside Mughal Gardens near Srinagar (Rs. 360); and improvements to Pahalgam town (Rs. 3,000).

Proposals for water supply in Kishtwar, Ramnagar, Bhadarwah and other places were considered by the Board during the year under report. It was decided that the Director of Medical Services should draw up in order of priority a list of places where water supply was defective and required improvement.

Contributions, as usual, were made for the maintenance charges of water supply at the following places:—

			Rs.
Udhampur	...	...	2,000
Batote	...	...	1,000
Cherari Sharif	...	...	600
Panthal	...	...	252
Poni	...	...	252

Subventions amounting to Rs. 3,788 were allowed to the Pahalgam and the Ranbirsinghpura Town areas. Besides, a loan of Rs. 5,000 was granted to the Town Area Committee, Mirpur.

Finance.—The closing balance at the credit of the Sanitation Cess Fund at the end of the previous year was Rs. 2,70,475. The receipts at the rate of one pice per rupee amounted to Rs. 1,00,000, in addition to Rs. 14,363 contributed from the Road Cess Fund. The total amount thus available during the year under report was Rs. 3,84,838. The closing balance of the year under report was Rs. 3,23,165.

The question of utilizing the surplus at the credit of the Sanitation Cess Fund in opening up communications was taken up during the year under report, and the Revenue Commissioner was asked to propose a definite programme of works in the Ramban Tehsil.

5. AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE ETC.

A. Agriculture.

Weather and crops.—In Kashmir Province, the weather remained exceptionally dry. During winter there was very little snowfall. The spring was fairly wet. This resulted in partial failure of the *khari* crops. Severe rains towards the end of summer caused floods in certain low-lying areas and resulted in the destruction of standing crops, particularly pulses. The season was particularly bad for deciduous fruits. All the blossom was damaged early in spring and later the fruits were damaged by occasional hail-storms followed by dry weather and heavy rains. The rice crop suffered heavily and water scarcity reduced the normal yield of the preceding years by about 25 per cent. In Jammu Province, hot winds in the beginning of summer and the absence of rainfall in the late autumn proved harmful in certain areas. Pulse crops also suffered for want of rain.

In Jammu Province, the yield was normal. Maize crop was a total failure in *maidani* lands, and below normal in the *kandi* tracts and the foothills of Jammu Province. The area under sugar cane increased further during the year under report, and the crop was sown in 5,000 acres. Oil seed gave an average crop and pulses were a failure in both the provinces. Vegetable crops were poor in quality, but the price of dried chillies soared high. The saffron crop was above the normal, and the

area under this crop appeared to be on the increase.

Experimental work at the Government Farms.—Experimental work was mainly conducted on the two Government Farms, the Pratap Model Farm, Shalimar in Kashmir and the Golsamandar Farm at Jammu. Seed multiplication was done on tenants' farms and other seed farms at Kitriteng and Khudwani in Kashmir Province and Marh, Manghal, Reasi, Kathua and Udhampur in Jammu Province. In the Pratap Model Farm in Kashmir, experiments were conducted in improvements in indigenous food and other crops by local selection and introduction of foreign varieties. Manurial and other cultivation experiments were also conducted with the principal crops. Experiments in rice were conducted on the newly opened Paddy Research Station at Khudwani. An amount of Rs. 1,061 was spent on vegetable seed production on 5 acres, in the Pratap Model Farm and the profit earned was Rs. 751 per acre against Rs. 591 per acre of the previous year.

District work and seed distribution.—During the year under report, 1,754 maunds of improved agricultural seeds and 18 maunds of vegetable seeds were produced at the departmental farms and distributed among selected *zamindars*. The area covered by agricultural seeds was 3,575 acres and that covered by vegetable seeds 960 acres. In addition to this, the Co-operative Department stored and distributed 139 maunds of rice in Ranbirsinghpura Tehsil. The district staff of Srinagar and Anantnag in Kashmir Province and Mirpur and Kathua in Jammu Province also arranged considerable quantities of wheat and rice seeds from selected growers in their respective tracts and distributed these among the *zamindars*. Due to the efforts of the Agriculture Department, improved qualities of paddy and sugarcane have replaced the local seeds in Jammu and Kathua districts to a considerable extent. Improved wheat 8-A, Cr-591 and 409 are now grown in abundance, but it is very difficult to get the pure seed in the case of wheat, as the harvesting is done on a collective scale. In Kashmir Province, improved seeds of rice, maize and sugarcorn are steadily on the increase. Seeds are distributed through seed agents. The Department also sells seeds on the occasion of village fairs and at village gatherings.

During the year under report, demonstrations of agricultural improvements in general were given as usual. Agricultural exhibitions were held at Ramnagar and Bhadarwah, where methods of improvement in agriculture were demonstrated. The Department of Agriculture exhibited its products in the Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition. A flower and fruit show was also held during the Exhibition. Demonstrations of improvements were also given by the Department on the occasion of cattle shows in Jammu Province. The Department maintains an independent and self-sufficient kit for demonstration purposes which includes a dark room tent, cinema homelite machine besides tents for exhibits and implements. During the year under report, a large number of new pictures and charts and demonstration tables were prepared and included in the kit. Meston Ploughs, Punjab Ploughs, Chaffcutters and Bar Harrows were stored at the district centres for sale at actual cost.

Agricultural education.—A fresh batch of 11 students was admitted in the annual practical classes at the Pratap Model Farm, Srinagar and Golsamandar Farm, Jammu. New rules for the admission of students were framed and sanctioned by the Government. Selection was restricted to boys of the agricultural classes.

B. Horticulture.

Nursery work and distribution of grafts.—During the year under report the department maintained six major and six minor nurseries in Kashmir Province and one major and two minor nurseries in Jammu Province. Small nurseries were also started at Gopalpura in Sri Pratapsinghpura Tehsil in Kashmir Province, and Ramnagar Kewa in Udhampur District and Reasi and Panni in Reasi District in Jammu Province. Land for nursery was prepared in the area acquired for the Farm at Khudwani. A private nursery was registered in Srinagar Tehsil, in which about 20,000 grafts were available for distribution.

The following table shows the number of fruit grafts distributed during the year under report as compared with

that of the previous year:—

	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
1. Issued on payment ...	1,72,237	1,23,112
2. Departmental plantations ...	7,122	5,824
<hr/>		
Total ...	1,79,359	1,28,936

During the year under report, the greatest demand was for apple plants. Almond plants were in demand from dry areas. Cherries and other soft fruit plants were in demand from orchardists round about Srinagar and other towns. There was increased demand for newly introduced special fruits such as Spanish Chestnuts and Pistachios, from the *zamindars* in Srinagar Tehsil.

During the year under report, 19 maunds and 7 seers of seed nuts and pips and 24,470 nuts were sown in different nurseries, and 2,70,482 seedlings of different stock were planted in the nurseries for budding operations. Of the previous stock, 2,43,100 were budded in different nurseries.

Mughal gardens.—All the Mughal gardens in the Valley were maintained as usual. Shalamar, Nishat, Chashma Shahi and Achhabal were improved in several ways. The gardens remained open to public throughout the year. Fountains could not be played in Shalamar and Nishat gardens for over ten weeks on account of scarcity of water. A scheme for the removal of all private constructions in front of these two gardens was sanctioned by the Government.

Other parks.—The Department maintained the Lal-mandi park and the Exhibition grounds as usual. The former was further extended, and of the latter floral work was extended in the eastern and western quadrangles. Lawns attached to the Secretariat and the Governors office in Srinagar were also maintained by the Department. Technical assistance in the maintenance of the guest house gardens and the Polo grounds was as usual given.

C. Floriculture.

Nurseries.—The Department maintained flower nurseries at various places, but the work was consolidated at the Central Flower Nursery at Lalmandi. During the year under report, 39 types of flowers and 56 kinds of lilies, bulbs and other roots were raised in the nursery in addition to pot plants, flower bushes and roses. Collections of wild flora seeds especially of blue poppy were made from Gulmarg for cultivation at higher elevations in forests. A sum of Rs. 1,126 was realized during the year from the sale of seeds and bulbs. In addition, seeds and bulbs worth over Rs. 400 were utilized in departmental plantations in the gardens at Jammu and Srinagar.

Pyrethrum cultivation.—Experiments on pyrethrum cultivation were conducted during the year under report. Specimens of flowers raised from different treatments were forwarded for analysis of pyrethrum contents and biological tests. About 4 maunds of flowers were transferred to the Forest Department for sale. Local flit was prepared and found as efficacious as the flit sold in the market. Experiments were also carried on on other insecticidal values.

D. Entomology.

Spraying.—The entomological section continued the spraying operations against San Jose Scale and Woolly Aphis insect pests. The following table shows the amount of spraying work done during the year under report:—

	In government orchards.	In private orchards
1. Fruit trees sprayed ...	31,399	3,49,688
2. Nursery plants „ ...	4,95,428	1,00,677
3. Roses and other plants sprayed ...	5,260	15,007
Total ...	5,32,087	4,65,372
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,97,459	

As many as 3,716 gallons of diesel oil and 2,492 pounds of fish oil soap were consumed on spraying operations in the Government orchards and 19,381.5 gallons of diesel oil and 13,181 pounds of fish oil soap were consumed in private orchards.

Fumigation of plants.—All plants distributed during the year under report from different nurseries for local plantation or export were fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas both in the field and in the laboratory. A *pucca* fumigating chamber was constructed to facilitate the working of the modern methods of fumigation. For the first time, one of the fruit exporters got his consignment of 91 fruit boxes fumigated and packed in the Departmental laboratory. The fruits which were exported to East Africa reached there in an excellent condition. During the year under report 1,28,936 nursery plants were fumigated, and 45 health certificates issued for export of plants.

Other insect pests.—Among other insect pests, June Beetles were found in abundance. The insecticidal treatment could not be undertaken because of non-availability of certain insecticides due to the war.

E. Poultry Farming.

Srinagar Poultry Farm.—The general condition of birds in the farm remained good and the breeding was satisfactory. The number of birds at the close of the year under report was 165 against 94 of the previous year. In all, 1,665 eggs were obtained on the farm and of these 441 were set for hatching and 246 birds were obtained. The process of improving the local breeds was continued. During the year, 80 birds and 714 eggs were sold for breeding purposes.

Jammu Poultry Farm.—The stock in hand at this farm at the commencement of the year was 2 cocks, 17 hens and 45 chickens. By the close of the year these figures were raised to 19 cocks, 62 hens and 20 pullets. The total number of eggs laid during the year was 1,252, of which 328 were set for hatching at the farm and 236 were distributed for hatching purposes. About 71 per cent of the eggs set for hatching were successful.

F. Apiculture.

Kashmir.—During the year under report, 400 pounds of unrefined honey were produced against 607 pounds of the previous year. In addition, 75 comb-hive sections of different grades were produced against 265 of the previous year. The decrease was due to drought.

Sixteen students completed their training in bee-keeping during the year under report; 4 were under training at the close of the year. In all 45 students had completed the course of training under the new scheme till the close of the year and there were in existence five honey concerns managed by these students. A new feature of the year was the export of live bees.

Jammu.—About 1,800 pounds of honey were collected during the year under report and sold in the market. Bee-keeping co-operative societies were opened and these did good work.

Miscellaneous.

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.—His Highness' Government continued to be a member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The research scheme on San Jose Scale was extended for two years more during the year under report. The rice research scheme was introduced during the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 18,120 for three years. The cost would be borne on fifty fifty basis by the Imperial Council of Agriculture and His Highness' Government.

Receipts and expenditure.—During the year under report, the expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,40,800 and the receipts were Rs. 68,700.

6. CATTLE BREEDING AND CIVIL VETERINARY.

Cattle breeding.—Under the sanctioned 5-year plan for improvement of cattle breeding, the third contingent of 32 improved stud bulls of *Dhani* and *Sindhi* breeds was purchased during the year and distributed in suitable selected centres. The agents were, as usual, paid Rs. 10 per month each for maintenance of these bulls. The number of cattle breeding centres rose from 87 to 118 during the year under report. The number of registered

cows in Jammu Province at the close of the year was 17,471 against 8,991 of the previous year. Of these 2,218 cows were covered by the bulls against 1,175 cows of the previous year. The number of calves born during the year was 669 against 289 of the previous year. In Kashmir Province, there were 16,621 registered cows against 8,748 of the previous year, and of these 1,138 cows were covered by the bulls during the year under report. The number of calves born was 370 against 136 of the previous year. To develop cattle breeding, His Highness' Government sanctioned funds for award of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 each to the owners of selected calves from the progeny of the Government bulls and of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 each to the owners of selected cows.

The livestock of the two Cattle Breeding Farms of Shalteng in Kashmir and Hakkel in Jammu Province at the close of the year was 4 bulls, 25 cows, 37 calves and 3 bullocks and 5 bulls, 25 cows, 46 calves and 4 bullocks respectively. The value of the milk yield of the farms was Rs. 1,640.

Horse and mule breeding—Six stables were maintained during the year as in the previous year, though the stable at Baramulla had to be closed for want of a stallion. Four horses and 3 donkeys of the stables in Jammu Province covered 87 and 101 mares respectively, while the 3 horses of the stables in Kashmir Province covered 60 mares during the year under report:

The scheme for improvement of horse and mule breeding remained under consideration of the Government.

Sheep breeding.—Experiments on the scheme for sheep breeding research in Kashmir, approved by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in the previous year, were started and the work of investigation of sheep diseases was also conducted during the year under report. Samples of wool obtained from local cross-bred and pure merino sheep were sent for analysis to the Bombay University to determine the qualitative improvement. As regards cross breeding operations, effect was given to the programme chalked out for the year 1941-42, and 400 ewes were divided into two flocks in the manner suggested by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Four Border Leicester rams were ordered for from Australia during the year.

Livestock shows.—Three livestock shows were held in Jammu Province during the year under report, but such shows could not be held in Kashmir Province owing to the outbreak of cholera there. The number of animals admitted at the shows was 2,549, of whom 1,827 animals competed for prizes in various classes and 372 were selected. An amount of Rs. 1,369 was granted to owners of selected animals as cash prizes. The Departments of Agriculture, Co-operative, and Panchayats participated in these shows as usual. Propaganda by magic lantern slides was also carried on.

Propaganda.—In Jammu Province, 392 villages and in Kashmir Province 497 villages were visited by the field staff. They imparted valuable information to the *zamindars* on the prevention and control of contagious diseases and the keeping of the livestock. Talks on breeding, rearing and housing of livestock were, as usual given to the boys in village schools in their own language.

Institutions for treatment of animal diseases.—During the year under report two new dispensaries were opened, one in Kashmir Province and the other in Jammu Province, and the total number of dispensaries was thus raised to 32.

The construction work of the Srinagar Veterinary Hospital taken up during the previous year, was continued during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 18,000 was provided as an extra grant during the year for completion of the main building.

Training of staff.—Three Government stipendiaries returned after successfully completing their course of training from Lahore and Bombay and were absorbed in the Department. Two more students were deputed to the Bombay Veterinary College for training. The deputation of one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon annually for training in advanced course in Animal Husbandry at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute Mukhteswar, was sanctioned, and pursuant to this, a Veterinary Officer was deputed for this training during the year under report. Another Veterinary Assistant Surgeon was deputed for training in Laboratory work at Mukhteswar.

Treatment of diseases.—During the year under report 1,84,554 animals against 1,12,301 of the previous year, were treated in the dispensaries in Jammu Province and,

1,03,943 animals against 77,935 of the previous year, were treated in the dispensaries in Kashmir Province.

The number of animals treated on tours was 90,717 in Jammu Province and 55,849 in Kashmir Province against 20,980 and 15,820 respectively of the previous year. The increase in the number of animals treated was due to the prevalence of foot and mouth disease.

Following is a brief account of the contagious diseases that prevailed during the year under report.—

Rinderpest.—The disease broke out in Jammu, Reasi, Kathua, Bhadarwah, Manawar and Bhimber in Jammu Province, and Bandipur, Uri, Badgam and Ladakh in Kashmir Province. This disease caused 154 deaths in Jammu and 13 in Kashmir Province. The number of inoculations performed was 1,719 in Jammu Province and 611 in Kashmir Province. No death occurred among inoculated animals. The majority of inoculations was given with the Goat Tissue Vaccine manufactured in the Srinagar Veterinary Laboratory.

Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.—There were 30 outbreaks of this disease involving 39 villages in Jammu Province and one outbreak involving 2 villages in Kashmir Province. The number of deaths was 304 in Jammu Province and 5 in Kashmir Province. As many as 3,039 inoculations were given in Jammu Province and 222 in Kashmir Province.

Foot and mouth disease.—This disease broke out in a virulent form both in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces. As many as 6,165 animals died in Jammu Province and 227 in Kashmir Province. The number of animals treated was 72,356 in Jammu Province and 37,305 in Kashmir Province.

Black Quarter.—There were 4 outbreaks of this disease, 3 in Jammu Province and one in Kashmir Province. Two calves died of this disease in the Jammu Government Cattle Breeding Farm. In addition four deaths occurred in Kathua in Jammu Province and 7 in Kashmir Province. Forty inoculations were given in Jammu Province and 90 in Kashmir Province. Besides, the whole stock of the Government Farm was inoculated.

Anthrax.—There occurred three outbreaks in 3 villages of Srinagar during the year under report. The number of inoculations was 858. The number of

deaths was 3. Jammu Province was free from the disease.

Glanders.—Only one case of this disease occurred in a pony at Srinagar and it was destroyed under the Glanders and Farcy Act.

Rabies.—The disease occurred in Srinagar and the Muzaffarabad and Badgam Tehsils of Kashmir Province. As many as 105 inoculations to canine subjects were given against the disease and other prophylactic measures were adopted to control the outbreaks.

Surra.—This disease appeared in a mild form in Jammu. Only one death was reported on this account. Kashmir Province was free from this disease.

Mange.—Thirteen outbreaks of this disease in goats occurred in 39 villages in Kashmir Province. As many as 4,557 animals were treated against this disease, and there occurred 68 deaths.

Fowl Cholera.—Two outbreaks of fowl cholera disease occurred in Kashmir Province during the year under report. As many as 147 inoculations were performed. The number of deaths was 3. No case occurred in Jammu Province.

Fowl Pox.—There occurred one outbreak of this disease in Kashmir Province. Nine cases were treated.

Strangles.—Three outbreaks occurred in Kashmir Province. Twelve animals were treated successfully without any mortality.

Strongylosis in sheep.—As many as 356 cases were treated during the year under report.

Sheep rot.—Two outbreaks of this disease occurred in 5 villages in Kashmir Province, and 824 animals were treated against the disease.

Other diseases.—In addition, a few sporadic cases of Lymphangitis, Piroplosmosis Fluke, Liver Cow Pox and Tetanus occurred in the districts of Handwara, Anantnag and Srinagar and were treated successfully.

Castration work—In Jammu Province 15,944 animals were castrated against 11,671 of the previous year and in Kashmir Province 20,079 were castrated against 20,220 of the previous year.

Research work.—During the year under report Goat Tissue Vaccine was produced in the Srinagar Laboratory and tried in the field with satisfactory results.

Veterinary jurisprudence.—During the year under report, 57 medico-legal cases were examined in Jammu Province against 84 of the previous year. In Kashmir Province 155 medico-legal cases were examined against 182 of the previous year.

Expenditure.—An amount of Rs. 1,33,200 was spent on the maintenance of the Civil Veterinary Department during the year under report against Rs. 1,19,000 of the previous year.

7. FOOD CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

General.—The rice market in Kashmir did not show much sign of improvement during the year under report, and the Department had to work under great strain to meet the situation. Owing to failure of crops by drought and the damage caused to them by hail storm in a number of villages, the Department could not collect the full quota of *shali* sanctioned for the year. There was a shortage of 70,000 *kharwars*, 20,000 *kharwars* out of the collections for the year had been issued during the previous year. The Government appointed a Special officer to purchase *shali* on *khushkharid* system to supplement the stock of the department. A quantity of 1,00,331 *kharwars* was purchased in this way.

The maximum rates of sale of *shali* and rice were fixed at Rs. 5 per *kharwar* and Rs. 8 per *kharwar* respectively. But this was followed by the temporary disappearance of rice from the market. The paddy concealed by the grain dealers was sold at high rates surreptitiously. To meet this abnormal situation the Food Control Department opened shops in different parts of the city, where rice was sold at the sanctioned rates, while the police continued to locate the concealed stocks.

Collections.—During the year under report the Kashmir Valley Food Control Department collected over 2,86,000 *kharwars* of *shali*. To these were added over 1,00,000 *kharwars* purchased by the Special Officer on *Khushkharid* system.

Recoveries from villages affected by drought or hail storm were made without realization of any interest on the actual advance originally paid to them. Relaxation was also made of the standard of quality for acceptance of *shali*

and similar other concessions were granted. But where the *assams* failed to deliver *shali* without any reasonable excuse penalty of Rs. 1 per *kharwar* was charged.

Issues.—The *shali* purchased on *khushkharid* system at Rs. 5 per *kharwar* was sold at Rs. 4-8-0 per *kharwar*. The rations issued per head were not sufficient to satisfy the normal requirements of an individual, nor were all the citizens included in ration tickets. To meet the demands of such persons, retail shops were opened in the city for sale of rice. Separate arrangements were also made for the issue of rations to visitors. The Military Department, the Police, the Hospitals, boarding houses and recognized private institutions were supplied with rations as usual. Rice was also made available at important fairs and religious festivals, such as the Hazaratbal fair and the pilgrimage to the Sri Amarnath cave.

Storage.—The *shali* collected from the villages at the harvest was sold on the ticket system. The balance that was left over for sale during the remaining months of the year was stored in the granaries at Gulab Bagh and Rainawari and in private houses hired for the purpose. The quantity thus stored was about 1,35,000 *kharwars*. Elaborate arrangements were made for the preservation of *shali* in good condition.

Milling.—During the year under report milling was done on the contract system. For every *kharwar* of *shali* given to the contractor, the Department obtained in return ten *traks* of rice and a royalty at the rate of 0-4-6. About 15,000 *kharwars* of *shali* were thus husked at the departmental mills.

Boat transport.—As many as 835 boats were registered during the year under report. Of these 86 did not work and 749 remained in the employment of the Food Control Department.

Export.—In view of the conditions prevailing in the *shali* market, export of *shali* from Kashmir was entirely prohibited.

Financial results.—During the year under report, the Department made a profit of about Rs. 1,78,000 after covering all its expenditure including the pay of its staff, in spite of the fact that *khushkharid shali* had to be sold at Rs. 4-8-0 per *kharwar* against Rs. 5 per *kharwar* at which was purchased.

Below are shown, in round figures, the liabilities and the assets of the Department as they stood at the close of the year under report :—

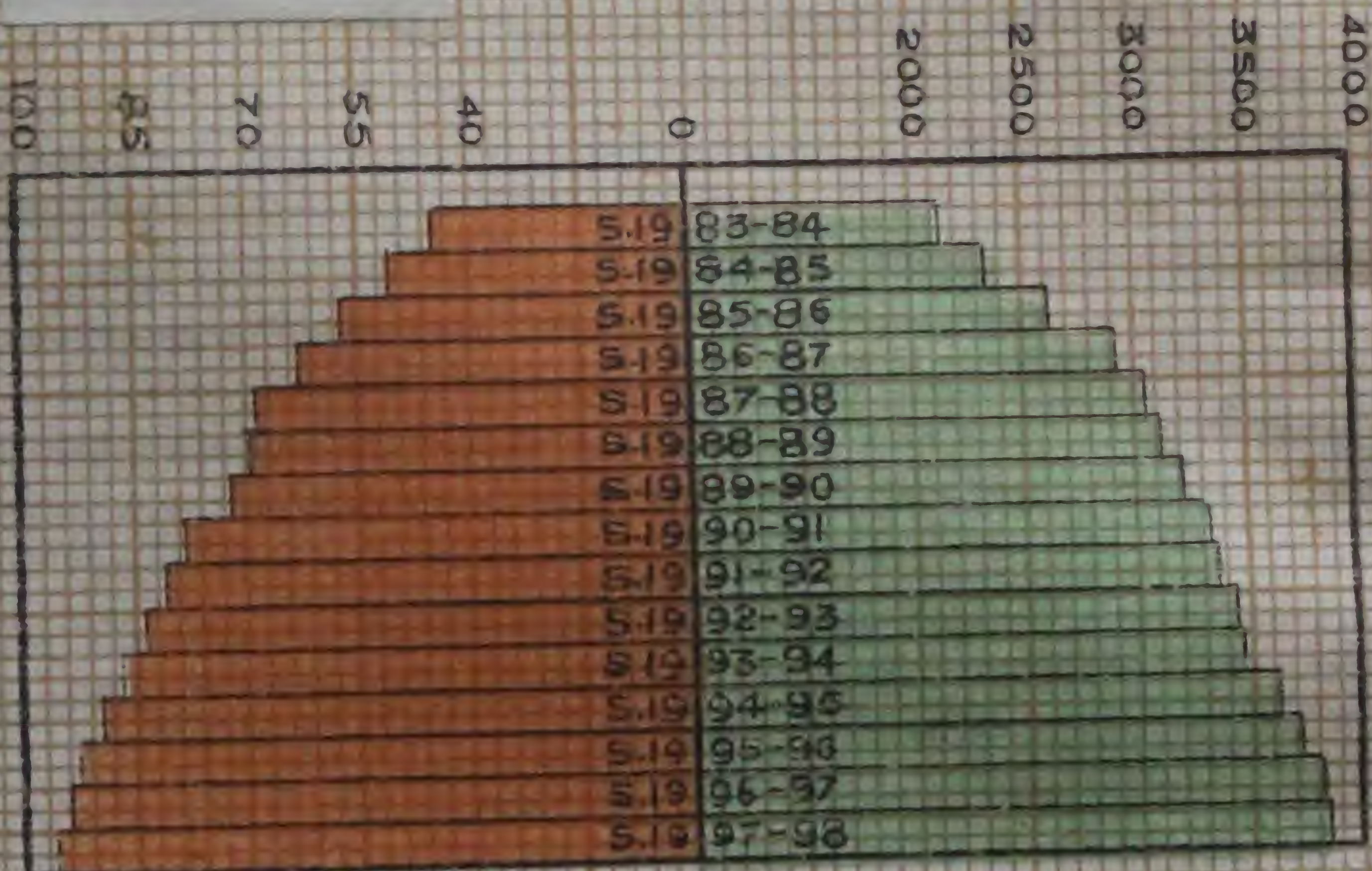
Liabilities.		Assets.	
	Rs.		Rs.
1. Capital ...	39,000	1. Buildings and machinery...	23,000
2. Depreciation Fund...	1,57,000	2. Stock in hand	1,46,000
3. Contributory Provident Fund Reserve	15,000	3. Sundry debtors	7,000
4. Contributory Provident Fund ...	13,000	4. Grain advances	3,30,000
5. Deposits ...	12,000	5. Khushkharidi	2,14,000
6. State Loan...	2,03,000	6. Tehsildar on disbursement	88,000
7. Sundry creditors ...	21,000	7. Cash in hand	10,000
8. Grain advances ...	1,28,000		
9. Khushkharidi.	6,000		
10. Profit for 1996-97 ...	46,000		
11. Net profit ...	1,78,000		
Total ...	8,18,000	Total ...	8,18,000



← NUMBER OF MEMBERS →

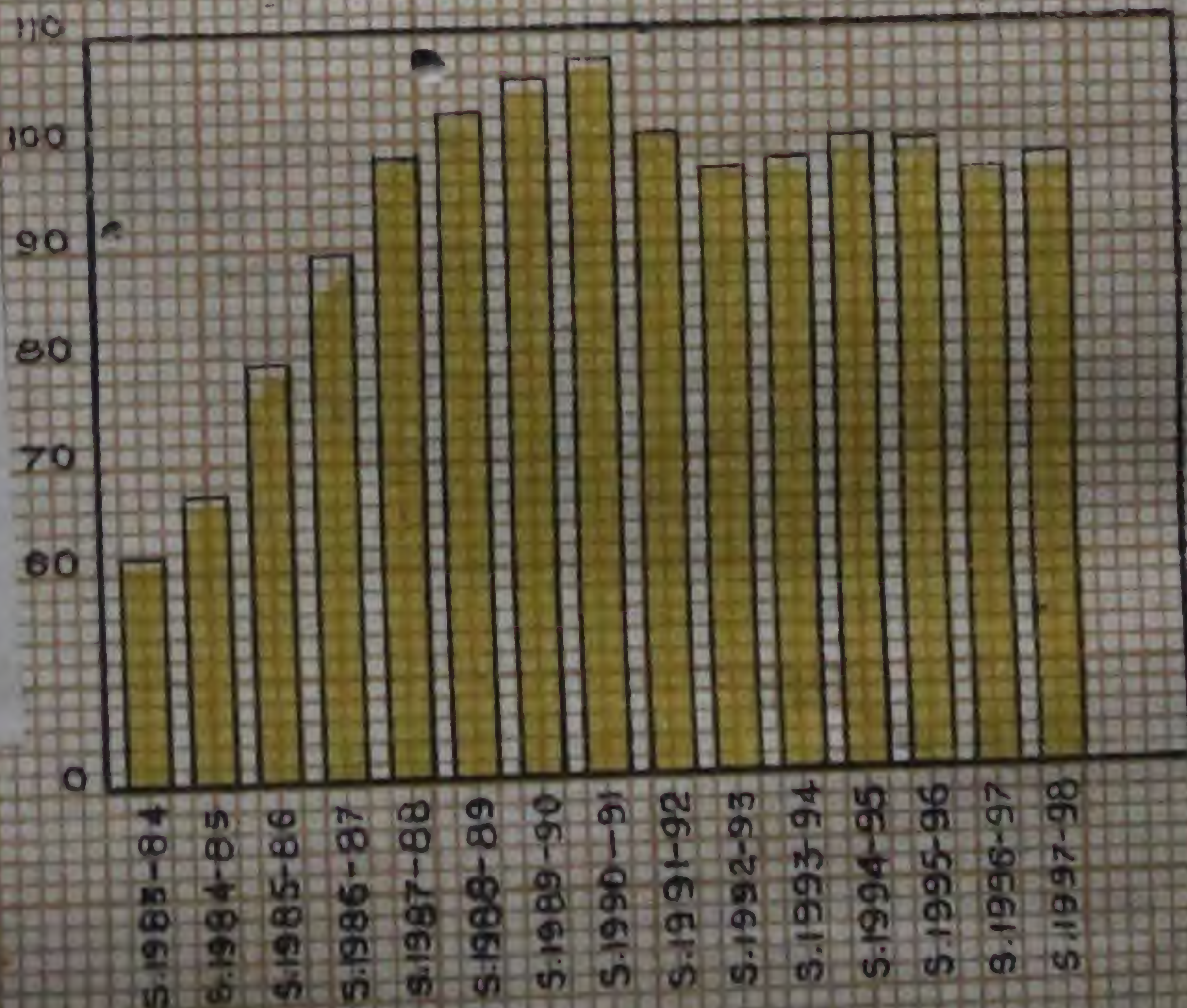
← NUMBER OF SOCIETIES →

(Thousands)



Lakhs of rupees.

Working Capital.



CHARTS SHOWING INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, THE NUMBER OF THEIR MEMBERS AND THEIR

Capital

DURING THE LAST 15 YEARS.

Working

8. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

General Progress.—The following table shows the general progress of the co-operative movement during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Particulars.	No. of Societies.		No. of members.		Working capital.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
					Rs.	Rs.
Central Banks	15	15	3,553	3,588	35,47,389	38,29,257
Agricultural Societies ..	2,839	2,837	59,203	59,948	51,70,140	50,28,857
Non-agricultural Societies	949	963	31,615	32,297	8,55,634	8,89,128
Total ..	3,803	3,815	94,371	95,833	95,73,163	97,47,242
Increase ..	12		1,462		1,74,079	

There was thus all-round improvement in the strength of the Department. A remarkable achievement of the year under report was the appreciable increase in the repayment to the Central Banks by the Societies. The amount repaid during the year under report was Rs. 3,32,483 on account of Principal and Rs. 1,13,087 on account of interest against Rs. 3,25,232 and Rs. 95,101 respectively of the previous year.

Classification of Credit Societies.—The following table gives the result of the classification of the Credit Societies as compared with that of the previous year :—

Class.		S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
A	51
B	45
C	460
D	2,015
	485
	460
Total		...	3,011
			3,042

The slight fall in A class societies is more apparent than real, as a higher standard was adopted during the year under report in the classification.

Central Financing Institutions.—The number of Central Financing Institutions during the year under report was 15 as in the previous year. Of these, 13 were Central Banks and 2 Financing Unions. The following table gives the details of the composition of the working capital as compared with the previous year:—

Particulars.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Share capital paid up ...	4,95,354	4,97,541
Deposits from individuals and societies ...	20,18,675	21,98,942
Deposits from Government ...	93,450	1,10,000
Loans from Central Banks ...	1,80,063	1,99,605
Reserve and other Funds ...	7,59,847	8,23,169
Total ...	35,47,389	38,29,257

The total amount of loans outstanding against the Banks and societies at the commencement of the year under report was Rs. 25,87,689. Fresh loans amounting to Rs. 3,39,234 were advanced during the year. A sum of Rs. 3,95,619 was recovered in principal, and a sum of Rs. 1,27,066 on account of interest. The amount on loan to banks and societies at the close of the year was Rs. 25,31,304 and Rs. 5,42,557 was recoverable on account of interest.

Primary Agricultural Societies.—The total number of Primary Agricultural Societies of all types at the commencement of the year under report was 2,839. During the year

23 Primary Agricultural Societies were cancelled, one was transferred to the class of non Agricultural Societies and 22 more were registered. The number of these societies at the close of the year was thus 2,837. Details of the working capital of primary agricultural credit societies, as compared with those of the previous year are given below:—

Particulars.	S. 1995-97.	S. 1997-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Share capital ...	14,80,057	14,45,913
Deposits ...	30,814	26,409
Loans from Central Banks ...	19,24,296	17,91,582
Reserve and other funds including undistributed profits	17,33,968	17,63,757
Total ...	51,69,135	50,27,661

The principal loan outstanding against the members of these societies at the commencement of the year was Rs. 38,36,125. Out of this, Rs. 31,974 was outstanding against the societies which have since been cancelled. Fresh loans amounting to Rs. 1,80,810 were advanced during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 2,94,917 was recovered in principal and a sum of Rs. 2,70,546 on account of interest. Cash recoveries of these societies are gradually showing a remarkable progress. During the year under report, these societies repaid to the Central Banks Rs. 3,49,660 against Rs. 3,34,442 of the previous year.

The loans were granted mainly for purchase of cattle, payment of land revenue, construction of buildings, acquisition of food stuffs, purchase and redemption of land, trade, payment to *sahukars* and marriages.

Better Farming Societies.—During the year under report, there were 6 mulberry culture societies, one fruit

growers' society and three societies for agricultural development. Of these, the first two types of societies did no practical work, while one of the agricultural development societies distributed a large quantity of wheat and paddy seeds to its members, and it was hoped that next year improved seeds would be distributed by these societies among a still larger number of *zamindars*.

Consolidation of Holdings.—The number of societies for consolidation of holdings at the commencement of the year was 194. Three more were registered during the year under report, thus raising their number to 197 at the close of the year. The work done by these societies during the year under report is summarized below:—

Total area of villages	...	10,517 kanals.
No. of fields in the villages	...	2,698
Area brought under consolidation	...	7,571 kanals.
No. of fields in the area consolidated before consolidation	...	2,410
No. of fields in the area consolidated after consolidation.		491
Average area per field before consolidation	...	3 kanals.
Average area per field after consolidation	...	16 kanals.

Primary Non-Agricultural Societies.—The total number of Primary Non-Agricultural Societies at the commencement of the year was 949. During the year under report, 16 more were newly registered, one was transferred from the agricultural societies class to the non agricultural class and three were cancelled. Thus the number at the close of the year stood at 963. Their membership was 32,297; their working capital which at the commencement of the year was Rs. 8,55,634 rose to Rs. 8,89,128 by the end of the year.

Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.—The number of these societies at the commencement of the year was 377. During the year under report, two societies were cancelled, 10 newly registered and 4 were transferred from other types of societies to this class. Their number at the close of the year thus stood at 389 as shown below:—

Profession.	No. OF SOCIETIES.		Total.
	Jammu Province.	Kashmir Province.	
Artisans' societies ...	21	209	230
Traders' " ...	36	41	77
Government employees' societies ...	18	15	33
Scheduled classes' societies	20	4	24
Miscellaneous ...	2	23	25
Total ...	97	292	389

The composition of the working capital of these societies, as compared with the previous year, is shown below:—

Particulars.	1996-97. Percentage.		1997-98. Percentage.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Share capital ...	2,40,054	28.46	2,38,612	27.9
2. Deposits ...	18,518	2.19	21,591	2.45
3. Loans from Central Banks ...	3,82,479	45.35	4,15,682	47.19
4. Reserve and other Funds ...	2,02,520	24.00	2,04,939	23.27
Total —	8,43,571	..	8,80,824	..

The owned capital of these societies was Rs. 4,65,142, which formed about 53 per cent. of the working capital.

The principal loans outstanding against the members of these societies at the commencement of the year was Rs. 6,31,470. Fresh loans amounting to Rs. 1,17,293 were advanced during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 87,359 was recovered in principal. During the year under report, these societies repaid to the Central Banks Rs. 90,182 against Rs. 85,096 of the previous year. The loans were granted mainly for redemption of mortgaged lands, house-hold expenses, construction of buildings and trade.

The Jammu Secretariat House Building Society continued its work and completed the construction of two more houses in Rehari, where 55 plots have been reserved by the Government for sale to the members of the society. Till now the society has helped its members in constructing 27 houses. During the year under report, the society advanced loans amounting to Rs. 3,392 to its members and recovered Rs. 5,760.

The Non-Agricultural Credit societies also included five single purpose credit societies (of which two were registered during the year under report), which advance loans to their members for the purchase of Radio receiving sets. Loans amounting to Rs. 24,911 were advanced during the year for the purchase of 120 Radio receiving sets.

Other Societies.—At the close of the year, there existed besides other societies, 6 societies for purchase and sale, 5 for production and sale, 154 for compulsory education and 39 for the education of adults. There also existed development societies and societies for production and labour, arbitration and better living. Two societies of the type of co-operative schools were registered during the year under report. One of these is the Sanatan Dharam Co-operative High School and the other the Ahal-i-Sunat-ul-Jamiaat Co-operative School and Orphanage. These schools were designed to impart industrial and technical education to students besides general education.

Decennial Accounts.—During the year under report, 139 societies got their decennial accounts settled. The number of members whose decennial accounts were settled was 1959. Their shares amounted to Rs. 74,571, and the

profits to Rs. 59,242, of which Rs. 47,170 were actually realized. Of these realized profits, Rs. 11,689 were transferred to the reserve fund; Rs. 31,774 were converted into non-returnable shares; Rs. 725 were reserved for such members as had not completed ten years; Rs. 487 were contributed to the Adult Education Fund and Rs. 2,503 were carried over for future distribution. The total paid-up share-capital of the societies amounted to Rs. 37,233, and their reserve fund was Rs. 11,689. The members of the societies whose decennial accounts were settled during the year under report paid to *sahukars* Rs. 61,259 from their own earnings and Rs. 55,231 by borrowing from societies. The number of members that were freed from the *sahukars'* debt was 738.

Societies under liquidation—The total number of societies under liquidation at the close of the year was 147. The outside liability of these societies amounted to Rs. 2,14,025. The amount standing against the members of these societies was Rs. 4,10,972.

Co-operative training classes.—During the year under report, classes were held at Jammu and Srinagar for 3 months each for the training of group secretaries.

Refresher courses—A proposal for the holding of annual provincial refresher courses for the staff was sanctioned by the Government during the year, and two refresher courses were held, one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu. Lectures on the theory and principles of co-operation, economics, co-operative law, co-operative accounts and book-keeping and contemporary co-operative problems were delivered to enlighten further the field staff on these problems.

The Co-operative Institute, Jammu, was organized to propagate the principles of co-operation and to devise effective methods to promote the study of co-operative problems, and strengthen and improve the working of co-operative societies. This Institute continued to issue quarterly journal of a high standard, *The Co-operative Bulletin*. The journal has facilitated the organization of several types of new co-operative societies. The Institute arranged 4 propaganda camps on the occasion of cattle fairs and festivals at Ranbirsinghpura, Reasi, Bhimber and Purmandal and also held 8 group conferences.

The Co-operative Department was represented at the last Annual Exhibition by two Departmental stalls besides the stalls that were allotted to the members of the artisans' co operative societies. The members exhibited a large range of Kashmir crafts and a number of orders was bcoked. A propaganda camp was also organized at the exhibition by the Co-operative Institute.

CHAPTER III.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

General.—The year under report was one of uncertainty for trade and business in general on account of the war. In Jammu Province, the imports as well as exports showed a rise, and 19,90,213 maunds valued at Rs. 2,09,09,315 were imported against 18,51,409 maunds valued at Rs. 2,02,19,108 of the previous year. The exports were 6,91,101 maunds valued at Rs. 40,69,342 against 3,26,263 maunds valued at Rs. 15,08,179 of the previous year. In Kashmir Province, while the export trade showed a slight decline, the imports showed an increase over the previous year. The exports from this province were 4,70,967 maunds valued at Rs. 79,92,314 against 6,61,279 maunds valued at Rs. 1,04,39,598 of the previous year. The import of bonded goods showed a considerable decline.

During the year under report, the prices of certain raw materials, particularly those imported from outside were very high; and it became difficult to get adequate supplies of dyes, colours, chemicals, iron, steel and several other similar articles. These conditions, however, helped to make the manufacturers and traders more self-reliant, and they drew more and more upon local sources of supply for their requirements. The Exchange Banks passed through a period of nervousness. The Indian Banks which financed the local business and trade did good business. The fruit trade in the State received a set-back during the year under report, as the crop was on the whole poor. Walnuts which had a good crop lost their market in America, owing to transport difficulties.

Local trade and industry in general, however, received a stimulus from the increased attention paid by the Government to the marketing of the local products. The opening of the central market in Srinagar marked a new era of economic prosperity; and it is noteworthy that by the time the Exhibition and the Market closed, most of the stall holders had exhausted their stocks.

The number of large scale industrial establishments increased from 43 of the previous year to 49. These 49 establishments employed 6,485 persons.

I. TRADE.

The five tables given below show (1) the quantity and value of Imports and Exports; (2) the value of Trade in Bond; (3) the value of Central Asian Trade; (4) the quantity and value of the chief articles of import; and (5) the quantity and value of the chief articles of export for the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

No. I.

Total Imports and Exports:—

	Quantity in maunds.		Value in rupees	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
Imports of merchandise	26,23,401	27,66,608	2,88,35,049	3,82,78,995
		{ 11,43,082 Nos. 18,986 *73,55,501 c. ft. †3,31,361 lbs. }		
Exports of merchandise	31,04,385		2,06,64,650	1,28,91,656
Imports of treasure ..	..	..	79,21,650	152,48,393
Exports of treasure ..	..	..	1,42,860	18,45,620

No. II.

Trade in Bond :—

Year.	Imports into Kashmir.	Imports into Jammu.	Total trade in bond.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
S. 1996-97	... 29,58,259	38,96,139	68,54,398
S. 1997-98	... 31,58,454	34,91,766	66,50,220

*Includes 38,161 maunds of timber valuing Rs. 2,23,066 separately included in the figures under exports of merchandise.

†Includes 5,821 maunds valuing Rs. 11,87,944 separately included in figures under exports of merchandise.

‡Out of total treasure Rs. 5,05,333 and Rs. 15,620 already included in figures under imports and exports of merchandise respectively are included here also.

No. III.

Trade between Central Asia, Punjab and Kashmir :—

Years.		Imports from Central Asia	Exports to Central Asia.	Total trade.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
S. 1996-97	...	2,30,198	1,51,024	3,81,222
S. 1997-98	...	1,86,102	2,63,423	4,49,525

No. IV.

Principal articles of Import :—

Articles.	Quantity in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
Cotton manufactures	..	1,16,555	1,09,854	65,84,172 70,66,831
Tea	40,765	46,335	16,34,827 20,14,484
Grain and Pulse	..	5,36,807	3,77,551	19,85,930 14,17,435
Sugar	3,13,206	4,48,096	19,30,785 27,46,081
Salt	4,84,778	4,90,157	14,01,299 14,98,389
Metals and manufactures of metals	87,848	78,629	11,60,200 12,39,828
Wool and woollens	..	12,486	12,270	7,82,507 10,21,995
Oils	1,89,587	2,08,429	14,31,717 17,82,006
Tobacco	33,298	42,298	5,49,131 7,19,047
Fruits and vegetables	..	80,103	59,825	4,01,322 4,78,780
Silk	342	569	69,433 75,669

Articles.	Quantity in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
Seeds ..	62,938	78,903	3,34,267	3,49,520
Dyeing materials ..	22,979	21,632	3,20,284	3,26,406
Leather ..	11,168	11,031	4,80,571	5,76,955
Spices ..	14,636	16,823	1,68,480	2,58,051
Drugs and medicines ..	20,490	30,294	3,79,029	4,71,538
Stationery ..	10,202	12,981	2,45,015	3,39,630
Liquors ..	7,567	6,269	1,86,143	1,69,443
Apparel ..	2,769	2,164	1,34,547	1,31,125
Provisions ..	8,209	11,685	1,70,121	2,11,937
Building materials ..	79,796	1,44,346	1,80,547	2,95,380
Treasure ..	....	....	79,21,650	52,48,393
Miscellaneous ..	1,50,962	1,59,343	20,33,066	28,63,084

No. V.

Principal articles of Export :—

Articles.	Quantity in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
Wood and timber ..	21,50,099	48,355	80,24,390	2,34,780
Wool and woollens ..	14,242	22,852	45,27,419	34,63,853
Fruits and vegetables ..	5,19,315	3,60,900	31,27,410	23,57,303
Silk and cocoons ..	4,737	5,823	20,08,932	11,87,944
Kuth ..	1,897	1,12,332	67,042	1,84,800

Articles.	Quantity in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997 98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
Grain and pulse ..	2,02,143	2,31,575	6,09,654	7,89,989
Ghee ..	5,119	6,920	1,89,640	2,78,729
Hides and skins ..	13,705	18,555	2,41,648	4,02,143
Drugs and medicines ..	44,818	35,139	7,05,256	11,04,568
Potatoes ..	15,549	37,282	41,242	93,899
All other kinds of merchandise ..	19,325	93,189	4,69,483	12,26,064

2. INDUSTRIES.

Large Scale Industrial Establishments.

Large-scale industrial establishments had a prosperous year. They were fully occupied with orders and worked profitably under great pressure. Below is given a brief account of the working of some of the important large scale establishments :—

Sri Karon Singh Woollen Mills Ltd.—Large orders were booked by this concern during the year under report. Its woollen fabrics were much liked in the market and had a ready sale. The demand exceeded the supply, and the mills had to work in double shifts.

Jammu Tannery.—The tannery manufactured boots, Polo boots, full boots, shoes, saddles, accoutrements, harness, transport saddlery, attache cases etc. It showed a profit of Rs. 3,363 during the year under report as against a loss of Rs. 1,687 of the previous year. Its outturn for the year was worth Rs. 73,803.

Kashmir Pharmaceutical works.—This firm has, after making a success of Santonine manufacture, standardized Atropine Sulphate B. P., Atropine B. P., Podophyllum Resin, Extract Belladonna Siccum; Extract Belladonna Viride B. P. O., Extract Hyoscyamus Siccum B. P., Extract Hyocyanus Soft B. P. 1914, Concentrated

extract of Belladonna, Radix and concentrated extract of Belladonna, Folia. The firm has also started a Bonded Laboratory in which tinctures and other extracts are prepared.

Kashmir Match Factory.—The average daily production of this factory during the year under report was 200 gross boxes.

The Kashmir Indianite Company, Ltd.—The management of this concern changed during the year under report and during 9 months of working under the new management, the concern produced 15 lakhs square feet of Indianite slabs.

Rosin and Turpentine Factory.—The year under report was one of considerable activity for this Factory. During the first year of its working, ending with the 31st of March 1941 it earned a net profit of Rs. 45,335

Kashmir Willows—A branch of this factory was opened at Miransahib during the year under report. Cricket bats worth Rs. 51,781 were sold during the year. In addition, the factory kept itself busily engaged in the production of wooden articles valuing Rs. 75,000. The total business done by the concern during the year amounted to Rs 1,05,878. Towards the end of the year, the concern took up preliminary experiments in the production of jute mill accessories, and the results were encouraging.

Government Sheep Breeding and Research Farm and Kashmir Sheep Farm Ltd.—The year under report was one of steady progress. The approved programme of cross-breeding experiments was fully carried out. About 250 lambs were born during the year. There were during the year 20 marinos against 15 of the previous year. Schemes for (1) running flock of 100 sheep each in the Tehsils of Gurez, Karnah and Bhadarwah to purify the local stock by inbreeding, (2) marketing wool on scientific lines, and (3) distribution of breeding rams among zamindars for the improvement of the sheep stock were taken up during the year under report and steps were taken to introduce better methods of wool handling. The output of wool during the year was double that of the previous year; the prices realized were also higher.

Uttam Flour Mills Ltd.—This mill was opened in Jammu during the year under report. It has a daily grinding capacity of 500 maunds. The total value of

different kinds of wheat products of the mill during the year under report was Rs. 1,65,700.

Carpet Industry.—There were five large carpet manufacturing firms in the State. In addition, a large number of cottage workers were engaged in the carpet industry. But the international conditions did not favour the export of the finer carpets from the State, and the industry suffered to a large extent during the year under report.

Cottage Industries.

The wide fluctuations in the prices of certain materials, such as cotton yarns, and the big rise in the prices of chemicals and metals, hit the small scale and cottage worker during the year under report. This resulted in a certain amount of unemployment and hardship in certain places, but on the whole industries were able to hold their heads above water.

The more important of the cottage industries are dealt with below :—

Handloom weaving.—Handloom weaving which occupies a very prominent position among the cottage industries of the State, had, on the whole, a prosperous year. About a crore yards of cotton fabrics are annually produced in Jammu Province and about 4,32,000 yards in Kashmir Province. The cotton products of Mirpur *illaga* are popular in the adjoining markets of the Punjab. During the year under report, *Khaki* drill cloth was produced in the State for the first time, as a result of the efforts of the Industries Department. The All-India Spinners' Association continued their activities for the extension and expansion of the woollen industry in Kashmir. There was general improvement in the design and quality of woollen fabrics like tweeds. Silk continued to retain its prominent position. Bedspreads, teapoy covers and *saries* of silk particularly in embroidered form were in great demand.

Embroidery.—It is estimated that over 17,000 persons are employed in embroidery work. The industry did fairly well.

Hosiery industry.—There were during the year, 15 small scale knitting works, 13 in Jammu and 2 in Srinagar. A certain amount of knitting work is also

carried on by hand and some of this is of a superior kind. The local products had a ready sale and compared favourably in price with imported articles.

Gabbas.—*Gabbas*, a speciality of Kashmir, continued to be popular during the year. Improvements in design have put new life into the industry. It has been estimated that this industry affords employment to about 400 families, excluding the millers and middlemen. The chief centre of production is Anantnag, and the value of *gabbas* produced during the year under report was estimated at Rs. 1 lakh.

Papier mache industry.—This industry is mainly confined to Srinagar, and employs about 600 people there. During the year under report articles of a value of about Rs. 2,00,000 were produced. These were in great demand.

Silverware.—This industry employs over 1,000 workers including dependents. It has of late shown considerable improvement and some of the silver articles produced in the State compare favourably with imported articles. During the year under report, the demand for the local silverware far exceeded the supply. A larger number of skilled workmen will be required to take full advantage of the increasing demand.

Soap making.—The soap-making industry continued to make steady progress. Cheap laundry and toilet soaps were mainly produced. The manufacture of superior quality of soap is receiving active attention.

Wood working and furniture making.—Over 30 firms were engaged in furniture making and wood turning in Jammu Province and the bulk of the local requirements in furniture and in turned articles were met locally.

In Kashmir the local demand in furniture was met from the province itself. Artistic work in wood-carving and wood-turning was as usual carried on there.

Brass and metalware industry.—This industry continued to do well. Some of the light articles of metal produced in artistic designs in Srinagar showed fine workmanship.

Pottery.—The pottery industry in Kashmir Province is confined to the production of cheap pottery articles in attractive colours. A scheme has recently been sanctioned by the Government to place this industry on a sounder footing with a view to producing better

types of pottery articles. The Kashmir Pottery Works, Jammu, showed improvement during the year.

Oil-milling.—Oil milling was generally carried on as a cottage industry in the State. The local industry was able to meet the local demand in oils and oil cakes.

Tanning.—This industry is the principal occupation of over 2,500 persons and a subsidiary occupation of another 1,300. Government have taken steps to produce skilled tanners for cottage work.

Wicker work industry.—This is one of the young industries which have made good headway in recent years. A large number of people are engaged in this industry, and they produce such articles as chairs, tiffin-baskets, tea-pots, etc. The production of the year actually fell short of the demand.

Bee-keeping.—Bee-keeping has made great progress in Kashmir Province. The Government continued to give assistance to the industry and to train young men to take it up on proper lines. The control of the industry was transferred to the Agriculture Department during the year under report.

Cottage Tannery and School, Shalteng.—The year under report was the first full working year of this institution.

Miscellaneous.—The local industries engaged in the manufacture of disinfectants, boot polishes, writing inks and other kinds of stationery articles, continued to make good progress.

Industrial intelligence.

A number of requests were received by the Industries Department during the year under report for technical guidance in respect of the opening of new industries in the State. The Department placed its services unreservedly at the disposal of those seeking its advice. A post of a Textile Expert was sanctioned during the year under report to provide technical advice to the textile industry. Several requests were received from the Departments of Industries in Indian States and Provinces and from the Director General of Commerce and Intelligence and Statistics for the supply of statistical and other information in respect of certain industries in the State. The information was collected and supplied.

State Aid to Industries.

A large number of applications was received by the Industries Department for assistance in various forms. Raw materials imported for the manufacture of shovels were exempted from customs duty. An assurance was given to the nationals of the State that in cases where they were at a disadvantage in tendering for war supplies *vis a vis* the nationals from British India, His Highness' Government would be prepared to consider with favour any request for exemption of the articles required for the purpose from import duty.

During the year under report, an amount of Rs. 35,000 was provided in the budget for grant of loans. Eight applications were received, and loans were granted in two cases, Rs. 2,000 to a firm of *Gabba* makers of Anantnag and Rs. 20,000 to the Indo-Kashmir Textile Company Ltd. The total amount of loans granted under the State Aid to Industries Act up to the close of the year under report was Rs. 4,58,000.

New Schemes of Industrial Development.

The Government had under contemplation several new measures for the development of the existing industries in the State. Two new posts of Superintendents of Industries and a new post of a Textile Expert were sanctioned. The Superintendents will be a link between the trader, the worker and the industrialist on the one hand and the Department on the other, and they will collect statistics as well as industrial intelligence. Glue for the manufacture of which there is sufficient tannery waste in the State, is at present imported from outside. The Government have decided to send out a scholar for training in the manufacture of glue and on his return to employ him to give demonstrations in glue manufacture in suitable areas in the State. It has further been decided to train a scholar in toy balloon making. Government have also sanctioned schemes for the manufacture of Barytes, whiting from limestone, and Plaster of Paris from gypsum. Bentonite, ochres and other similar minerals will be worked.

Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.

The Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited was registered as a public company in 1938. It commenced banking business in July 1939. This Bank helps to finance trade and industry on sound business lines. Although the war broke out soon after its birth, the Bank has continued to make steady progress. For the period ending June 1941, it showed a profit of Rs. 40,500 and in the subsequent half year it showed a net profit of Rs. 47,424. Its working capital is now in the neighbourhood of Rs. 45 lakhs. In June 1941, the Bank's deposits aggregated Rs. 27.18 lakhs and the cash in hand was Rs. 16.69 lakhs. With its head office at Srinagar, the Bank has branches at Jammu, Anantnag, Baramulla and Muzaffarabad.

Joint Stock Companies.

Eight new Joint Stock Companies were registered during the year under report, bringing the total to 59 at the close of the year. Of the newly registered companies, 7 were State Companies registered and operating within the State and one was a company registered in British India, which was registered in the State also. The authorized capital of these 7 State Companies was Rs. 31,05,000.

Patents and Designs.

Six patents were renewed during the year under report. Two new patents were sealed and applications for another 6 were completed and accepted. The final sealing in respect of these could not be effected during the year under report.

Insurance Companies.

During the year under report, one Company was registered under the Jammu and Kashmir Insurance Act and the applications of 13 Companies remained under consideration. Sixty applications were received for grant of licences to Insurance Agents. Licence was issued in one case, and others remained under consideration.

Marketing Board.

Surveys.—During the year under report, supplementary information in respect of fibrous plants, potatoes, sun hemp, cashewnuts, milk, *ghee* vegetables, cardamom, pepper, sugar, wool and hair, black caraway and bee-wax was collected and supplied to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and certain other officers of that Government, including the Director General of the Supply Department. Statistics about production and prices of Bartlett pears were supplied to the Director General of Supply, Foodstuffs Directorate. Surveys on lac, fish, sugar and cashewnuts were continued during the year.

Grading of commercial commodities.—The question of grading commercial commodities such as *ghee*, flour, honey and fruits remained under active consideration during the year under report. A bill regarding grading and marking was presented to the Praja Sabha. The question of grade designation marks, remained under correspondence with the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

Establishment of markets.—Proposals regarding the opening of markets in important centres received active attention during the year under report. Schemes regarding the establishment of markets at Ranbirsinghpura, Kathua and Hiranagar remained under consideration.

Standardization of weights and measures.—A bill to standardize weights and measures was drafted during the year under report.

Market news service.—The weekly price and stock bulletins sent by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser were as usual circulated for the information of the public. Fortnightly prices of certain essential commodities were collected in respect of the markets at Jammu and Srinagar, and communicated, as usual, to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. A proposal for the inauguration of an up-to-date market news service was submitted to the Government.

Miscellaneous.—The Secretary, Marketing Board, was deputed to study the working of the modern typical *mandies* and grading stations for fruits, *ghee*, rice and flour in the Punjab.

The 12th Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition.

The 12th Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition opened on the 27th August 1941, and closed on the 6th October 1941. Further improvements were made in the Exhibition buildings during the year. A new Central wing with a Hall of Science in the Centre, a Children's Corner with a Canal, an Electric Tramway and a Pony Ride were added, and these attracted large crowds. Although 20 stalls were added during the year, the increased demand was not fully met. All main trades and industries of the State were, however, represented. A decided increase in the output and improvement in the variety and craftsmanship of goods was revealed.

One of the new features introduced during the year was the display of statistical charts and economic maps in glass cases lit electrically. These represented to the visitors facts and figures of great economic value. A souvenir stall was established near the exit gate, in which articles with prices ranging from 0-4-0 to Rs. 3 per piece were placed in order to make available to the visitor a wide selection of cheap souvenirs from Kashmir. In the Hall of Science demonstrations were given of some of the most useful principles of science. In the Village Industries section, demonstrations were given of paper making, spinning and weaving, papier mache work, bee-keeping, manufacture of pottery articles and tanning.

With a view to stimulating healthy competition, 21 gold medals, 19 silver medals and 28 certificates of merit were awarded to the selected exhibitors. The total sales amounted to about Rs. 3,39,000.

The total receipts of the Exhibition amounted to Rs. 13,216; the expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,275 including the cost of construction of new stalls.

Industrial Museum and Sales Emporium.

In order to provide the much needed assistance in the marketing of goods manufactured in the State, an Industrial Museum and Sales Emporium was opened at Srinagar towards the end of July 1941. A similar institution was sanctioned for Jammu.

In the Industrial Exhibition and Sales Emporium at Srinagar, were exhibited samples of the products

of the State and exhibits were sold on the spot and orders booked for supply. Sales amounting to Rs. 9,000 were made during a period of 2½ months. Proposals for the appointment of sales agents for the sale of goods outside the State were under consideration.

Central Market Srinagar.

Side by side with the Industrial Exhibition and Sales Emporium in Srinagar, was opened a Central Market in Srinagar. This proved to be a very popular institution. Stall holders in the Market were required by the terms of their tenancy to sell articles at fixed prices. This inspired confidence among the buyers and resulted in increased sales. It is estimated that sales amounting to Rs. 8 lakhs were made during the period the Market remained open.

Mining and Mineral Survey.

The working of minerals received special attention during the year, and several mining areas were explored and several minerals located.

Prospecting operations were undertaken in respect of alluvial gold in Dras-Kargil area early in July 1941 and lasted up to the 25th September 1941. The gold winnings amounted to 85 tolas. Platinum was discovered in the Dras-Kargil area during the year under report, and about half a *masha* was collected. A re-examination of the bentonite deposits was undertaken during the year. A bentonite bed was located all along Bhimber to Khadah near Akhnoor and Uttarbehani to Nagrota.

No fresh prospecting licence or mining lease was granted during the year under report.

The old licensees and lessees continued to enjoy their concessions. Certificates of approval were granted or renewed in fifteen cases.

3. FORESTS.

Area.—The total area under the control of the Forest Department was 10,165.27 square miles as in the pre-

vious year. The area comprised :—

1.	Demarcated forests	...	9,996.90	sq. miles.
2.	Partially demarcated forests		34.17	„ „
3.	Undemarcated forests	...	134.20	„ „

Total ... 10,165.27 sq. miles

Demarcation.—Three demarcation parties continued the work of demarcation, two in the Reasi and Mirpur divisions of Jammu Circle and one in the Muzaffarabad division of Kashmir Circle. By the end of the year under report, the work had been completed in Kishtwar, Bhadarwah, Ramban and Udhampur in Jammu Circle. The demarcation of scrub forests in the Muzaffarabad division was also completed, but the forests were not actually notified during the year. As many as 2,907 boundary pillars were repaired in Jammu Circle at a cost of Rs. 2,907. In Kashmir Circle, 14,339 pillars were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,010. The length of boundaries of completely or partially demarcated forests was 34,154 miles as in the previous year. Demarcation parties in the Mirpur and Reasi divisions surveyed 86 miles and 37 miles of the boundary lines respectively. In the Muzaffarabad division, 184 miles of the main line were surveyed and 37 maps were completed.

Silviculture.—The conditions regarding natural regeneration of conifers were unsatisfactory as in the previous year. The quantity of seed produced was very poor on the whole, and climatic conditions were very adverse after the seed had germinated. Scanty snowfall during the winter followed by a severe and prolonged drought throughout the summer resulted in a high mortality in most forest areas. Better conditions, however, prevailed in the Bhadarwah division, and there was abundance of natural regeneration there. Conditions governing natural regeneration of fir were carefully studied and it was found that the fir crops did not produce much seed on account of their being mostly mature. The bamboo forests of Jasrota showed an all-round improvement in the production of new culms, except in areas where there was congestion. Measures for aiding regeneration were carried out at a cost of Rs. 16,136.

As natural regeneration does not keep pace with fellings, it is being supplemented by artificial regeneration throughout the State. During the year under report, about 243 maunds of *deodar* seed and 79 maunds of kail seed were sown and 32,000 seedlings transplanted in Jammu Circle and 11,27,000 in Kashmir Circle. In addition, about 24,000 seedlings of ash were transplanted, mostly in the Sind division. But owing to adverse climatic conditions, the results were not satisfactory. About 7,00,000 willow cuttings were planted in the Haran and Ningli plantations of the Sindh division, and about 7,700 English bat willow cuttings were planted in the Haran plantation and along the Zainagir Canal.

The afforestation work done in Bahu, Sumbal and Malkpur *rakhs* has been very successful. In Rei Kota forests in the Kathua division, hundreds of maunds of seed of broad-leaved species have been sown with excellent results. In the Shankaracharya park in Kashmir, about 49,000 plants of various species were transplanted. The basket willow planting has given successful results and it has been decided to carry out as much planting in basket willow as possible.

The natural regeneration of *Kuth* is profuse. Due to the slump in the market prices, no large scale regeneration operations were carried out. Only one maund and 15 seers of seed was sown in the Ramban and Kishtwar division.

The propagation of pyrethrum and extension of area under it engaged the attention of the Forest Department throughout the year under report. Two maunds and eleven seers of seed was sown in nurseries at Karewa, Fatehgarh and Gopalpura and transplanting was carried out in 1,655 kanals of land. About 29 maunds of dry flowers and 28 maunds of seed were collected during the year. *Digitalis* cultivation was also attended to.

Protection. During the year under report, 6,817 offences against the forest laws were reported against 6,999 of the previous year. Of these 506 cases were taken to courts, in addition to 444 cases, pending from the previous year. Out of the total number of 950 cases, 504 were decided and 446 remained pending at the close of the year.

In addition to 5,448 compensation cases pending at the close of the previous year, 5,916 new cases were registered departmentally, making a total of 11,364 cases. Of

these, 6,946 cases involving 9,246 persons were disposed of during the year as compared with 6,486 cases involving 8,871 persons of the previous year—5,957 cases with 7,953 persons against 5,699 cases with 8,183 persons of the previous year were decided on compensation; 989 cases were dropped and 1,293 persons acquitted as compared with 787 cases dropped and 688 persons acquitted in the previous year. The amount of compensation recovered was Rs. 22,586. There remained 4,418 cases pending at the close of the year.

There occurred, during the year, 459 cases of fire against 453 of the previous year, affecting an area of 35,395 acres of forests against 8,149 acres of the previous year. The *Kuth* godowns at Baramulla were not insured during the year due to the fall in the price of *Kuth* caused by the Sino-Japanese war. The other godowns and workshops also remained un-insured, but electric pumps and overhead water tanks were maintained for emergency. An area of 118 square miles, out of an area of 9,997 square miles of the demarcated forest, was closed to grazing.

Heavy snow-slips and gales exposed the forest growth in the Gulab Garh range of the Reasi division. Wild animals and black bears did considerable damage to young deodar and Kail poles in early spring, and porcupine and monkeys damaged the fresh chil seedlings in the Keran and Muzaffarabad divisions. Caterpillars attacked most of the broad leaved species throughout the Kashmir division and also continued to damage the Haran plantation of the South Sindh division. Flying squirrels and monkeys did much damage to pine and walnut seeds in the Kamraj division.

Training of the Staff.—The Forest Training School at Chittarnar remained open during the year under report. The class consisted of 16 students of whom 4 were Foresters and 12 Forest Guards. All the nine students of the previous session were declared successful and were awarded K. F. C. certificates during the year under report.

The trustees of the Currie Scholarship awarded the first prize for 1940, amounting to £ 45, on the recommendation of the Government of India to an officer of the Jammu and Kashmir State who had been deputed by His Highness' Government to the Indian Forest College at Dehra Dun for the 1938-40 Superior Forest Service Course.

Two State-subjects returned from Bangor in Wales after completing their training in Forestry at the university there. Of these one had undergone the training on his own expense and the other had taken a loan from the Government. Both of them were appointed Assistant Conservators of Forests on probation.

All the four State stipendiaries who were receiving training in the Ranger's class at Dehra Dun were declared successful in the 1939-41 Session and were awarded D. D. R. higher standard certificates. All of them were absorbed in the Forest Department as Forest Rangers. Five more stipendiaries were sent to Dehra Dun for training in the Ranger's Course.

Working plan.—The revision of the Jhelum Valley and Sind plans was completed during the year, and a working plan was prepared for the Mammandanji willow plantation in the Kashmir division. The revision of the Bhadarwah, Lolab and Gurez working plans also was taken up. A Fir Working Plan Division with its headquarters at Srinagar was opened. During the year under report, 3 working plans were issued, one was sanctioned and was ready for issue, 2 were in the press, one was under preparation, 7 were under check and one was being written up.

The restricted yields under the revised plans combined with the increased demand on account of war brought about a considerable improvement in the market.

Seven compartments under the Kamraj and Langet plans were marked for thinning and sold during the year. A system of lump-sum sales has been introduced practically all over the State. The lessees under this system try to remove as much outturn from the coupes as they possibly can, clearing the forest floor of most of felling debris. This has proved very useful to production.

Exploitation and Commercial Development.—During the year under report, the forests continued to be worked under the uniform or selection system according to the prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans. The lump-sum sales system was continued and the rates obtained were satisfactory. The following table shows, in approximate lakhs of cubic feet, the quantity of timber and firewood extracted departmentally and by purchasers as

compared with the previous year :—

Timber and firewood extracted.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
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By Department—

Timber extracted...	0·09 lakhs c.ft.	0·21 lakhs c.ft.
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Firewood ,, ...	0·15 ,, ,,	0·08 ,, ,,
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By purchasers—

Timber extracted	179·41 ,, ,,	216·13 ,, ,,
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Firewood ,, ...	10·75 ,, ,,	13·24 ,, ,,
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The total quantity of drift timber and firewood collected during the year under report was 1·21 lakhs of cubic feet, and a revenue of over Rs. 89,000 was derived out of it. The stock of timber in sale depots at the close of the year was about 1·33 lakhs of cubic feet. No firewood remained in sale depots at the close of the year in Kashmir Circle, but there was a balance of 8,597 c. ft. of fuel in Jammu Circle.

The following table shows the quantity of timber supplied at concession rates and the quantities of timber and firewood removed by local villagers as free grants during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
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Concession rates.

Quantity of timber	8·33 lakhs c. ft.	18·34 lakhs c. ft.
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Market value ...	Rs. 1·22 lakhs	Rs. 3·08 lakhs
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Price realised ...	Rs. 0·10 ,,	Rs. 0·20 ,,
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S. 1996-97.

S. 1997-98.

Free grants.

Quantity of timber	3.08 lakhs c. ft.	1.92 lakhs c. ft.
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Value	...	Rs. 0.50 lakhs	Rs. 0.32 lakhs
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Quantity of fire wood	191.86 lakhs c. ft.	191.86 lakhs c. ft.
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Value	...	Rs. 3.26 lakhs.	Rs. 3.26 lakhs.
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Departmental extraction of the more important minor forest products was carried out in Kashmir Circle and the products of lesser importance were as usual sold by annual leases on a royalty basis, both in Jammu and Kashmir Forest Circles. The important products extracted departmentally were despatched for sale by the territorial divisions to the Utilization Division godowns of Baramulla. The other minor products yielded Rs. 2,64,258 during the year under report as compared with Rs. 55,409 obtained for them in the previous year. These products do not include the income received on account of sale of *Kuth* or resin.

The total quantity of clean *Kuth* received in the godowns at Baramulla during the year under report amounted to 1,582 maunds and the balance remaining from the previous year was 1,275 maunds. Of this total, 2,752 maunds was sold and the revenue realized was Rs. 1,29,388 against Rs. 67,042 of the previous year.

Fifteen maunds of gum extracted in the Reasi division were sold for Rs. 335.

Resin operations were, as usual, conducted departmentally in the Udhampur, Mirpur and Kathua Forest divisions. The total quantity of resin collected in different divisions was 71,493 maunds and the quantity in hand was 8,694 maunds. Out of this quantity, 63,723 maunds were despatched to the Miransahib Rosin and Turpentine Factory and 4,258 maunds to the Factory at Jallo. The amount of revenue realized from the Jammu Rosin and

Turpentine Factory, Miransahib, was Rs. 2,33,990 and the expenditure on resin operations was Rs. 1,77,436. This gives a surplus of Rs. 56,554. The profits of the factory were not declared during the year under report.

The Jammu Rosin and Turpentine Factory completed its first year on the 31st March 1941. This Factory has worked in conjunction with the Factory at Jallo in the Punjab. A profit calculated at 15 per cent on the capital was realized.

About 107 tons of artemisia were extracted from the Sindh Forest division by Raja Sir Daya Kishen Kaul.

The total amount of revenue realized from the sale of all minor products extracted departmentally including *Kuth* and resin amounted to Rs. 6,27,636 as compared with Rs. 3,53,533 of the previous year. The revenue realized from fodder grass and grazing amounted to Rs. 4,077 as compared with Rs. 2,762 of the preceding year. The revenue realized on account of the transfer of fluctuating grazing to the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 2,43,516. The revenue from the sales of minor forest produce, including grass and fodder, extracted by private agency, was Rs. 40,546 against Rs. 34,563 of the previous year.

Exports.—The total quantity of timber exported from the State, including the Poonch *Illaga*, to the British Indian territory amounted to 78,55,501 c. ft. as compared with 1,12,02,554 c.ft. of the previous year. Besides, 4,30,474 bamboos, 452 maunds of *Kuth* and 5,167 maunds of minor forest products were exported. The exports include 31 maunds of pyrethrum flowers.

Half wroughts.—The total revenue realized from the sale of half-wroughts amounted to Rs. 6,20,987 against Rs. 4,15,215 of the previous year.

Forest engineering.—During the year under report an amount of Rs. 26,326 was spent on new works. In addition to this, a sum of Rs 25,093 was spent on the construction of tourists' huts and other works connected with tourism. Besides, 1,921 miles of existing roads and bridges were repaired at a cost of Rs. 39,575 and existing buildings were repaired at a cost of Rs. 17,570.

Miscellaneous works such as construction and repairs to fencing and maintenance of rest houses cost about

Rs. 18,700. The booms at Bela Bahadur Shah and Doabgah were maintained at an expenditure of Rs. 2,704 and Rs. 4,311 respectively. The income derived on account of boom fees during the year was Rs. 12,157 and Rs. 2,647 respectively.

Financial results.—The financial results of the year under report are compared with those of the previous year in the following table :—

	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	47.35 lakhs.	65.42 lakhs
Total expenditure ...	15.49 ..	17.09 ..
Surplus ...	31.86 ..	48.33 ..

4 GAME PRESERVATION.

Shooting and fishing licences.—The revenue realized from big game and small game shooting and trapping licences during the year under report was Rs. 14,907, made up of Rs. 12,607 in Kashmir Province and Rs. 2,300 in Jammu Province. The fishing licences amounted to Rs. 59,249, made up of Rs. 33,069 from trout-fishing licences and Rs. 26,180 from country fishing licences.

The following is an approximate statement of important items of the big game shot during the year :—

Game.	No. Shot.	Largest head.
1. Wolves ...	49	.....
2. Black bear ...	43	.....
3. Leopards ...	35	.....
4. Ibex ...	13	46"
5. Barasingha ...	11	48"

Game.				No. Shot.	Largest head.
6.	Sharpu	...	...	5	26"
7.	Goral	...	...	4	.....
8.	Markhor	...	...	3	.....
9.	Thar	...	...	3	.....
10.	Brown bear	...	...	3	.....
11.	Otters	...	...	3	.....
12.	Tibetan Antelope	...	...	1	.....
13.	Burhal	...	...	1	24"

All trout streams remained well stocked. The total number of trout caught at the various beats during the season of the year under report was 20,484 against 19,343 of the previous year. The weight of the largest trout caught was 6½ pounds. Mahaseer fishing at Ningli did not give the usual results owing to very low water level. However, the biggest Mahaseer caught was 55½ lb. against 32 lb. of the previous year.

Thirty-four cases of infringement of Game Laws were instituted during the year under report and 65 were pending from the previous year. Out of these 70 cases were decided of which 50 resulted in conviction. The number of cases of infringement of the Fisheries Act instituted during the year was 85 and 57 cases were pending from the previous year. Of these, 70 cases were disposed of during the year under report.

5. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 76,51,400 including Rs. 3,58,400 under Excise. The expenditure, under Customs amounted to Rs. 3,56,000.

Tariff.—The changes made in the British Indian Import Tariff from time to time were incorporated in the State Customs Tariff as usual.

Import duty on Indian fabrics containing gold and silver thread was reduced from 50 per cent to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent with a view to stimulating licit trade in these fabrics. Spinning wheels, when imported by a traveller for his personal use as part of personal luggage, was included in the list of exempted articles of personal luggage. The export of paddy and rice and their derivatives from the Jammu district, except to places within the State, was prohibited under the Jammu and Kashmir Defence Rules. Imports made by the various branches of the Red Cross Society for providing comforts to troops on active service remained exempt from payment of duty. With a view to affording convenience to visitors, instructions were issued that refunds should be allowed to them at their request at Dodel, Tawi and Suchetgarh by the respective Deputy Inspectors after satisfying themselves that the articles for which refund was being claimed, were actually being taken out of the State territories. Electrically welded drums imported by the Rosin and Turpentine Factory, Miransahib, for export of turpentine were exempted from payment of customs duty on the condition that none of the drums imported duty free were permanently retained in the State. Similarly 100 empty drums of galvanized iron, with a capacity of 40 gallons each, were exempted. Exemption from payment of Road Toll allowed to the Customs and Excise officers and Road Engineering staff was withdrawn. Export duty on sugarcane was abolished for a further period of 6 months. Rates of Excise duty on matches were doubled. With a view to giving protection to the indigenous soap industry in the State, the rate of customs duty at 30 per cent was continued on soap imported from outside the State, subject to the minimum charge of Rs. 2-6-0 per maund, and duty on Mahowa oil was reduced from 15 per cent. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for a period of 2 years, and on cotton seed oil for a period of one year. Institutions which had licences for possession and use but not for sale of rectified spirit were exempted from payment of the assessed fee which was levied at the rate of Re. 1 per Imperial Gallon or Rs. 2 per dozen quart bottles. Licence for manufacture of foreign liquors in the State by fermentation and

distillation as an experimental measure was issued in favour of Mr. G. K. Madan. He was also exempted from Customs duty on the import of potatoes to the extent of 5,000 maunds a year for preservation in the cold storage for seed purposes. A licence was issued for the manufacture of medicinal and other preparations with duty-free rectified spirit. Motor vehicles were allowed to carry a limited quantity of petrol at the time of leaving the State, and the export of petrol was prohibited otherwise than in petrol tanks of lorries.

Inland and foreign postal parcels.—The following table shows the revenue realized on inland and foreign postal parcels during the year, as compared with that of the previous year :—

Province.		<i>Inland.</i>		<i>Foreign.</i>	
		S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97	S. 1997-98
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kashmir	...	25,292	28,535	80,652	31,638
Jammu	...	6,070	6,270	13,069	2,375
Total	...	31,362	34,805	93,721	34,013

The decrease in the revenue under foreign postal parcels was due to the international crisis.

Excise.

Cultivation of poppy.—During the year under report, the area cultivated was 2,007 kanals against 1,815 kanals and 3 marlas of the previous year, and the area cropped was 1,095 kanals against 1,222 kanals and 5 marlas of the previous year. The quantity of opium produced was 12 maunds, 29 seers 15 chhataks and $\frac{1}{2}$ tola against 12 maunds, 37 seers, 5 chhataks and 1 tola of the previous year. It was purchased by the Excise Department for

Rs. 3,625. In addition to the quantity produced, the Department had to indent 6 maunds of opium from the Opium Factory at Ghazipore to meet its requirements.

Charas.—No purchase of Yarkand *charas* was made by the Excise Department during the year under report. As the imports of *charas* from Central Asia have completely stopped, the question of cultivating *bhang* plant of the right quality and manufacturing *c aras* from it locally received serious consideration.

Country liquor.—The contract for supply in bulk of country spirits was held by the Murree Brewery Company at the following rates :—

Rs. a. p.

1. Plain country spirit.—

For Jammu	...	1	3	0	per gallon.
„ Srinagar	...	1	9	0	„ „
„ Domel	...	1	7	0	„ „

2. Spiced country spirit.—

For Jammu	...	1	8	0	„ „
„ Srinagar	...	1	14	0	„ „
„ Domel	...	1	12	0	„ „

3. Special spiced country spirit.—

For Jammu	...	2	6	0	„ „
„ Srinagar	...	2	10	0	„ „
„ Domel	...	2	8	0	„ „

The result of auction held for the sale of Excise vend privileges during the year as compared with the previous

year is shown below :—

Excisable articles.	Kashmir.		Jammu.		Total.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Bs.
Country liquor ..	26,450	33,002	69,384	75,498	95,834	1,09,400
Foreign liquor for consumption on the premises ..	870	990	300	390	1,170	1,380
Charas ..	4,306	4,912	14,286	16,518	18,592	21,430
Opium ...	6,566	6,296	15,420	15,690	21,986	21,986
Total ..	38,192	46,100	99,390	1,08,096	1,37,582	1,54,196

Consumption.—The following statements show the quantity of excisable articles consumed during the year under report, as compared with that of the previous year :—

Kashmir Province.

Excisable articles.	S. 1996-97.			S. 1997-98.		
Country liquor in L. P. gallons ...	5,167			6,409		
	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.
Charas ...	4	14	8	4	31	1
Opium	3	6	15	3	25	10

Jammu Province.

Excisable articles.	S. 1996-97.			S. 1997-98.		
Country liquor in L. P. gallons ...	10,602			11,205		
	Md. Sr. Ch,			Md. Sr. Ch.		
Charas ...	9	20	7	11	5	9
Opium ...	9	35	6	11	33	0

The increase in the consumption of country liquor in Kashmir Province was due to (1) reduction in the sale price from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-8-0 per bottle, (2) large influx of visitors on account of which the demand for liquors increased, and (3) competition among the licensees of Srinagar.

Incidence.—The incidence of consumption and the excise taxation per mille of population are shown below:—

	Jammu.		Kashmir.		Average.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
Country liquor in L. P. gallons ...	7·6	8·0	3·2	4·0	5·4	6·0
Drugs in tolas ...	44·6	52·8	15·3	17·1	29·9	34·6
Taxation in rupees ...	155·5	168·9	57·3	68·1	106·4	118·5

The departmental arrangements to meet the demand for liquor and opium in Astore and drugs in Skardu were the same as before.

A statement showing the number of excise shops and the amount of excise revenue is appended to this report.

Illicit distillation.—The number of cases of illicit distillation of liquor and of unlawful possession of other excisable articles detected during the year under report was 48 against 18 of the previous year.

Exemptions and refunds.—The duty value of exemptions allowed during the year in favour of privileged persons, Government and Imperial departments and industrial firms was Rs. 3·70 lakhs under customs, and Rs. 0·69 lakhs under Road Toll against Rs. 1·59 lakhs and

Rs. 1.39 lakhs respectively of the previous year. The exemptions allowed during the year on account of customs duty on goods imported into Poonch *via* Dhalmahmud Sehra route totalled Rs. 1.30 lakhs against Rs. 1.05 lakhs of the previous year. The total refunds granted under various heads during the year amounted to Rs. 35,938. The duty refunded on account of import duty on goods transported to the frontiers at Kargil and Gurez amounted to Rs. 66,963.

Central Asian trade.—The value of trade between (a) Central Asia and Kashmir, and (b) Central Asia and the Punjab and *vice versa*, as compared with the previous year, is shown below:—

	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Trade between Central Asia and Kashmir ...	78,246	18,049
Trade between the Punjab and Central Asia ...	134	.....
Trade between Central Asia and the Punjab ...	99,282	1,12,636

The slight increase which the figures under "trade between Central Asia and the Punjab" show is due to the fact that certain goods which were imported from the Punjab for export to Central Asia could not reach their destination and had to be re-exported to the Punjab.

***TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS (1941).**

A. General.—No change was introduced in the Excise Rules or the Act during the year under report.

* This information follows a set form for collation with similar information from other parts of India.

B. Particular drugs: Raw opium.—(a) The area under cultivation was 140 acres; (b) the quantity of opium produced was 13 maunds and 2 seers; (c) the quantity of opium consumed was 15 maunds and 15 seers; and (d) the sale price of opium per seer in the retail shops was Rs. 100 in Jammu Province and Rs 120 in Kashmir Province.

Prepared opium.—The smoking of *madak* or any other preparation of opium in public or in private dens and keeping of such dens as well as the import, export, transport, manufacture, possession and sale of prepared opium is prohibited provided that any person may manufacture for his own use and not for sale, opium lawfully in his possession, not more than half a tola at one time of prepared opium and may possess and transport the same. But no person holding licence under the Excise Act shall manufacture or possess prepared opium in any quantity on the premises covered by his licence.

Indian Hemp.—The quantity of each hemp drug *bhang*, *ganja* and *charas*, produced, imported and consumed is given in Statement IV below.

Morphia, Heroin, Medicinal opium and Cocaine.—The quantity imported, re-exported and consumed was as follows:—

Name of drugs.	Imported.				Re-ex- ported.	Consumed.			
	Lb.	Oz.	Dr.	Gr.		Lb.	Oz.	Dr.	Gr.
Morphia and its preparation.	60	11	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	15	8	6	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
				1,110 Tubes,					257 Tubes,
				1,477 Tablets &					160 Tablets &
				12 Ampules.					1 Ampule.
Medicinal opium and its preparations.	442	3	5	0	...	168	5	3	58
				1,790 Tablets.					
Heroin and its preparations.	5	8	6	20	...	0	1	3	6
Cocaine	3	2	7	7	...	0	12	4	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
				50 Tubes &					
				7 Tablets.					

STATEMENT No. I.

The following statement shows the total area of land under poppy cultivation, the total yield of opium and the stock of old opium in the Jammu and Kashmir State during 1941:—

Name of the State.		Area of land under poppy cultivation.	Ascertained yield of opium.			Stock of old opium at the close of 1941.		
			Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.
Jammu and Kashmir	...	140 acres.	13	2	0	9	20	0

STATEMENT No. II.

The following statement shows the total consumption of opium (in seers) as well as the consumption per 10,000 of population and revenue* derived from opium and its percentage to the total gross excise revenue during 1941.

Name of the State.	Consumption of opium in 1941, (in seers).	Population according to the Census of 1941.	Consumption per 10,000 of population in 1941 (in seers).	Revenue derived from opium in 1941 (in rupees).	Percentage of opium to the total gross revenue under Excise in 1941.
Jammu and Kashmir.	615	40,21,616	1.5	59,170	16.4

* The figure of revenue is from October 1940 to October 1941 which is the financial year of the State under report.

STATEMENT No. III.

The following statement shows the number of shops for the retail vend of opium and the limit of private possession of opium during 1941:—

Name of the State.	No. of shops for the retail sale of opium.	Retail sale price per seer of opium.	Limit of private possession of opium.	Remarks.
Jammu and Kashmir.	49	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 4em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Jammu ...</div> <div style="text-align: right;">Rs. 100</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Kashmir ...</div> <div style="text-align: right;">120</div> </div> </div> <div style="font-size: 4em; margin-left: 10px;">}</div> </div>	3 tolas.	

STATEMENT No. IV.

The following statement shows the consumption of various sorts of hemp drugs in the Jammu and Kashmir State during the year 1941:—

Name of the State.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.
	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Jammu and Kashmir.	...	15 30 4	No account of <i>bhang</i> is kept, hence figures of its consumption are not available.

STATEMENT No. V.

The following statement shows the total number of prosecutions and convictions (with an indication as to the nature of the offence leading to conviction) for offences relating to opium, hemp drugs, and cocaine (there being

Ranbir Government Press, Jammu.—The total number of working days of this Press during the year under report was 273 against 278·5 of the previous year. The average attendance was 150, as in the previous year. The total number of lines composed in all operations in the Press amounted to 3,36,46,396. As many as 113 books were printed.

The total annual expenditure amounted to Rs. 80,627 against Rs. 88,116 of the previous year and the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,55,710.

During the year under report, proposals for the reorganization of this Press, were submitted to the Government.

Sri Pratap Press.—This press is at present situated in the premises of the Central Jail, Srinagar. A proposal to remove this Press from the Jail premises and to convert it into a bigger institution remained under consideration during the year.

8. CENTRAL STATIONERY DEPOT AND TENT STORES.

Stationery Depot.—The total purchases of Stationery articles during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,45,664. Articles worth Rs. 2,08,449 were issued against articles worth Rs. 1,30,998 issued during the previous year. The increase was due to the increase in the prices of articles. With a view to facilitating the supply of stationery articles to Government Departments in Kashmir Province, a branch depot was opened at Srinagar during the year under report.

Tent Stores.—Two tent stores were maintained during the year under report as usual. The new purchases of camp equipage during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,000. Seventy five officers from Jammu Province and 79 officers from Kashmir Province made use of camp equipage from these stores.

9. SERICULTURE.

General.—During the year under report, there was a marked improvement in the prices of raw silk and silk wastes, and all products of the silk factories, including

silk wastes, remained in great demand. The market for raw silk improved owing to the international situation, and the year was a period of steady progress and prosperity for the Sericulture Department.

A.—Kashmir Silk Factory.

Rearing.—The quantity of silkworm eggs that was reared during the year under report was normal and the bulk of it was produced locally, only a small quantity having been obtained from abroad. Owing to bad weather conditions, the results of rearing were not satisfactory. The yield was 18 seers and 9·6 chhataks of cocoons per ounce of seed reared against 26 seers and 12 chhataks per ounce of the previous year. The rearers were paid at Rs. 14-6-0 per maund of green cocoons. Additional payment at the rate of Re. 1-14 per maund was made to the rearers out of the profits shown in the working of the previous year. To arouse interest of the *zamindars* in "Reproduction rearing" and to induce them to adopt improved methods of work, Rs. 901 were given by way of rewards in cash and kind to selected rearers of both sexes.

Part of the crop was received green and sechoired. The balance was, as usual, sundried. The sechoiring operations remained in progress for 39 days.

Reproduction of seed.—There was an extension of seed production works to the extent of over 20 per cent, making the Department largely independent of outside sources of supply.

Reeling —The normal outturn of cocoons in the province, supplemented by a substantial supply from other sources, was utilized. The average produce of superior silk per green maund of Kashmir cocoons was 5 pounds and 8½ ounces.

Jammu Silk Factory.

Rearing —An unexpectedly heavy quantity of silkworm seed was available. The scale of rearing operation was increased by about 35 per cent, for which new rearers had to be recruited. This coupled with the limited stocks of leaf available and unfavourable weather conditions, led to a fall in the yield of cocoons. The average

yield was only 22 seers and 7 chhataks per ounce of seed.

The price paid for cocoons was Rs. 14-0-0 per maund as in the previous year. Additional payment of Rs. 1-14-0 per maund was made to the rearers on account of the cocoons received from them during the previous year out of the profits of the year. Further 414 rewards costing Rs. 300 were distributed among the rearers and others.

Reproduction of seed.—For the first time in the history of the Jammu Silk Factory, work for seed reproduction was undertaken on a large scale during the year under report. The Department made its own arrangements of seed production to cover all its requirements including seed required for reproduction.

Reeling.—The Factory worked in normal conditions and utilized the whole crop of cocoons raised. The average yield of silk per green maund of cocoons was 53 pounds and 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ ounces against 5 pounds and 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of the previous year.

Miscellaneous activities.—The reading room and library established during the previous year as a measure of campaign against illiteracy earned considerable popularity among the workers. As many as 855 books or booklets, in Urdu, Devanagiri and Gurmukhi characters were issued to the labourers from the library for study. A Radio set, the cost of which was met from the Education Fund, contributed to by the labourers themselves, was installed in the library room.

10. MULBERRY CULTURE.

Kashmir.—The Kashmir Sericulture Department planted in different Tehsils 2,79,000 trees raised from the departmental nurseries, as against 84,460 trees planted during the previous year. The plantations conducted were successful and about 73 per cent of the trees planted took root. Two pieces of land that were acquired during the previous year for the establishment of nurseries, were fenced and planted with seedlings. About 17 kanals of land were reclaimed out of the barren and marshy land in Rampore nursery and planted with seedlings. A piece of land was acquired at Uri for the establishment of a mulberry nursery, and two local literate young men were given training in mulberry work and rearing and engaged

to carry on propaganda with a view to removing the apathy of the people towards mulberry culture and rearing.

A considerable loss of mulberry trees was caused by floods, which washed away a large number of grown up trees as well as newly established plantations in certain parts of the valley. Camels which entered the Valley also caused great damage to the trees, and devastated a large number of plantations. A proposal was, therefore, put up to the Government for stopping the entry of camels into the Valley.

Jammu.—During the year under report, the Jammu Sericulture Department planted 15,903 mulberry plants against 18,103 of the previous year. The decrease was due to the exceptionally dry winter. The newly established nursery at Banihal was cleared of rocks and boulders for transplantation on a fairly large scale.

CHAPTER IV.—PROTECTION.

1. LEGISLATION.

General.—A list of Notifications and Acts passed during the year under report and a statement showing the list of laws in force in the State are appended to this Report.

New Bills and Rules.—The following new Bills and Notifications were drafted or scrutinized by the Law Department during the year under report:—

- (1) The Jammu and Kashmir Customs (Amendment) Bill.
- (2) The Jammu and Kashmir Fisheries (Amendment) Notifications.
- (3) The Jammu and Kashmir Extradition Bill.
- (4) The Jammu and Kashmir Army (Amendment) Bill.
- (5) The Jammu and Kashmir Insurance (Amendment) Bill.
- (6) The Petroleum Bill.
- (7) The Patents and Designs (Amendment) Bill.
- (8) The Merchandise Marks Bill.
- (9) The Game Laws Bill.
- (10) The Agricultural Produce Grading Bill.
- (11) The Jammu and Kashmir Land Alienation (Amendment) Bill.
- (12) The Income Tax (Amendment) Bill.
- (13) The Companies (Amendment) Bill.
- (14) The Factories Bill.

Besides, 17 sets of important statutory rules were drafted or vetted by the Department during the year.

References for opinion.—As many as 218 references were made by different Departments of His Highness' Government to the Law Department for opinion during the year under report and all the references were disposed of.

Business in the High Court.—Eleven cases were conducted by the Advocate General in the High Court. Of these, 10 were against the Government and one by the Government. The latter and two of the former were decided in favour of the Government and 8 remained pending at

the close of the year. The Public Prosecutor, Jammu, appeared in two appeals in the High Court, of which one was decided in favour of the Government and the other against them. The number of criminal cases conducted by the Advocate General and the Public Prosecutors in the High Court was 353. Of these 326 were against the Government and 37 by the Government. Of the former, 234 and of the latter 19 were decided in favour of the Government.

Business in subordinate courts.—The number of original civil suits conducted by the Public Prosecutors to which Government was a party was 28. Of these, 10 were decided and rest remained pending at the close of the year under report. The percentage of cases decided in favour of the Government was 80. Nine appeals were conducted by the Public Prosecutors in the courts of the District Judges and the Collectors. Of these 4 were decided.

The number of criminal cases conducted by the Public Prosecutors on behalf of the Government in the courts subordinate to the High Court was 902. Of these 579 were decided in favour of the Government and 282 against them.

2. JUSTICE.

General.—The total number of civil and criminal cases instituted during the year under report was 41,262 against 47,743 of the previous year, showing on the whole a decrease of 6,481. The total number of cases for disposal, including the previous year's balance, was 55,405 against 59,882 of the previous year, and the number of cases disposed of was 43,353 against 45,804 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,451 cases.

The number of courts for administration of civil and criminal justice was 146 as in the previous year.

A —CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Courts.—The number of courts exercising criminal jurisdiction during the year under report remained 145 as in the previous year. The court of the Special Magistrate under the Frontier Crossing Act, in Ladakh, ceased to exist, but there was a corresponding increase of one court by the establishment of a separate District Magistrate's court at Poonch.

Offences.— The total number of offences dealt with during the year under report including the closing balance of the previous year, was 31,614 involving 55,943 persons against 34,603 involving 61,685 persons of the previous year. Of these, 26,093 cases involving 45,988 persons were disposed of. The percentage of convictions during the year under report was 29 against 30 of the previous year. Amounts totalling Rs. 1,587 against Rs. 1,705 of the previous year were awarded by the courts as compensation for false and frivolous complaints and such cases numbered 87 against 114 of the previous year.

The total number of offences affecting the human body was 4,112 against 3,994 of the previous year. There were eleven cases of illicit traffic in women against 12 of the previous year, and 233 cases of abduction against 277 of the previous year. Details of offences affecting property are given below :—

Description.	<i>Number of cases reported.</i>	
	S. 1996 97.	S. 1997-98.
1. Theft ...	1,306	1,645
2. Extortion ...	183	174
3. Dacoity ...	163	151
4. Breach of trust ...	635	648
5. Cheating ...	366	340
6. Receiving stolen property	159	155
7. Criminal tresspass or house-breaking ...	1,771	1,794
8. Mischief ...	641	737
9. Robbery ...	79	78
10. Miscellaneous ...	1,760	1,397
Total ...	7,063	7,119

The number of offences against special and local laws was 18,763 against 19,841 of the previous year. Of these, 16,030 were disposed of against 15,823 of the previous year. As many as 149 persons, against 150 persons of the previous year, were required to furnish security bonds for keeping peace and showing good behaviour during the year under report. Eighty cases of infant marriages were reported during the year against 66 of the previous year.

The total number of witnesses examined in criminal courts was 43,323 against 39,629 of the previous year. The diet and other expenses paid to the witnesses amounted to Rs. 6,611 against Rs. 5,946 of the previous year.

Appellate courts.—Excluding the High Court, the number of appellate courts for criminal cases during the year under report was 22 against 21 of the previous year. The total number of appeals pending in all the courts including the High Court, was 1,394 against 1,566 of the previous year. The number of persons involved was 2,002 against 2,467 of the previous year. Of these 1,281 appeals involving 1,830 persons were disposed of during the year under report.

The number of appeals pending in the High Court was 281, involving 359 persons. Of these 264 appeals involving 340 persons were disposed of during the year under report.

The number of revisions pending in the High Court for disposal was 198. Of these 184 were disposed of. The courts other than the High Court, exercising revisional jurisdiction had 432 applications pending disposal. Of these 376 were disposed of.

Applications for leave to appeal to His Highness.—Ten applications were received under this head during the year under report.

Lockups.—The number of judicial lockups was 44. The number of under-trial prisoners whose cases were pending decision was 2,985 and of those awaiting trial at the close of the year, 125. The total diet and *hawalat* expenses incurred on under-trial prisoners amounted to Rs. 14,343.

B.—CIVIL JUSTICE. (EXCLUSIVE OF THAT UNDER THE AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT).

Courts.—The total number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction subordinate to the High Court was 66, as in the previous year.

Suits—The total number of suits instituted in the civil courts subordinate to the High Court was 11,561 against 12,479 of the previous year. Of these, 1,776 related to landed property, 8,976 to monetary transactions, and 809 to other rights. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 24,57,108.

The number of suits pending disposal, including the closing balance of the previous year, was 15,013 against 16,161 of the previous year. Of these, 10,655 suits were disposed of.

The average duration of the pendency of civil cases was 80 days in Jammu Province, 184 days in Kashmir Province 78 days in Mirpur, 12 days in Ladakh and 141 days in Poonch.

The number of original civil suits, including the balance from the previous year, pending disposal in the High Court was 37. Of these 20 were disposed of.

The number of miscellaneous suits disposed of by the courts subordinate to the High Court was 3,022 against 2,818 of the previous year.

Execution of decrees—The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 16,880 against 18,962 of the previous year. Of these, 9,675 were disposed of. The realizations were Rs. 4,97,442 against Rs. 5,97,653 of the previous year. The number of judgment debtors imprisoned during the year was 27 against 45 of the previous year.

Appellate courts.—The number of appellate courts subordinate to the High Court was 20 as in the previous year.

The number of appeals, including the closing balance of the previous year, was 1,708 against 1,463 of the previous year. Of these, 1,024 appeals were disposed of against 840 of the previous year.

The number of appeals pending disposal in the High Court was 601 against 543 of the previous year. Of these, 236 were disposed of against 207 of the previous year. The number of revisions in the High Court was 240 against

233 of the previous year, and of these 130 were disposed of against 162 of the previous year. The number of revenue appeals, revisions and reviews pending decision in the High Court was 112, of which 53 were disposed of.

Applications for leave to appeal to His Highness.—There were 31 applications under this head including the closing balance of the previous year. Of these, 24 were rejected and 3 accepted. Four applications remained pending at the close of the year.

C.—CIVIL JUSTICE UNDER AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

Courts.—The total number of courts exercising powers under the Agriculturists' Relief Act was 44 against 43 of the previous year.

Suits.—The total number of suits pending disposal under the Agriculturists' Relief Act, including the closing balance of the previous year, was 8,778 against 9,118 of the previous year. Of these, 6,605 suits were disposed of. The value of suits instituted was Rs. 10,46,143 and that of suits disposed of Rs. 7,69,046.

The average duration of the cases disposed of was 56 days in Kashmir Province, and 82 days in Jammu Province. In Mirpur and Poonch, it was 118 days and 242 days respectively.

The number of suits pending at the close of the year under report was 2,173 against 1,867 of the previous year.

Execution of decrees.—The number of applications, including the balance from the previous year, was 11,246 against 12,566 of the previous year. Of these, 6,684, against 7,756 of the previous year, were disposed of, and the amount realized was Rs. 2,47,221 against 3,40,776 of the previous year. The value of execution cases amounted to Rs. 17,70,735 and that of the cases disposed of to Rs. 10,81,631.

Appellate courts.—The number of appellate courts exercising jurisdiction under the Agriculturists' Relief Act, was 18 as in the previous year. The number of appeals for disposal was 153 against 125 of the previous year. Of these, 126 appeals were disposed of. The average duration of the pendency of each appeal was 74 days in Jammu, 62 days in Kashmir, 96 days in Mirpur and 180 days in Poonch.

The number of revision applications in the High Court, including the closing balance of the previous year, was 433 against 413 of the previous year. Of these, 288 were disposed of and 145 remained pending at the close of the year.

D.—REGISTRATION.

The total number of deeds registered during the year was 12,035 against 12,402 of the previous year. The registration of 341 documents was refused. The realisations from fees amounted to Rs. 1,18,717.

E.—REVENUE CASE WORK.

There were 112 revenue appeals, revisions and reviews pending decision in the High Court during the year under report. Of these, 53 were disposed of and 59 remained pending at the close of the year.

F.—PROCESSES.

The number of processes issued during the year under report was 1,63,713 against 1,78,283 of the previous year.

G.—LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

The total number of legal practitioners, including advocates practising in all the courts, was 294 against 287 of the previous year.

H.—INCOME TAX APPEALS.

Out of the total number of 185 Income Tax appeals, 127 were disposed of as follows :—

Accepted	35
Rejected	91
Remanded	1
Total	127

3. EXTRADITION.

This work was carried on by the District Magistrates in Jammu, Kashmir, and Poonch. The number of persons surrendered to British India and Indian States by His Highness' Government was 29 against 48 of the previous year. The number surrendered to His Highness' Government was 69 against 55 of the previous year.

4. JAILS.

Details of prisoners.—The total number of prisoners detained in various jails was 3,545 against 3,412 of the previous year. The details are given in the following statement:—

		S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
Convicts	..	2,163	2,311
Undertrials	..	1,181	1,165
Civil	..	50	50
Lunatics	..	18	19
Total	..	3,412	3,545

Juveniles.—The number of juveniles was 19 against 52 of the previous year.

Conduct of prisoners.—The conduct of prisoners and the discipline in the jails was on the whole satisfactory. In all 181 jail offences were recorded against 138 of the previous year.

Remissions.—During the year under report, 323 prisoners were released against 308 of the previous year, in recognition of their good conduct and satisfactory work.

Health of prisoners.—There occurred 8 deaths in the Central Jail, Jammu, against 4 of the previous year, and 2 in the Central Jail, Srinagar, against 2 of the previous year.

Efforts were made to improve the general standard of the health of prisoners.

Employment of prisoners.—The daily average number of prisoners during the year under report in the Central Jail, Jammu, was 291·89 against 352·11 of the previous year. Of these, 102·86 were available for labour in the Jail and the Jail Press. In the Srinagar Central Jail, the daily average was 265·19 against 317·26 of the previous year. Of these, 110·87 were available for labour in the jail and the press.

Lunatics.—The following statement shows the number of lunatics admitted during the year under report and their disposal:—

	Jammu.	Srinagar.
Remaining from previous year ..	6	17
Admitted during the year ..	9	69
Total ..	15	86
Cured ..	5	48
Discharged ..	.....	13
Died ..	2	1
Remaining at the close of the year ..	8	24
Total ..	15	86

Literacy.—During the year under report, 177 prisoners were made literate in the Central Jail, Jammu, and 81 in the Central Jail, Srinagar.

Expenditure.—The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the jails was Rs. 1,86,300.

5. POLICE.

Strength.—The sanctioned and actual strength of the Police force as it stood at the close of the year under re-

port is shown below :—

Serial No.	Designation.	Sanctioned strength.	Actual strength.
1	Inspector General of Police ...	1	1
2	Senior Superintendents of Police ...	4	4
3	Superintendents of Police	6	6
4	Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	10	10
5	Inspectors ...	16	16
6	Sub-Inspectors ...	129	122
7	Head Constables ...	382	379
8	Selection Grade Constables ...	93	91
9	Constables ...	2,487	2,483

Additional Police.—Owing to the war, an additional strength of 20 Head Constables and 100 Constables was maintained as armed protective guards for important works of public utility.

Literacy.—The number of literate constables was 1,378 against 1,133 of the previous year. As many as 925 Constables attended adult education classes, and of these 408 learned to read and write.

Training of personnel.—Three probationery Sub-Inspectors who had passed the Police Training School Examination, were deputed for practical training during the year under report. Training of men in police and traffic duties continued in provincial police lines in Jammu and Kashmir. As many as 64 men of the Kashmir Police were put through a course of musketry. Ten Constables were deputed to the Police Training School, Phillaur, for training in the Finger Print system and all of them completed this course.

Police Training School.—During the year under report, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Head-Constables and 47 Constables completed their course of training in this school. Sixty-five Constables were put through a musketry course and

all were declared marksmen. Special interest was taken in the encouragement of outdoor games.

Discipline.—During the year under report, 10 men were dismissed and 35 officers and 194 men punished departmentally. No judicial punishment was awarded during the year. This shows an appreciable improvement in discipline.

Crime reported to Police.—The number of cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police during the year under report was 8,917 against 9,079 of the previous year. Eliminating the cases of petty crime, the total number was 2,813 against 2,800 of the previous year. The following table shows the percentage of convictions in these cases :—

	<i>Jammu.</i>		<i>Kashmir.</i>	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
1, Cases convicted to true cases ...	40·45	37·41	30·01	28·30
2, Cases convicted to cases tried.	45·99	48·25	43·85	41·67
3, Persons convicted to persons tried.	37·99	54·62	37·63	30·69

Property worth Rs. 82,909 was stolen in Jammu Province and of this, property worth Rs. 24,384 was recovered. In Kashmir Province, property worth Rs. 68,529 was stolen out of which property worth Rs. 22,333 was recovered. The figures give the percentages of property recovered as 30·00 in Jammu Province and 32·58 in Kashmir Province.

Working of the Police.—Below is given a brief statement of the working of the Police during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Province.	No. of offences.		No. of accused arrested.		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted to arrested.		Percentage of convicted to sent for trial.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jammu ..	2,744	3,463	3,065	3,598	3,070	3,321	1,513	1,824	1,557	1,497	49.36	50.69	49.25	52.86
Kashmir ..	6,209	5,027	6,829	6,170	6,829	6,101	4,046	3,621	923	1,645	59.24	53.038	49.24	53.038

The following table shows the disposal work of the Police in important cases :—

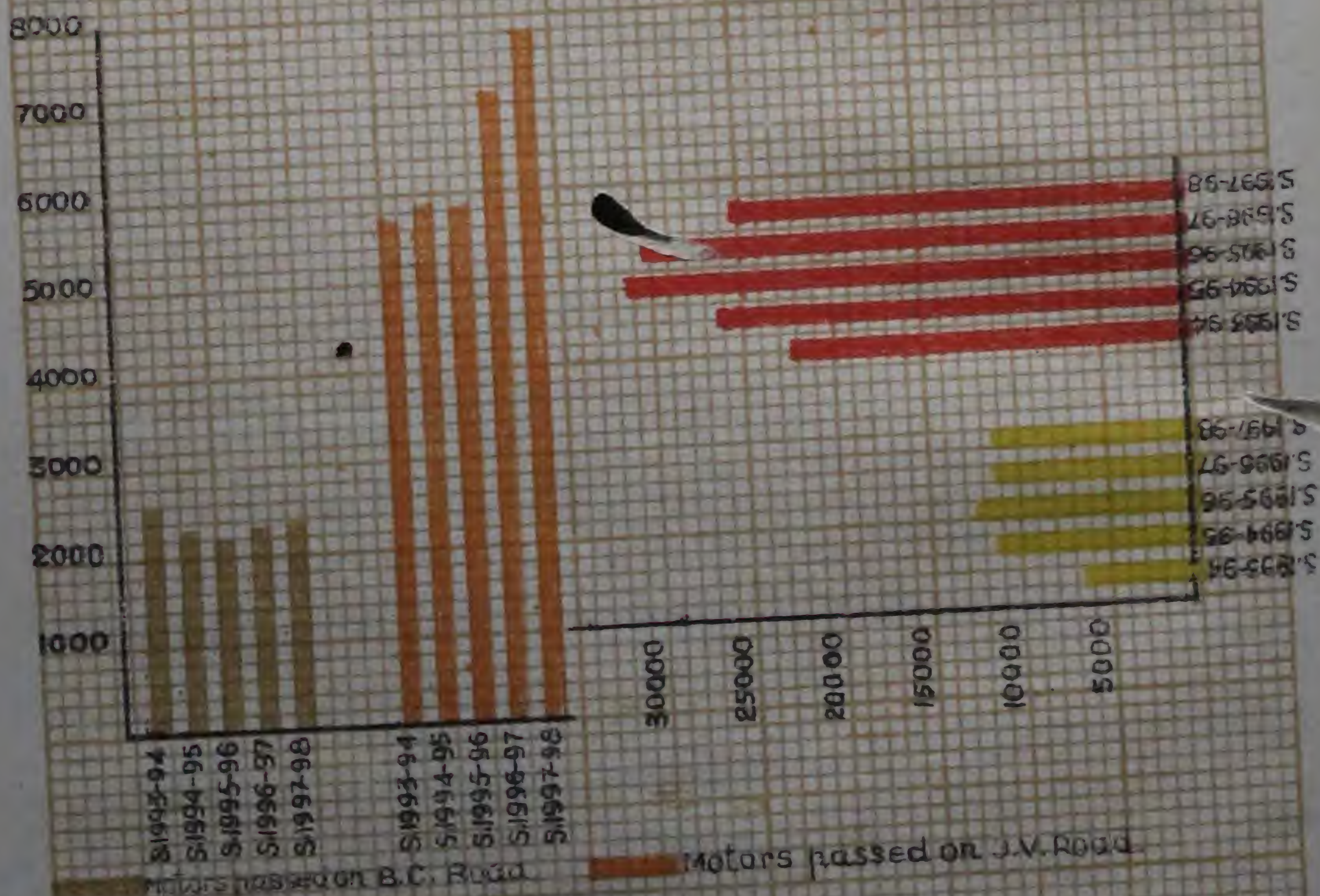
Nature of cases.			Total No. of cases including the balance from the previous year.	No. of cases pending at the close of the year.
1.	Murder	...	82	30
2.	Culpable Homicide	...	33	13
3.	Dacoity	...	50	24
4.	Robbery	...	42	23
5.	Burglary	...	1,181	348
6.	Theft	...	692	205
7.	Kidnapping and Abduction		122	51
8.	Cattle-lifting	...	205	89

Rewards.—The total amount paid as rewards during the year under report was Rs. 2,164 against Rs. 2,142 of the previous year. Of these, Rs. 1,464 were paid to the Police and Rs. 700 to the public.

Finger print system.—During the year under report, 576 search slips were sent to Phillaur against 776 of the previous year. Of these 122 were traced.

Proclaimed offenders.—Fifty proclaimed offenders, 15 in Kashmir Province against 30 of the previous year and 35 in Jammu Province against 25 of the previous year respectively, were arrested. The number of offenders still at large was 278. Of these, 88 were of Kashmir Province and 190 of Jammu Province.

Buildings.—A Police station at Chak Kahna designed on modern lines was completed during the year.



Motors passed on B.C. Road

Motors passed on J.V. Road

Lorries passed on B.C. Road

Lorries passed on J.V. Road

Traffic Control.

General.—A new Motor Vehicle Act was enacted during the year under report to improve the control of motor traffic in the State.

Registration and Licences.—During the year under report, 169 motor vehicles—89 cars, 78 lorries and 2 motor cycles—were registered against 119 of the previous year.

The number of fresh driving licences issued during the year was 178 against 119 of the previous year. The number of licences renewed was 1,534 against 1,658 of the previous year. Road certificates were granted for 776 motor vehicles against 758 motor vehicles of the previous year.

Receipts under registration and licensing fees amounted to Rs. 27,314 against Rs. 26,151 of the previous year. The number of cases challaned was 2,008 against 2,192 of the previous year. Of these, 1,524 resulted in conviction, 31 were discharged, one was withdrawn and 452 remained pending at the close of the year. The fines realized were Rs. 16,228 against Rs. 16,665 of the previous year.

Accidents.—There occurred 159 accidents during the year under report against 146 of the previous year. Of these, 9 were fatal and resulted in 13 deaths. The number of persons injured was 103.

Suspension of driving licences.—During the year under report, 2 driving licences were suspended by the Inspector General of Police and 6 special driving licences by courts.

Prevention of cruelty to animals.—As many as 392 cases of cruelty to animals were challaned during the year under report, against 715 of the previous year. Of these, 312 resulted in conviction and 80 remained pending at the close of the year. The recovery of fines amounted to Rs. 1,068 against Rs. 1,282 of the previous year.

Fire Brigade.

Srinagar Fire Brigade.—This Fire Brigade attended 69 calls against 71 of the previous year. The amount of the damage caused by fires during the year under report was Rs. 72,775 against Rs. 42,670 of the previous year.

The property at risk in these fires was worth Rs. 26.61 lakhs. Rewards amounting to Rs. 89 were given to Fire Brigade employees for good work. In addition Rs. 150 were awarded to the Superintendent Fire Brigade by the Home Minister for his good work in connection with the A. R. P. scheme.

Jammu Fire Brigade.—This Fire Brigade attended 7 calls against 11 of the previous year. The amount of damage caused by fires during the year under report was Rs. 9,396 against Rs. 1,360 of the previous year. The property at risk was worth Rs. 3.96 lakhs.

6. ARMY.

Chief command.—The chief command of the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces remained with His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur.

Strength.—The sanctioned and actual strength of the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces at the end of the year under report was as follows :—

Name of units.	Sanctioned strength.			Actual strength.		
	Combatants.	Non-combatants.	Total.	Combatants.	Non-combatants.	Total.
Administrative Staff ...	8	70	78	8	70	78
Command Staff	4	23	27	4	23	27
J. and K. Body Guard Cavalry	653	259	912	644	244	888
J. and K. Training Battalion	1,969	122	2,091	820	60	880
J. and K. Infantry Battalion ...	6,728	474	7,202	6,274	442	6,716

Sanctioned strength. Actual strength.

Name of units.	<i>Sanctioned strength.</i>			<i>Actual strength.</i>		
	Combatants.	Non-com- batants.	Total.	Combatants.	Non-com- batants.	Total.
J. and K. Train- ing School ...	39	12	51	36	11	47
J. and K. Mountain Batteries ...	542	68	610	574	70	644
J. and K. Artil- lery Training Centre ...	311	54	365	150	18	168
Total First Line Troops ...	10,254	1,082	11,336	8,510	938	9,448
State Band ...	68	13	81	68	13	81
Transport ...	227	46	273	215	46	261
Military Stores...	2	55	57	2	53	55
Military Medical Department ...	42	159	201	42	159	201
Forts ...	117	10	127	117	10	127
Farms ...	2	209	211	2	209	211
Veterinary cadre	14	14	28	14	14	28
Total Auxiliary Troops ...	472	506	978	460	504	964
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,726	1,588	12,314	8,970	1,442	10,412

The statement given below shows the composition of the reorganized State forces :—

Name of unit.	Class composition.
J. and K. Body Guard Cavalry Regiment (5 Squadrons).	Rajput Dogras.
1st J. and K. Mountain Battery.	Each Battery—one section Hindu Dogras and one section Muslim Dogras.
2nd J. and K. Mountain Battery.	
Kashmir Artillery Training Centre.	Mixed.
1st J. and K. Infantry	... Hindu Dogras.
2nd J. and K. Rifles	... $\frac{1}{2}$ Gurkhas and $\frac{1}{2}$ Muslim Dogra.
3rd J. and K. Rifles	... $\frac{1}{2}$ Gurkhas and $\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu Dogra.
4th J. and K. Infantry	... $\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu Dogras and $\frac{1}{2}$ Muslim Dogras.
5th J. and K. Light Infantry	Hindu Dogras.
6th J. and K. Infantry	... $\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu Dogras and $\frac{1}{2}$ Muslim Dogras.
7th J. and K. Infantry	... $\frac{1}{2}$ Kangra Rajput and $\frac{1}{2}$ Sikhs (Jat).
8th J. and K. Infantry	... Rajput Dogras.
9th J. and K. Infantry	... Rajput Dogras.
J. and K. Training Battalion	Mixed.

In addition to the above, the State maintains the following State Service units :—

Name of unit.	Class composition.
(1) J. and K. Military Transport Unit of three Troops, Animal Transport and 2½ M. T. Sections.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \text{ Hindu Dogras.} \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ Mohammedan Dogras.} \end{array} \right.$
(2) J. & K. Forts Guards	Mixed.
(3) Wireless Section ...	Mixed.
(4) J. & K. State Band ...	Mixed.

The following statement shows the actual strength of the State Forces and their location :—

	Combatants.	Non-combatants.	Total.
JAMMU BRIGADE.			
1st Line Troops	6,406	807	7,213
Auxiliary Service	293	304	597
KASHMIR BRIGADE.			
1st Line Troops	1,806	130	1,936
Auxiliary Service	144	192	336
FRONTIER POSTS (BUNJI, SKARDU AND LEH).			
1st Line Troops	298	21	319
Auxiliary Service	23	8	31
SERVICE OUTSIDE THE STATE IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE ARMY IN INDIA.			
1st Line Troops	2,733	272	3,005
Auxiliary Service	5	.....	5
Total ...	11,708	1,734	13,442

Training.—The following courses of instructions were held during the year under report :—

Name of course.	No. of candidates allotted vacancies.	No. of qualified officers, N. C. O's. and men.
General Combined Course	58	58
Signalling Course	33	33
Physical Training Course	86	86
Machine Gun Course	32	32
Educational Instructors Course	12	12
Anti-Gas Course	20	20

In addition to the above a short tactical course was held under Captain Dina Nath, a Staff College Graduate, for the newly promoted four 2nd Lieutenants.

The Kashmir State Forces were allotted a fair representation at the Indian Army Schools of Instructions. Two short tactical courses, one for junior commanders from all States of the Punjab Circle and the other exclusively for the officers of the State Forces, for one month each, were conducted by the Military Advisory Staff in Jammu and Srinagar respectively. Two cadets passed at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, and 9 new cadets joined the Academy during the year under report. The correspondence course continued to be held by the General Staff Branch for coaching officers by correspondence for promotion examinations. A course of 9 months was imparted to 7 Captains and 5 Lieutenants. Eleven regular and emergency cadets were allotted vacancies at the Officers Training Schools at Mhow, Bangalore and Dehra Dun. Two batches of two officers each earmarked for reinforcements went through an attachment of 3 months each with the 2nd Kashmir Rifles and 4th Kashmir Infantry on India's North-western frontier. Two batches of three Senior Officers each were attached to the mechanized units of the Indian Army for a period of three months each.

The Jammu and Kashmir Body Guard Cavalry, the 1st Jammu and Kashmir Infantry, the 3rd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles, the 5th Jammu and Kashmir Light Infantry, the 6th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry, the 8th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry and the 9th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry and the Jammu and Kashmir Infantry Training Battalion carried out their annual and individual training during the year under report.

Athletics.—During the year under report, the State forces competed for the local Shield and Bugle and the Nabha Shield Competitions and also fired the Army Rifle Association non-central matches. The State forces won every non-central match open to State officers.

Movements of troops.—The movement of the units to Srinagar and return to Jammu took place as usual. The 1st Jammu and Kashmir Infantry relieved the 5th Jammu and Kashmir Light Infantry from the Kashmir garrison and the relieved unit moved to manoeuvre area. The 3rd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles relieved the 7th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry from Srinagar garrison and the relieved unit moved for service in British India. B. & C Companies of the 6th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry relieved the A & D Companies of the 6th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry from the Frontier Posts of Bunji Ratter, Leh and Skardu.

Inspection.—The Military Advisory Staff inspected the troops at Jammu and Srinagar as usual, from time to time.

Discipline.—Twenty-three individuals were tried by court-martial during the year under report. Of these, 9 were tried for desertion, 5 for absence without leave and 9 for other offences.

Selection of cadets.—The selection of cadets was made twice during the year and 6 regular and 12 emergency cadets were selected. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur has been pleased to command that only emergency cadets be enlisted for the duration of the war.

Clothing and Ordnance Stores.—Clothing and ordnance stores worth Rs. 5,81,537 were issued to the Jammu and Kashmir State forces during the year under report. The total income from sale proceeds of the obsolete and unserviceable military stores amounted to Rs. 3,111.

Medical — The administrative charge of the Military Medical Department remained with the Director of Medical Services, His Highness' Government. The efficiency of the Military Hospitals was well maintained. The following statement shows the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated for chief diseases as compared with the previous year :—

Disease.	Jammu Cantonment.		Badamibagh Cantonment, Srinagar.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
Malaria ..	1,982	3,915	273	566
Diseases of the respiratory system. ..	3,145	2,588	2,859	1,916
Diseases of the digestive system ..	2,929	3,360	2,694	1,991
Local injuries ..	2,328	2,490	3,151	1,704

The following statement shows the daily average number of indoor and outdoor patients as compared with the previous year :—

	Indoor.		Outdoor.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
Jammu Cantonment	81.13	89.26	61.48	80.28
Badamibagh Cantonment ..	35.52	39.72	72.52	51.57

There occurred 6 deaths during the year under report, 5 in Jammu and 1 in Kashmir.

Military Barracks.—During the year under report, an expenditure of Rs. 2,61,173 was incurred on the construction of new buildings, maintenance of old ones, establishment, tools and plant, etc.

Animals.—The sanctioned and the actual strength of the animals for different units of the State forces at the close of the year under report was as follows:—

Animals.		Sanctioned strength.	Actual strength.
Horses	...	850	842
Mules	...	876	875
Bullocks	...	77	65

During the year under report, 121 horses were received from the Government of India as a free gift. A sum of Rs. 48,284 was spent on the purchase of animals during the year.

The health of the animals both at Jammu and Srinagar remained good. There was no outbreak of any epidemic. Fifteen horses, 4 mules and 4 bullocks died during the year against 7 horses, 11 mules and 2 bullocks of the previous year.

Military rakhs and grass lands.—The condition of crops in both provinces was good on the whole. The receipts of the Trees Fund were Rs. 6,547 for the Military Farms in Jammu and Rs. 6,323 for the Military Farms in Kashmir against Rs. 2,123 and Rs. 6,506 respectively of the previous year. The expenditure on these farms amounted to Rs. 9,815.

Service in the present war.—During the year under report, one additional Mountain Battery and two additional Infantry Battalions left the State for service with His Majesty's forces. All these units as well as the Battery and the Infantry Battalion that had left the State during the previous year, remained in active service. The 1st

Mountain Battery particularly distinguished itself in the battles at Keran (Eritrea) and Damascus (Syria), and one General reported that the Battery had set an example to the whole Division under his command. The Commanding Officer of this Battery was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel for distinguished conduct in the field. Another officer was awarded the Military Cross. He was the first officer of the Indian States Forces to gain this distinction. Two sepoy were awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal. A sepoy of the 7th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry also was awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal for distinguished service and gallantry in action on India's North-western frontier.

In order to ensure the maintenance of the State units serving outside the State at full strength, a large number of specially selected Indian officers and non-Commissioned Officers have been promoted to the State Officer rank and a reserve of emergency Commissioned Officers has been authorized. Eleven emergency cadets were under training in Officers' Training Schools in British India and the intake of regular cadets being trained at the Indian Military Academy was greatly increased. Further, considerable increase in the strength of all training units were authorized. Recruiting for the ranks was most satisfactory. It is gratifying to note that State-subject Sikhs came forward in good number for recruitment in the Army.

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC UTILITY.

I. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Budget.—The original Budget grant for Public Works for the year under report was Rs. 46,51,901. This was supplemented by additional allotments of Rs. 3,76,248. The total amount at the disposal of the Public Works Department thus was Rs. 50,28,149, against Rs. 50,43,838 of the previous year.

The actual expenditure on the Department amounted to Rs. 42,82,100* against Rs. 39,91,948 of the previous year. This figure is made up of Rs. 39,08,900 on Roads and Buildings including Rs. 23,07,100 on account of capital expenditure and Rs. 3,73,200 on Irrigation including Rs. 36,300 on capital expenditure.

The following is a brief account of the more important works of the year :—

Buildings.—The main structure of the Sri Maharaja Gulabsingh Hospital, Jammu, was completed during the year under report. The construction of this Hospital had been started during the previous year and an amount of Rs. 1,00,216 had been incurred on it during that year. During the year under report an allotment of Rs. 4,58,812 was sanctioned for this work, and of this Rs. 3,96,086 was spent. The whole work was expected to be completed during the current year. The construction of the Maharaja Harisingh Hospital at Srinagar remained in progress. A sum of Rs. 1,54,000 was incurred on this work during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 33,000 was sanctioned during the year for the construction of the Veterinary Hospital at Srinagar. The construction of the main building remained in progress, while several sub-works were completed. A new club building at Gulmarg, the construction of which was started during the previous year at an estimate of Rs. 40,500, was nearing completion. The construction of the general Hospital at Mirpur was started in the middle of the year, and remained in progress at its close. The estimated expenditure for this Hospital was Rs. 1,08,352. Of this, Rs. 25,000 were allotted from

*This figure has been taken from the final figures of Receipt and Expenditure received from the Accountant General and is slightly at variance with the figure contained in the statement of expenditure on final heads appended to this Report, which have been supplied by the concerned Department.

the Silver Jubilee Fund, Rs. 15,000 were contributed by Mr. Raghbir Singh of Mirpur and the remaining amount of Rs. 68,352 was arranged by reappropriation. Construction of the Circuit House, Jammu, at an estimated cost of Rs. 55,000 was started during the year under report and an expenditure of Rs. 25,708 was incurred on it during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 85,340 was allotted during the year for the construction of the Forest Drug Research Laboratory. The construction of the main building was completed and the work of laying out lawns and construction of roads and subsidiary buildings remained in progress. The construction of a waiting room for the convenience of visitors and traders at the Customs Post at Jammu Tawi station, remained in progress. An estimate of Rs. 37,500 was sanctioned for the construction of Basic school buildings and some of the buildings were started during the year under report. Construction of dispensaries at Shopian, Pulwama, Tral and Kulgam which had been started during the previous year, was completed during the year under report; and the Banihal dispensary was nearing completion at the end of the year. The dispensary at Akhnoor was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 15,590. The Police Station at Kahna Chak started in the previous year was completed during the year under report, at a total cost of Rs. 17,933. Construction of 20 new stalls, and the Sales Emporium and Industrial Museum in the Jammu and Kashmir State Exhibition grounds was started and completed during the year under report. Additions and alterations were made to Guest House No. 3, Srinagar, and the Dak Bungalow at Achhabal.

Roads.—The Banihal Road with its subsidiary roads was maintained in a fair state of repairs, and was improved at several places. The Banihal Pass was kept open for a longer period during winter months than usual with the aid of snow ploughs. The work of cutting bad curves and shortening the distance between Jammu and Srinagar remained in progress. A distance of 87.38 chains was thus reduced on the Jammu side of this road. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of this road from Jammu to Khanabal—171 miles—was Rs. 1,68,050 giving an average of Rs. 983 per mile, against Rs. 1,59,338 giving an average of Rs. 931 per mile of the previous year. During the year under report, there were

2,350 trips of motor cars, 13,472 of lorries and 571 of other wheeled vehicles on this road against 2,222 trips of motor cars, 12,658 of motor lorries and 534 of other wheeled vehicles of the previous year. The road toll collected was Rs. 3,36,020 as compared with Rs. 3,01,429 of the previous year.

The Jhelum Valley Road was also maintained in a good state of repairs. The road was improved in several ways. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of this road from Srinagar to Kohala—132 miles—was Rs. 1,82,638 giving an average of Rs. 1,383 per mile against Rs. 1,77,253 giving an average of Rs. 1,343 of the previous year. In addition, Rs. 17,255 was spent on the improvement of the road. There were 25,988 trips of lorries and 7,800 of motor cars on this road during the year, against 31,040 trips of lorries and 7,127 of cars of the previous year. The road toll collected at Domel amounted to Rs. 7,24,985 against Rs. 7,40,016 of the previous year.

Diagrams showing the traffic on the Banihal Road and the Jhelum Valley Road during the last 5 years, face page 155.

the fair-weather motor road from Batote to Bhadarwah was completed and the construction and improvement of the following other important roads was in progress or taken in hand :—

- (1) Construction of the Ganderbal-Zojilla road.
- (2) Improvement to and metalling of the Sopore-Bandipur road.
- (3) Improvement to the Sumbhal-Bandipur road.
- (4) Construction of a fair-weather motor road from Kathua to Basohli.
- (5) Construction of a fair-weather motor road from Uri to Hajipir.
- (6) Improvement to the road from Dudhganga to the Harisingh High Street, Srinagar.
- (7) Diversion of the Pahalgam road.
- (8) Improvement to the Achhabal Kokarnag road.
- (9) Metalling of the Rambagh-Nagam road.
- (10) Construction of the Nagam-Charar-i-Sharif road.
- (11) Metalling of the Pampore-Shopian road.
- (12) Improvement to the Vernag-Anantnag road.

- (13) Extension of the Boulevard road.
- (14) Widening of the Naseem Bagh road from Nowpora to Sadakadal.

Bridges.—The bridges constructed, reconstructed or under construction during the year under report were:—

- (1) The Nail Nallah bridge on Mirpur-Kotli road (constructed).
- (2) The Steel bridge at Beri Pattan on the fair-weather road from Mirpur to Sadhoti (in progress).
- (3) Bridge in mile 73/37 on the Jhelum Valley road (in progress).
- (4) The Baramulla bridge (constructed).
- (5) Strutted bridge over Kail Nallah (constructed).
- (6) 140 feet span cantilever bridge at Towbutt (reconstructed).
- (7) Kharmong light suspension bridge (in progress).
- (8) Bridge over the Wishow river at Chhambagund (constructed).

Water supply.—The water supply system at Jammu was maintained efficiently. The total quantity of drinking water supplied to the city and the Cantonment area was 643 million gallons, against 566 million gallons of the previous year. As many as 135 new pipe connections were given during the year under report. A quantity of 52 million gallons of crude water was supplied to the Ramnagar Palace gardens. The water pump at Udhampur worked satisfactorily.

In Srinagar, Rs. 25,000 was spent on laying pipes of larger diameter and on the extension of pipe lines in localities where there was inadequate supply of water. During the previous year, the Hume Pipe Company supplied 11,000 r. ft. pipes for replacing the existing 12" C. I. main by 18" Hume steel pipes. During the year under report, a further amount of Rs. 2,00,000 was sanctioned for improvement of the pipe lines, but owing to the war, the Company could not supply more pipes, and the full allotment could not therefore be utilized on the work.

Irrigation.—The following statement shows the total expenditure incurred on the canals during the year and up to the end of the year under report and their earning

capacity:—

Name of Canal.	Expendi- ture during 1997-98.	Expendi- ture to the end of 1997-98.	Revenue assessed.	Maintain- ing and working expenses.	Net reve- nue assessed.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JAMMU PROVINCE.					
1. Ranbir Canal ..	5,788	47,51,377	4,17,653	1,02,937	3,14,716
2. Pratap Canal ..	....	6,24,332	9,616	16,420	— 6,804
3. Basantpur Canal ..	....	3,55,423	11,031	5,569	5,462
4. Ujh Canal ..	2,156	8,51,523	16,205	13,005	3,200
5. Upper Jhelum Dis- tributaries ..	....	92,870	3,919	1,220	2,699
KASHMIR PROVINCE.					
6. Martand Canal including exten- sions ..	....	5,01,602	29,371	9,332	20,639
7. Zainagir Canal ..	....	10,02,780	42,093	8,652	33,444
8. Lal Kuhl ..	....	1,50,300	15,391	4,910	10,481
9. Nandi Kuhl ..	....	77,904	The assessment could not be made as the rates on which the realization is to be made was not decided.		
10. Dadi ..	34,490	4,00,292			
Total ..	38,122	88,14,393	5,45,279	1,62,045	3,83,234

The following table shows the length in miles of the canals and their distributaries, the area in acres irrigated by each and the quantity of water in cusecs used from each canal:—

Name of Canal.	Length main.	Length distribu- taries 1997-98.	Area irrigated		Quantity of water used.	
			S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
1. Ranbir Canal ..	39.4	197.07	1,22,032	1,25,956	1,01,760	1,17,375
2. Pratap Canal ..	10.15	21.29	2,798	2,930	4,926	4,084
3. Basantpur Canal ..	11.9	4.04	2,245	2,379	7,161	7,221
4. Upper Jhelum Canal distribu- taries ..	..	14.21	1,149	1,116	No water account maintained.	

Name of Canal.	Length distrib- main.	Length varies 1997-98.	Area irrigated.		Quantity of water used.	
			S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
5. Mestand Canal	33 (main and distributaries)		7,075	7,329	17,315	17,612
6. Lal Kuhl ..	24-7	..	3,179	3,094	10,902	4,949
7. Zainagir Canal ..	42-3	..	7,433	7,561	11,023	9,733
8. Ujh Canal ..	24-2	21-63	3,263	3,443	6,526	4,138
9. Nandi Canal ..	11-60	6-62	4,345	4,621	11,784	11,789
10. Dadi Canal ..	16-7	1-4	1,623	2,035	7,200	7,260

The total area irrigated during the year under report was 1,61,219 acres, as compared with 1,56,495 acres of the previous year. Of this, 1,35,925 acres were irrigated in Jammu Province and 25,294 acres in Kashmir Province. The total assessment on account of *abiana* and other sources on the canals was Rs. 5,46,279 against Rs. 5,80,594 of the previous year.

Privy Purse Works.—During the year under report, works costing Rs. 3,94,027 were executed by debit to the grants sanctioned from the Privy Purse. Besides, contribution works costing Rs. 34,944 were also executed.

2. ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

General.—The State has 3 power generating stations, one at Mahora in Kashmir Province, another at Muzaffarabad and the third at Jammu.

1. *Mahora generating station.*—During the year under report, 1,51,18,550 units were generated at this station against 1,46,77,700 units of the previous year. There were in all 21 power interruptions due to renewal of repairs to flume, transmission line poles, etc. The total length of flume rebuilt during the year was 234 feet and 8 inches. A snow shed was constructed at chain 133-134. The saw mill attached to the power house continued to meet the demand of the power house and the flume, and the machinery installed there was maintained in order. All the H. T., L. T., service lines, transformer equipment in Mahora, Rampur, Bijhama and Uri Supply Centres were kept in order. The total number of

lighting installations at the close of the year was 332 against 325 of the previous year.

Baramulla Electric Supply Centre.—All the H. T., L. T., telephone lines and transformer equipment and other machinery in Baramulla, Doabgah, Amargarh, Sopore, Pattan and Palhalan were properly maintained. The inner wiring was improved in almost all sub-stations, and 80 more street brackets were put up. The number of lighting and power installations was 3,877 against 3,861 of the previous year.

Gulmarg and Tangmarg lighting.—The sub-station at Tangmarg with E. H. T. Transformers etc., H. T. and L. T. lines in Gulmarg and Tangmarg were maintained in order. Rotten poles were replaced with new ones. The 3-phase H. T. line from Tangmarg Station to Gulmarg was thickened to improve voltage. The total number of lighting installations during the year was 400 against 363 of the previous year.

Srinagar Electric Supply Centre.—During the year under report, most of the lines were thickened in various places, wiring in some transformer stations was improved, and a few new transformers were installed in certain sub-stations to improve the line voltage. Fresh connections were given for 401 lighting installations, 20 power installations and 66 street lightings. At the end of the year, the lighting installations numbered 19,101, power installations 300 and street lamps 2,354. The State Exhibition was lighted for about two months. The illumination of the Palaces and Lake Pavilion on the auspicious occasion of the Sri Yuvraj Bahadur's betrothal ceremony was a special feature of the year.

The 55 K. W. Diesel Oil Engine Generator Stand-by Plant with switch-board, and crude and filtered pumping sets and wiring in Gulab Bhawan Palaces were properly maintained.

The electric and mechanical workshop continued to meet the departmental and other demands in an efficient manner. Works valuing Rs. 7,122 were executed in this workshop.

2. *Muzaffarabad Hydro-Electric Installation.*—All the plant, machinery, buildings, H. T. and L. T. lines and channel were maintained in good order. Special repairs were carried out to channel and pipe line. During the year under report, 1,38,727 units were generated against

96,163 units of the previous year. The total number of lighting installations was 665. During the year under report, power was also supplied to one industrial motor.

3. *Jammu Hydro-Electric Installation.*—The plant and equipment was maintained in good working order during the year under report. There was, however, shortage of water in the canal by which the power house works, and the Diesel Oil Plant had to be run for about 784 hours. The number of units generated was 36,25,110 against 36,92,224 of the previous year.

The transformers with their equipment in all the stations, and H. T., L. T., telephone and service lines were maintained in order. One new 100 K. V. A. transformer was installed at the Uttam Flour Mills at the Residency Road. Another 1-25 K. V. A. transformer was installed in Gumat Sub-station for supply of power to one industrial motor there. Fresh connections were given to 318 lighting and radio installations and 9 industrial motors. The total number of installations at the close of the year was 5,766 for lighting and 100 for power against 4,546 and 91 respectively of the previous year. Several departmental works were carried out during the year under report.

Results of working.—The following table shows the result of the working of the electric installations during the year under report :—

Particulars.	Kashmir.	Jammu.	Muzaffar- abad
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total outlay up to the end of S. 1997-98 ...	45,60,634	10,29,069	65,804
Receipts of the year ...	4,61,620	1,96,467	5,716
Running charges ...	1,71,609	95,549	8,510
Net Receipts ..	2,90,011	1,00,918	—2,794
Depreciation account ...	51,770	19,659	—869
Net Profit ...	2,38,241	81,259	—3,663

Mechanical.—All the steam road rollers, watering lorries, portable engines etc. were properly maintained. Boilers and road rollers were tested periodically as usual.

3. TELEGRAPHS.

General.—The construction of telegraph lines from Poonch to Bagh commenced in the previous year was completed during the year under report, and telegraph offices were opened at Rawalkote and Bagh. Telegraph lines were constructed from Srinagar to Badamibagh and from Jammu to Miransahib. A telegraph office was newly opened at Badamibagh.

Interruptions.—The total number of interruptions during the year under report was 78 against 47 of the previous year. The average duration of interruptions was 14 hours and 58 minutes.

Diversion of traffic.—As many as 453 messages of the Imperial Telegraph Department were diverted 32 times over the wires of the State telegraph lines as compared with 508 messages diverted 28 times during the previous year, while 123 messages of the State Telegraph Department were diverted over the wires of the Imperial Telegraph Department on seven occasions against 9 messages diverted on three occasions during the previous year.

Foreign telegrams.—The number and value in round figures of foreign telegrams booked and handed over to the Imperial Telegraph Department, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following table :—

Year.	No.	Value.
		Rs.
S. 1996-97	81	541
S. 1997-98	134	716

Combined Post and Telegraph offices.—Post offices and Telegraph offices remained attached to each other at Banihal, Drass, Sonamarg, Keran and Kud.

Length of telegraph lines.—The line mileage of the Department was 1028·600 and the wire mileage 1376·448

against 996·028 and 1325·898 respectively of the previous year. The increase was due to the construction of new telegraph lines.

Traffic statistics.—The number of telegrams booked during the year under report was 2,41,237 against 2,12,538 of the previous year.

4. TELEPHONES.

Construction of new lines and exchanges.—The installation of the automatic telephone exchange at Jammu commenced during the previous year was completed during the year under report. The construction of a telephone line from the Anantnag Exchange to His Highness' Fishing Lodge at Tricker on Anantnag and Pahalgam road was undertaken. There was a great demand for additional telephone connections both at Jammu and Srinagar. To meet this demand in Srinagar, the Government sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 22,921 initial and Rs. 1,110 recurring for purchasing two small subsidiary exchanges to be installed at the Palaces and the Government Secretariat. The required equipment could not be obtained during the year due to the war.

The total number of main connections at the close of the year was 588 and of extensions 89 against 579 and 113 respectively of the previous year.

Length of telephone lines.—The line mileage and wire mileage of telephone lines during the year under report was 432·941 and 1846·480 respectively against 430·688 and 1801·406 respectively of the previous year.

Wireless service and machinery.—The Wireless service between Jammu Cantonment and Naushera (Mirpur) was maintained as usual.

Traffic statistics.—The number of wireless telegrams dealt with during the year was 9,415 against 10,501 of the previous year. The revenue was Rs. 1,816 against Rs. 1,858 of the previous year.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts of the Telegraphs and Telephones Department during the year under report were Rs. 1,17,200. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,59,700.

5. MUNICIPALITIES.

A. Srinagar Municipality.

Constitution.—The Committee consists of 18 members, of whom 12 are elected and 6 nominated. One seat of an elected member remained vacant during the year under report.

Meetings.—Sixty-seven meetings of the General Committee were held during the year under report as in the previous year. Twenty-three meetings against 12 of the previous year had to be adjourned for want of quorum. As many as 596 resolutions were passed against 543 of the previous year.

Building permissions.—During the year under report, 807 applications were received for permission to erect buildings in different parts of the city against 976 of the previous year. Permission was granted in the case of 710 applications, 100 cases were filed and 87 remained pending at the close of the year. The amount of plan fees recovered was Rs. 1,259 against Rs. 1,449 of the previous year.

Municipal Park.—A scheme estimated to cost Rs. 36,000 for improving and laying out of parks in the city was submitted to the Government.

City lighting.—During the year under report, 540 lamps were installed. The amount of lighting charges paid by the Municipal Committee during the year under report was Rs. 50,000 as in the previous year.

City improvement.—During the year under report, 80,336 square feet of roads and 12,652 r.ft. of drains were constructed and 74,689 square feet of roads retolled at a cost of Rs. 28,038. An amount of Rs. 20,873 was spent on repairs to drains, bridges and *ghats* and construction of cross frames, sweeper sheds and municipal shops. Several bad corners in the city were widened and a narrow and unmetalled part of the road near the first bridge was opened and metalled during the year under report.

Karan Nagar.—The plan of Karan Nagar which was prepared and submitted to the Government, was sanctioned during the year under report.

Infringement of Municipal bye-laws.—As many as 3,128 cases of infringement of municipal bye-laws and rules were challaned to the court during the year under report.

against 3,704 of the previous year. Of the total of 6,849 cases, including 3,145 pending from the previous year, 2,414 cases ended in conviction, 755 were either filed or discharged, 286 compounded departmentally and 3,394 remained pending at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 486 was recovered as compounding fee against Rs. 695 of the previous year.

Cattle-pounds.—The Municipal Committee maintained 5 pounds as usual, and Rs. 1,000 against Rs. 1,136 of the previous year were recovered as impounding fee.

HEALTH SECTION.

General.—The city of Srinagar remained free from any epidemic disease till the last quarter of the year under report, but on the 30th August 1942 the city was declared infected with cholera. Vigilant and precautionary measures were soon taken against the spread of the disease and inoculation centres were opened at several places. As many as 50,136 inoculations were performed in the city. Additional staff was engaged for combating the disease and large quantities of quick-lime and phenyle were used for disinfection of drains, lanes and latrines. The total number of cases that occurred was 29, of which 17 resulted in deaths.

Vital statistics.—The total population of the Srinagar city including the Badamibagh Cantonment according to the Census of 1941 was 2,07,787, of which 1,12,460 were males and 95,327 females. The total number of births during the year under report was 6,406 against 6,940 of the previous year. The number of deaths was 4,372 against 4,790 of the previous year. The birth and the death rates per mille of population during the year under report were 30.8 and 21.04 respectively against 39.4 and 27.4 respectively of the previous year. The infant mortality rate was 191.07 per mille against 195.6 per mille of the previous year.

Vaccination.—The number of primary vaccinations and revaccinations performed during the year under report was 13,187 against 7,455 of the previous year.

Licences.—The number of licences granted for sale of milk, meat, soda water and offensive trades was 477, 311, 14 and 153 respectively against 468, 308, 16 and 92 respectively of the previous year.

Slaughter houses.—During the year under report, three slaughter houses were maintained by the Municipality as in the previous year. The number of sheep and goats slaughtered in these slaughter houses was 52,195 against 53,941 of the previous year.

Destruction of stray dogs.—As many as 4,384 stray dogs were killed during the year under report with strychnic poisoning.

Conservancy.—One Sanitation Superintendent, 6 Sanitary Inspectors and 59 *Jamadars* continued to work on the permanent establishment list. The number of sweepers, *mashkies*, boatmen, etc. was 822. A sum of Rs. 1,01,518 was spent on the pay of scavengers, and a sum of Rs. 4,602 on the purchase of conservancy tools and implements. The municipality also maintained a lorry for watering the roads, 2 lorries for removing rubbish and one lorry for removing slop water.

Disposal of raw hides, night-soil and city sweeping.—The sale of raw hides, night soil and city sweeping brought an income of Rs. 9,523.

Receipts and Expenditure.—Below are shown the figures of Receipt and Expenditure during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

		Rs.
Opening balance	...	1,84,148
Receipts during the year	...	4,57,084
		<hr/>
Total	...	6,41,232
Expenditure	...	4,02,147
		<hr/>
Closing Balance	...	2,39,085

B. Jammu Municipality.

Constitution.—The Jammu Municipal Committee consists of 16 members, of whom 10 are elected and 6 nominated.

Municipal limits.—A proposal to extend the Municipal limits towards Roulki and Janipura remained under consideration of the Government.

Meetings.—During the year under report, the Committee held 41 meetings ; of these 32 were ordinary and 9 special. Twenty-one meetings were adjourned for want of quorum. The number of resolutions passed was 966.

Building permissions.—The Public Works Sub-Committee held 13 meetings during the year under report. The number of applications for grant of permission was 530, including 63 remaining from the previous year. Of these, 382 were finally disposed of, 31 were left over till the introduction of improvement schemes and 60 remained pending at the close of the year. Fifty-seven applications were challaned to the court under bye-laws.

City improvement.—During the year under report, about Rs. 40,000 were spent on the works of City Improvement. Thirty streets were paved and 37 provided with drains. Besides, the municipal roads were properly tarred and kept in good condition. Schemes for improvement of Rehari area, Mohalla Ustad and Mohalla Naranian under the Town Planning Act, were under preparation. A scheme for covering of Nalla Alaf Shah was sanctioned.

City lighting.—The number of new lamps installed during the year under report was 66. At the close of the year, there were 1,088 electric points and 42 kerosene oil lamps. The total expenditure on city lighting amounted to Rs. 18,946.

Municipal Parks.—The municipal park laid out at the canal side was improved and planted with shady trees, flower beds and lawns. The Karan Park, the park at Talab Khatikan, the Hari Singh Zenana park and other small parks were improved and maintained in proper condition. A public reading room was under construction in the Talab Khatikan park. Two parks, namely, the Talab Khatikan and the Karan Park are provided with radio sets.

Infringement of municipal bye-laws—During the year under report, 1,704 cases of infringement of municipal laws were challaned to the court. Of these, 789 resulted in conviction, 115 were disposed of by compromise and 180 were filed. There remained 620 cases pending at the close of the year. The amount of fines realized was Rs. 2,830 against Rs. 1,665 of the previous year. The compounding fee amounted to Rs. 930 against Rs. 786 of the previous year.

Cattle-pounds.—The number of stray cattle impounded during the year was 1,445. An amount of Rs. 489

was recovered on account of impounding fines and Rs. 105 on account of feeding charges. Thirty-six unclaimed cattle were auctioned and Rs. 122 recovered.

HEALTH SECTION.

Area and population.—The area of the Jammu municipal limits is $4\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles and the population according to the Census of 1941 was 50,330.

Vital statistics.—The following statement gives the number of births and deaths during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

			S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
Births	...	...	1,742	1,573
Birth rate	...	...	43.52	31.05
Deaths	...	...	774	978
Death rate	...	...	19.35	19.43

The rate of infant mortality per mille of births was 137.95 against 98.79 in the previous year. •

Public Health and Sanitation.—General sanitation and public health of the Jammu city was satisfactory during the year under report. There occurred no case of either cholera or plague. The anti-plague staff destroyed about 85,000 rats and disinfected 1,478 houses. The Health Department carried a systematic campaign for educating the public in hygienic matters.

Vaccination.—During the year under report, the vaccinators of the Municipal Committee performed 2,150 primary vaccinations and 4,043 revaccinations against 1,959 and 4,338 respectively of the previous year.

Maternity and child welfare work.—The maternity and child welfare centre has been working for the last 13 years and is in the charge of the Lady Health Visitor. She is an employee of the Women's Welfare Association, Jammu. This association gets an aid of Rs. 1,800 annually from the Jammu Municipality. During the year under report, there were 28 qualified *dais* practising in the city under the guidance of the Lady Health Visitor.

Conservancy.—The conservancy work of the city was looked after by the Health Officer assisted by one Sanitary Inspector, 2 *Darogas* and 7 *Jamadars*. The average number of sweepers and *Mashkies* working during the year under report was 230. The expenditure incurred on conservancy was Rs. 50,473.

Control of food stuffs.—Articles of food and drink, such as sweetmeats, fruits, *sharbats*, aerated waters, vegetables, milk products, ice, etc. were examined by the Health Officer and unwholesome articles were destroyed. There were 107 prosecutions under this head.

Slaughter houses.—During the year under report 11,134 sheep and goats were examined at the slaughter houses. Of these, 10,891 were passed for slaughter and 243 condemned.

Destruction of stray dogs.—During the year under report, 1,966 stray dogs were killed. Arrangements were in progress for the installation of an electric dog destruction cabinet which had already been purchased.

Receipts and expenditure.—The total receipts of the Committee including the closing balance of the previous year amounted to Rs. 2,35,676, against Rs. 2,21,045 of the previous year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,43,698, against Rs. 1,29,676 of the previous year.

6. TOURISM AND VISITORS' BUREAU.

Number of visitors.—The available accommodation in house boats, houses and hotels in Srinagar, and of huts in Gulmarg was mostly booked up in advance. The following table compares the number of visitors during the year under report with that of the previous 5 years :—

		S. 1992-93.	S. 1993-94.	S. 1994-95.	S. 1995-96.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
Europeans	...	3,499	5,444	5,421	5,128	8,367	8,327
Indians	...	18,342	19,274	18,694	22,675	20,925	21,275
Total	..	21,841	24,718	24,115	27,803	29,292	29,602

The number of visitors to Kashmir has thus risen by 35.53 per cent. in 5 years.

Facilities for visitors.—Measures were adopted to provide greater facilities to the visitors, improve the scope of their movement in the country and make their stay comfortable and pleasant. Four new tourists' huts were constructed during the year under report. Additional furniture was provided in 9 tourists' huts, and 5 more huts were furnished with adequate furniture. Tents were kept available at the Sanasar camping ground for use of visitors and tourists. Camping grounds at Vernag, Achhabal and Kokarnag and the island at Pahalgam were improved. Furniture was provided for the pavilion of the Tennis Courts at Pahalgam. Four tennis courts were constructed at Nasim Bagh. Benches were provided in the Gagribal park for the convenience of the visitors. The tourist map of Jammu and Kashmir, and other maps were made available on sale at the Tourist Bureaus at Rawalpindi, Jammu, Suchetgarh, Domel, Pahalgam, Ganderbal, Nagin Bagh and Gulmarg. Some headway was made in the construction of the motorable road beyond Gagribal, and it was hoped that the Sonamarg road would be thrown open to vehicular traffic early in the next season. Licensing of house boats and bathing boats was introduced with a view to ensuring safe and sound condition of the boats let on hire, and 461 house boats and 7 bathing boats were licensed during the year under report.

Tourist Publicity.—Publicity was given to the places of tourists' interest in the State and literature describing these places was issued. Three thousand copies of a pamphlet *Notes for visitors to Kashmir* and other literature was distributed free of charge to the prospective visitors to Kashmir. A considerable number of coloured posters and illustrated folders were supplied to the authorities of various Railways in India. Messrs Cox and Kings Shipping Coy., Messrs Thomas Cook and Son, Messrs Grindlay and Co. were provided with an adequate number of copies of *Notes for visitors to Kashmir* and other illustrated posters and folders.

Registration of visitors.—The registration of visitors was, as usual, carried out at the customs posts, Domel, Jammu (Tawi) and Suchetgarh, and a list of the permanent European and Indian residents in Kashmir,

supplemented by fortnightly lists of prominent European and Indian visitors was published and supplied free of cost to local institutions. Publication of such lists enables the traders to establish business connections with the visitors.

Disputes — During the year under report, 641 cases of dispute between visitors on the one side and tradesmen, motor supplying agencies, house-boat owners, servants etc., on the other were instituted. Of these, 360 were finally settled by arbitration and 281 remained under investigation.

Judicial. — During the year under report, 371 criminal and 2 civil cases were instituted in the courts of the Director and the Deputy Director of the Visitors' Bureau. All these cases were disposed of and none remained pending at the close of the year. The fines in the criminal cases amounted to Rs. 393.

Gulmarg Branch Office. — The branch office at Gulmarg remained open from 31st May to 7th October 1941. The number of visitors to this place was about 7,000. The staff of the branch office attended to the enquiries received from the visitors and settled 120 cases of disputes between visitors on the one side and tradesmen, ponymen, coolies and domestic servants on the other.

Other Branches. — The Tourist Bureaus at Pahalgam, Nagin Bagh, Ganderbal, Domel and Suchetgarh were kept open during the visitors' season, while the Bureaus at Rawalpindi and Jammu functioned throughout the year. These Bureaus rendered useful service to the visitors.

7. METEOROLOGY.

General. — During the year under report, the Chief Observer, Srinagar was deputed to the Aerological Office and Observatory, New Delhi, to attend the refresher course in Pilot Balloon and part of the sounding Balloon work course. It was also proposed to send out the rest of the staff for the course one by one, and to train the new entrants in current weather observations locally.

Apparatus and appliances for research work in snow-gauges were received during the year under report. A set of Autograph Recorders, for which grants were sanctioned by the Government, was ordered. Rainfall registration was started at Astor and Bunji in the Cis-Indus district during the year under report.

Observatories.—The number of observatories in the State was 8 as in the previous year. The number of rain registering stations was 45 against 42 of the previous year. Of these, 8 were meteorological observatories and the remaining 37 were purely rain and snow fall recording stations.

Service to aviation.—The responsibilities of the Meteorological organization of the State increased with the establishment of a weather Forecast Centre at Lahore during the year under report. Daily routine weather observations of 8 hours and 17 hours local time were telegraphed from Srinagar and of 8 hours from Skardu to the Lahore Centre. Besides, 8 hours observations were recorded and wired to New Delhi for forecasting weather conditions to aviation on (1) Jodhpur-Delhi-Jhansi-Allahabad, (2) Rajsamand-Madhosagar-Allahabad, (3) Delhi-Lahore, (4) Delhi-Kalka-Lahore and (5) Delhi-Bhopal (seasonal) Air routes. Similar data in addition to 17 hours observations, were also supplied to the Royal Air Force Meteorologist, Peshawar. Current weather reports were, as usual, supplied to the Royal Air Force whenever requisitions for such observations were received. The Pilot to His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur was supplied with forecasts of prevailing weather conditions between Jammu and Srinagar from time to time.

Forecasts and warnings.—Warnings of heavy rain, frosty weather and storms were as a rule issued telegraphically. Daily weather reports containing forecasts of weather conditions for the following 24 hours, were supplied to His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur and certain officers. The Divisional Engineer, Jhelum Valley Road Division, Baramulla, was supplied special daily weather forecasts telegraphically for precautionary measures in his division.

Snowfall.—The first snowfall of the year under report in the valley was recorded on the 10th December 1940, that is about one and half month later than the previous year. The snowfall in the valley was moderate and more than one-third in excess of what was recorded during the previous year. The heaviest snowfall throughout the snow season was one foot and $7\frac{1}{10}$ inches against $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and $3\frac{1}{10}$ inches of the previous year.

Rainfall.—The rainfall statement appended to this Report shows the monthly, annual and average total rain and snowfall melted in water, as recorded at 45 rain recording stations and meteorological observatories in the

State. The greatest rain recording stations in the whole State during the year under report were Sonamarg, Reasi and Gulabgarh. The least amount of rainfall was recorded at Leh, Bunji and Skardu. The total rain and snowfall measured at Srinagar was 21·10 inches, being in defect by 4·77 inches and less than what was recorded for the previous year by 1·94 inches. At Jammu, it was 24·84 inches, being below normal by 18·10 inches and less than what was recorded during the previous year by 1·47 inches. At Leh, it measured 3·30 inches, being above normal by 0·12 inches and less than that of the previous year by 1·19 inches. On the whole, the rainfall during the year under report was considerably in defect and untimely. Most of the precipitation was recorded in winter and post monsoon seasons of the year.

The monsoon rains were generally scattered and light to moderate. But during the second week of September, these were moderate to heavy, and widespread downpours were experienced in both the provinces. The heaviest fall was 12·01 inches within 24 hours and was recorded at Sri Pratapsinghpura. The *Kandi* tracts suffered very much for want of timely rain.

Temperature.—The mean temperatures of the period under report as observed at the Central Observatory, Srinagar, were as follows:—

Months.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.
October 1940	73·1	40·7
November „	62·7	32·1
December „	49·8	26·6
January 1941	41·0	29·3
February „	48·2	30·9
March „	59·7	40·1
April „	70·5	47·7
May „	79·1	54·8
June „	90·4	62·1
July „	86·6	63·8
August „	89·7	63·6
September „	79·2	54·8

The highest and the lowest temperatures recorded at the Central Observatory, Srinagar, were 96.7° F on the 25th June 1941 and 20.9° F on the 18th December 1940 respectively. The annual mean temperature of all the Meteorological stations for the year was 55.1° F against 55.2° F of the previous year.

Wind velocity.—The velocity of wind remained variable during the year under report. The highest record, 9.0 miles per hour against 8.0 miles per hour of the previous year, was at Dras in the month of August 1941. The lowest velocity was 0.3 miles per hour, also recorded at the same place during January and February 1941.

CHAPTER VI.—SOCIAL SERVICE.

1. EDUCATION.

General.—An important event of the year was the holding of the 17th session of the All-India Educational Conference at Srinagar from 25th to the 29th of September 1941, under the presidentship of Pandit Amar Nath Jha of the university of Allahabad. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur was graciously pleased to inaugurate the Conference. The Prime Minister presided over the opening ceremony of the Educational Exhibition which was performed by Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi. A strong and representative Reception Committee had been formed to look after the general arrangements and the comfort of the guests. The occasion provided the educational workers of the State with opportunities for establishing contacts with educationists and educational workers in other parts of the country. The latter in their turn had an opportunity to study at first hand the educational experiments and developments that are being worked out in the State and were favourably impressed with what they saw.

No. of Institutions.—The total number of educational institutions in the State during the year was 1,780 against 1,698 of the previous year. Of these, 1,534 were institutions for boys' education and 246 for girls' education. In addition, there were during the year 4,253 centres for adult literacy and 8 technical schools.

No. of scholars.—The total number of students receiving instruction in the educational institutions in the State was 1,14,086 at the close of the year under report, as against 1,08,392 at the close of the previous year. This figure is exclusive of 61,880 adults, who were under instruction at the end of the year.

Expenditure.—During the year under report, the expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 23,26,400.

A. Boys Education.

Institutions.—Details of educational institutions

during the year under report as compared with the previous year are shown below:—

Kind of Institutions.	No. of Institutions.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
1. Arts Colleges (Government) ...	2	2
2. Oriental College (Aided) ...	1	1
3. High Schools (Government) ...	15	15
4. High Schools (Aided) ...	13	18
5. Middle Schools including 2 Central Basic Schools (Government) ...	89	93
6. Middle Schools (Aided) ...	14	18
7. Primary Schools including 30 Basic Schools (Government) ...	969	1,025
8. Primary Schools (Aided) ...	35	41
9. Maktabas and Pathshalas ...	168	167
10. Private indigenous schools, (Advanced) ...	1	.....
11. Private indigenous schools, (Elementary) ...	154	153
12. Training School ...	1	1
Total ...	1,462	1,534

The above table shows an increase of 5 aided High schools, 4 Government and 4 aided middle schools and 56 Government and 6 aided primary schools. Of the 56 Government primary schools opened during the year

under report, 30 were opened in Kashmir Province and 26 in Jammu Province.

There also functioned 18 un-aided primary schools during the year under report.

Attendance.—The following table gives the number of students on the rolls of the boys' educational institutions during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Kind of Institutions.	Number of students.	
	1996-97. S.	1997-98. S.
1. Government Colleges ...	2,060	2,363
2. Oriental College (Aided) ...	136	137
3. High Schools (Government) ...	7,849	7,302
4. " " (Aided) ...	4,135	4,891
5. Middle Schools (Government) ...	17,770	18,454
6. " " (Aided) ...	2,638	3,138
7. Primary Schools (Government) ...	45,287	48,179
8. " " (Aided) ...	3,512	3,539
9. Maktabas and Pathshalas ...	4,796	4,964
10. Private indigenous schools (Advanced) ...	140	.....
11. Private indigenous schools (Elementary) ...	2,957	*3,770
12. Training Schools ...	101	98
Total ...	91,383	96,835

* Including 813 students reading in 18 un-aided primary schools.

Classification of scholars according to communities.—The following table gives the details of scholars according to communities as compared with the previous year:—

Name of community.	No. of scholars.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
1. Hindus ...	(a) Thakurs ... 3,429	4,275
	(b) Non-Thakurs 25,583	26,795
2. Muslims ...	56,297	59,019
3. Sikhs ...	3,288	3,775
4. Christians ...	25	71
5. Others ...	2,761	2,900
Total ...	91,383	96,835

The increase in the number of scholars particularly in the case of the Muslims was satisfactory.

College education.—The number of students in the Sri Pratap College, Srinagar, at the close of the year was 1,669 against 1,421 of the previous year. In the Prince of Wales College, Jammu, the number was 694 against 639 of the previous year. Of the total number of 2,363 students in both the colleges, 1,629 were Hindus, 641 Muslims, 91 Sikhs and 2 Christians. The number of girl students in the S. P. College was 24 and that in the P. W. College 35.

The rapid increase in the number of students in the Sri Pratap College, Srinagar, brought to the forefront the problem of insufficiency of accommodation and inadequacy of the staff. The Government accordingly appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director of Education to study the position and make proposals for improving the educational efficiency of the college. The committee included both officials and non-officials, and

had the benefit of the advice of Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, and Principal G. D. Sondhi of the Government College, Lahore. The Committee made a number of recommendations which remained under consideration of the Government during the year under report.

The staff of the Sri Pratap College, Srinagar, was strengthened by the creation of 3 temporary posts of Lecturers in English, Persian and Urdu, and History and Economics.

Scholarships.—The total expenditure on college scholarships during the year was Rs. 13,670 against Rs. 13,926 of the previous year. These figures included besides general scholarships, special scholarships reserved for backward communities and students from the frontier *illaqa*. A further sum of Rs. 3,871 was awarded as stipends to teachers under B. T. training in the Prince of Wales College, Jammu.

Results.—The following table shows the university results of the two colleges in various university examinations :—

Class.	S. P. College, Srinagar.			P. W. College, Jammu.		
	No. sent up.	No. passed.	Pass per- centage.	No. sent up.	No. passed.	Pass per- centage.
B. A. ...	218	102	46.8	111	50	45
B. Sc. ...	13	8	61.5	10	7	70
F. A. ...	325	195	60.0	136	90	66
F. Sc. ...	96	96	79.1	61	39	64

Other activities.—The P. W. College magazine "The Tawi" and the S. P. College magazine, "The Pratap" appeared regularly during the year under report, and Hindustani sections were added to both. The

P. W. College continued to bring out the *P. W. College Weekly*.

The physical education of the students continued to receive proper attention in both the colleges, and the college teams participated in various tournaments. The P. W. College team won the *mutassil* semi-final in the Punjab University tournament.

The students took great interest in social service activities. A party of 20 Rovers of the P. W. College co-operated with the Police in controlling the traffic and rendered medical aid to the injured on the occasion of the Baisakhi fair. A number of students of the S. P. College also rendered similar services during the session of the All-India Educational Conference at Srinagar. The Students' Mutual Benefit Society of the S. P. College, Srinagar, collected Rs. 869 during the year under report and distributed Rs. 843 to deserving students in the form of books and fees.

Primary and secondary education.—During the year under report, 1,939 students were sent up for the matriculation examination from various schools—1,250 from schools in Kashmir Province and 689 from those in Jammu Province. Of these, 1,245 came out successful.

Basic education.—During the year under report, 30 existing primary schools were converted into schools of the basic type. The number of basic schools at the close of the year under report was 62. These schools correlate education with craft work and provide outlets for the creative activity of the growing children. The idea is to turn out self-reliant and productive young men who will be properly adjusted to their socio-economic environments and play a useful role in life. His Highness' Government are doing every thing to make the experiment which has been watched with keen interest throughout India successful. During the year under report, some members of the inspection staff and some teachers were deputed to attend the second All-India Basic Education Conference held in Delhi. Selected exhibits prepared by students reading in the Teachers' Training School and the Basic Schools were displayed in the exhibition organized under the auspices of the Conference, and these were highly appreciated by the members and visitors. Similar exhibits were also shown at the exhibition organized under the auspices of the All-India Education Conference at Srinagar.

and these revealed distinct possibilities of creative work.

Teachers' Training School, Srinagar.—This school trains about a hundred teachers every year, of whom 25 receive training at their own expense. During the year under report, 98 teachers received training in this school. Most of the teachers trained during the previous year were posted in the newly converted basic schools. This training school maintains a high standard of efficiency, and its work has been commended by many distinguished educationists from all parts of India. To popularize the new methods of teaching, the Training school brings out the journal : "Talim-i-Jadid."

Refresher Courses.—Refresher courses for Primary School teachers have become a regular feature of the activities of the Education Department. During the year under report these courses were organized, as usual, at Udhampur, Kathua, Jammu, Reasi and Mirpur in Jammu Province, and at Srinagar, Sopore, Anantnag and Muzaffarabad in Kashmir Province. A refresher course was also held for the first time in the Frontier district and Kargil was the place chosen for the course.

Training of teachers for Secondary schools.—During the year under report, 21 teachers were deputed to receive training in the B. T. Class attached to the P. W. College Jammu. The total number of students was 33 including 3 women students. The class is working well and the result of the first university examination was satisfactory.

A refresher course for graduate teachers was organised during the year under report. About 30 untrained graduate teachers working in different secondary schools had an opportunity to study educational methods and problems under proper guidance and to improve their technical knowledge and efficiency. A refresher course was also organised for Drawing teachers under a distinguished artist trained in England.

Labour Week.—The social service aspect of education received due attention during the year. What has now come to be popularly known as the "Labour Week" was observed as usual. The students took up the work enthusiastically and white-washed the school buildings and cleaned their compounds and improved the approaches to the schools. They also did actual manual service for effecting improvements in villages and towns. The prejudice which some parents had shown against the movement

in its earlier stages has now disappeared almost completely

Adult education.—The drive against adult illiteracy inaugurated in October 1938 gained a further momentum during the year under report. The number of adults examined and certified as literate during the year under report was 23,109 against 20,448 of the previous year. Of these, 1,851 were women. In addition, 61,880 adults were receiving instruction at various adult education centres at the close of the year against 66,645 at the close of the previous year. The number of centres increased from 3,457 of the previous year to 4,253 of the year under report. The movement was extended to Poonch Jagir and the Frontier district. A sum of Rs. 21,424 was paid as honorarium to the workers during the year under report.

Adult libraries form an integral part of the movement while they help in the cultural uplift of the masses: they also prevent lapses into illiteracy. During the year under report, 125 more adult libraries were opened. The total number of these libraries at the close of the year was 380, of which 300 were located in villages. As many as 1,28,170 books were issued from these libraries during the year.

The Department also published suitable Primers and Readers for illiterate adults. Books were published in the Bodhi script for the benefit of adults in Ladakh district. A hand book was compiled by the Adult Education Officer for the guidance of adult education workers in general.

An Adult Literacy day was observed at Srinagar under the chairmanship of Khan Bahadur Pir Ilahi Bakhsh, Minister of Education, Sind on the 27th September 1941. The day was also observed at other places and large numbers of men and women participated everywhere.

B. Girls' Education.

Institutions.—Below are shown the details of educational institutions for girls during the year under report

as compared with the previous year :—

Kind of institutions.		No. of institutions.	
		S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
1. High Schools (Government)	...	3	3
2. „ „ (Aided)	...	2	2
3. Middle „ (Government)	...	27	29
4. „ „ (Aided)	...	12	12
5. Primary Schools (Government)	...	169	177
6. „ „ (Aided)	...	15	13
7. Maktabas and Pathshalas	...	8	8
8. Training Schools	...	2	2
Total		236	246

In order to improve the training imparted to women teachers and as the first step towards the establishment of a proper Teachers' Training School for women teachers, the Training classes attached to the Government High School, Srinagar, were given an independent status and transferred to a separate building.

Attendance.—The number of scholars reading in

the girls schools is shown in the following table:—

Kind of institutions.			No. of scholars.	
			S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
1. High Schools (Government)	...		1,037	969
2. " " (Aided)	...		550	552
3. Middle " (Government)	...		3,900	4,020
4. " " (Aided)	...		1,775	1,797
5. Primary Schools (Government)	...		8,547	8,703
6. " " (Aided)	...		821	818
7. Maktabas and Pathshalas	...		338	334
8. Training Schools	...		41	58
Total			17,009	17,251

Classification of scholars according to communities.—The details of scholars attending the various girls' schools during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, are shown below:—

Name of community.				No. of scholars.	
				S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
1. Hindus	...	{ Thakurs	...	607	602
		{ Non-Thakurs	...	8,146	8,119
2. Muslims	...	...	...	6,799	7,006
3. Sikhs	...	...	...	1,211	1,286
4. Christians	...	...	...	14	20
5. Others	...	...	...	232	218
Total				17,009	17,251

Staff.—The total number of teachers working in girls' Primary schools, excluding those teaching the Holy Quran, was 262. This gives an average of about 33 students per teacher against 35 students per teacher of the previous year. Out of the total number of 177 Primary schools, 139 were single-teacher Primary schools.

Allowance to Maktabas and Pathshalas.—Eight Maktabas and Pathshalas were given an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem each during the year under report.

Training of teachers—During the year under report, 3 graduate teachers joined the B. T. class. Two of these joined the training at their own expense, while one was granted a stipend by the Government. Forty-three candidates appeared in the J. V. examination. Of these, 29 were deputed for training at Government expenses. Four others were awarded stipends of Rs. 10 per mensem each. Nine more teachers were admitted during the year under report to the S. V. Class attached to the Girls' High School, Srinagar, in addition to 10 teachers who had been admitted during the previous year.

Scholarships.—A sum of Rs. 26,368 against Rs. 23,918 of the previous year, was sanctioned during the year under report for award of scholarships as detailed below:—

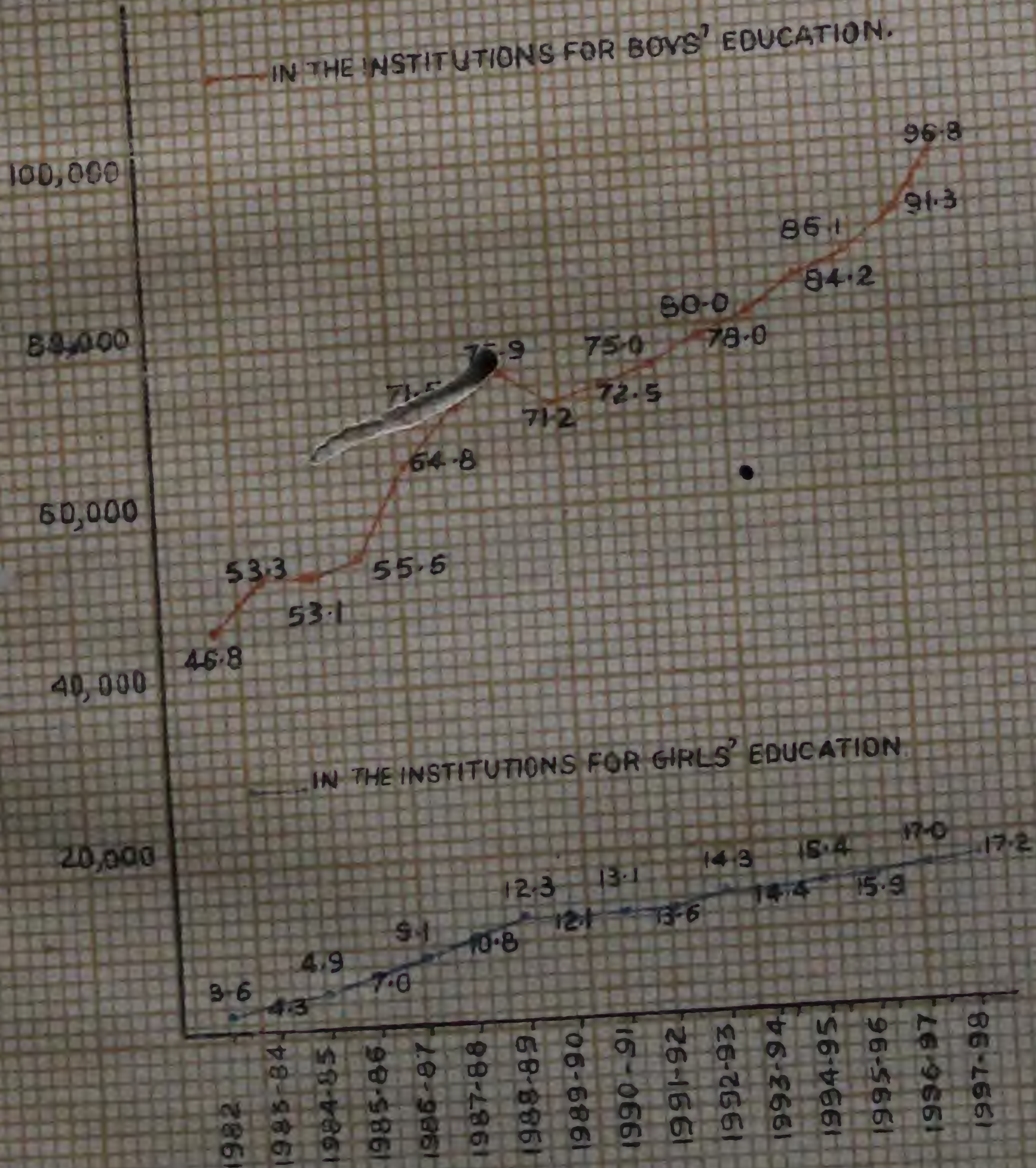
	Rs.
General merit and poverty	... 6,228
Rajputs	... 800
Widows	... 7,380
Orphans	... 504
Shri Karansinghji scholarships	... 10,656
Scheduled classes	... 800
Total	... 26,368

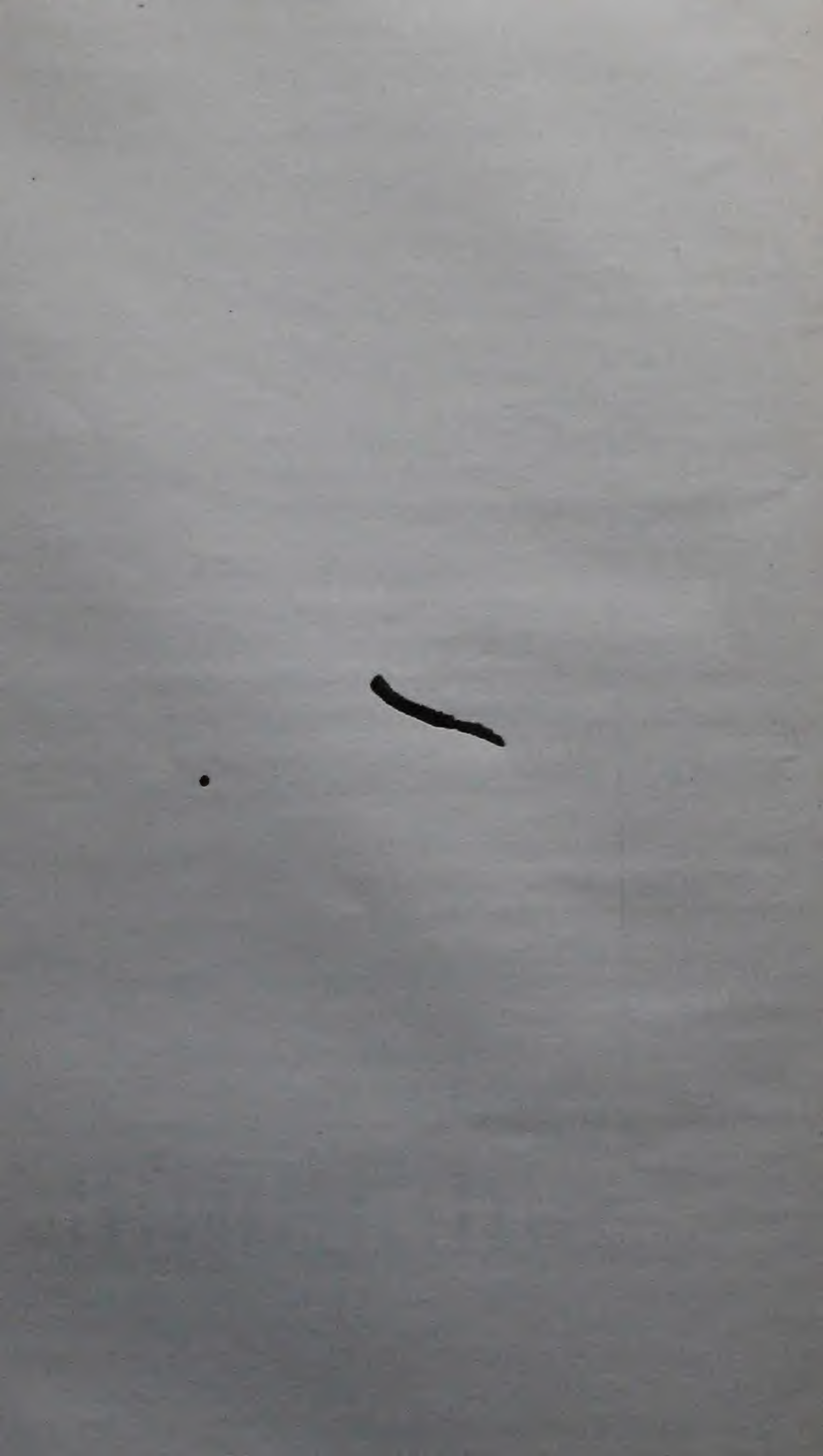
In addition, 7 post-matric scholarships of Rs. 40 per month each are granted every year to deserving candidates for prosecuting college education in British India.

Results.—During the year under report, 52 girl students appeared in the Matriculation examination and of

GRAPHS SHOWING INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' EDUCATION IN THE JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE DURING THE LAST 16 YEARS.

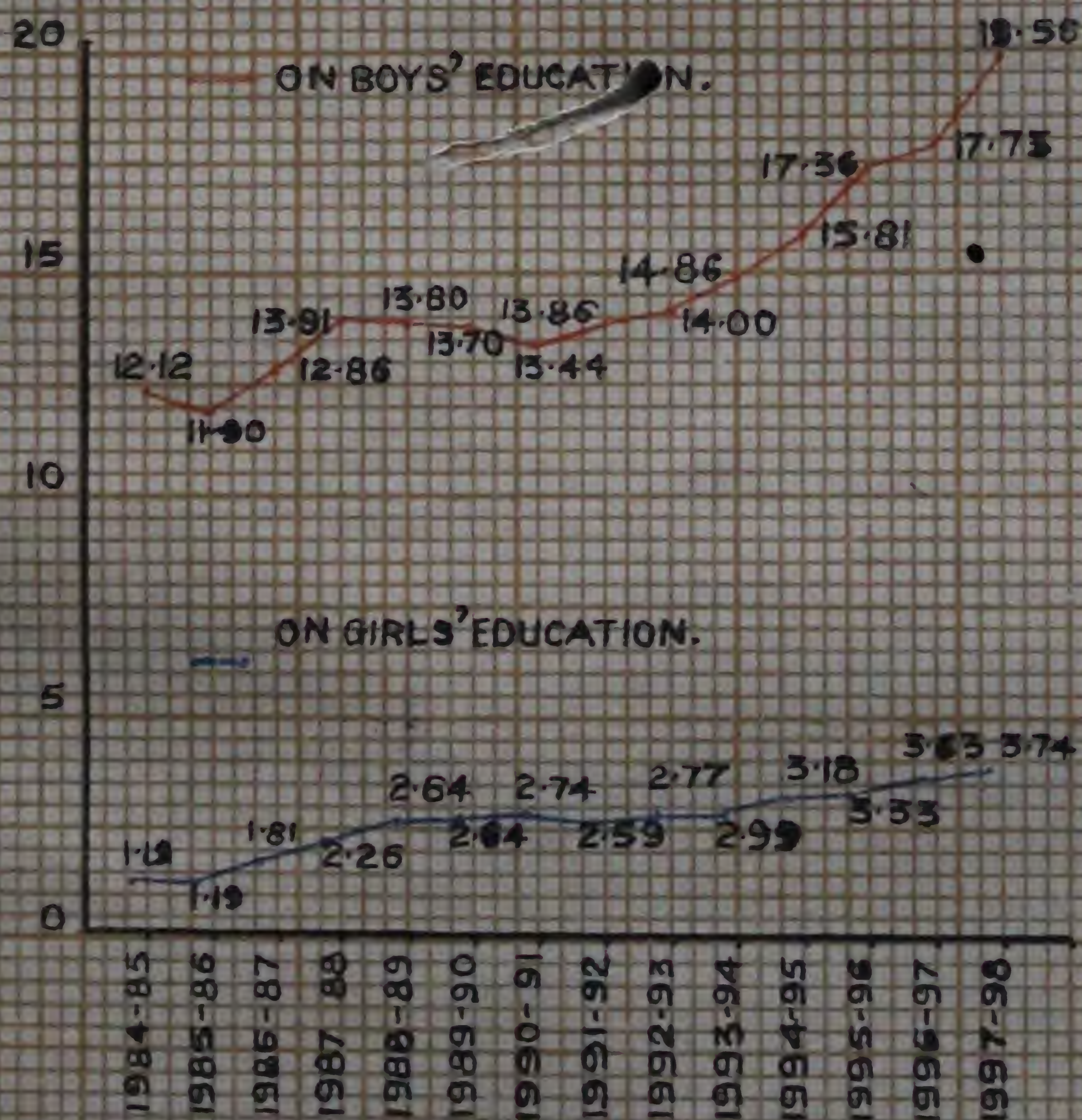
Number of Scholars





GRAPHS SHOWING INCREASE IN THE EXPENDITURE, IN LAKHS OF RUPEES, ON BOYS' AND GIRLS' EDUCATION IN THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE DURING THE LAST 14 YEARS

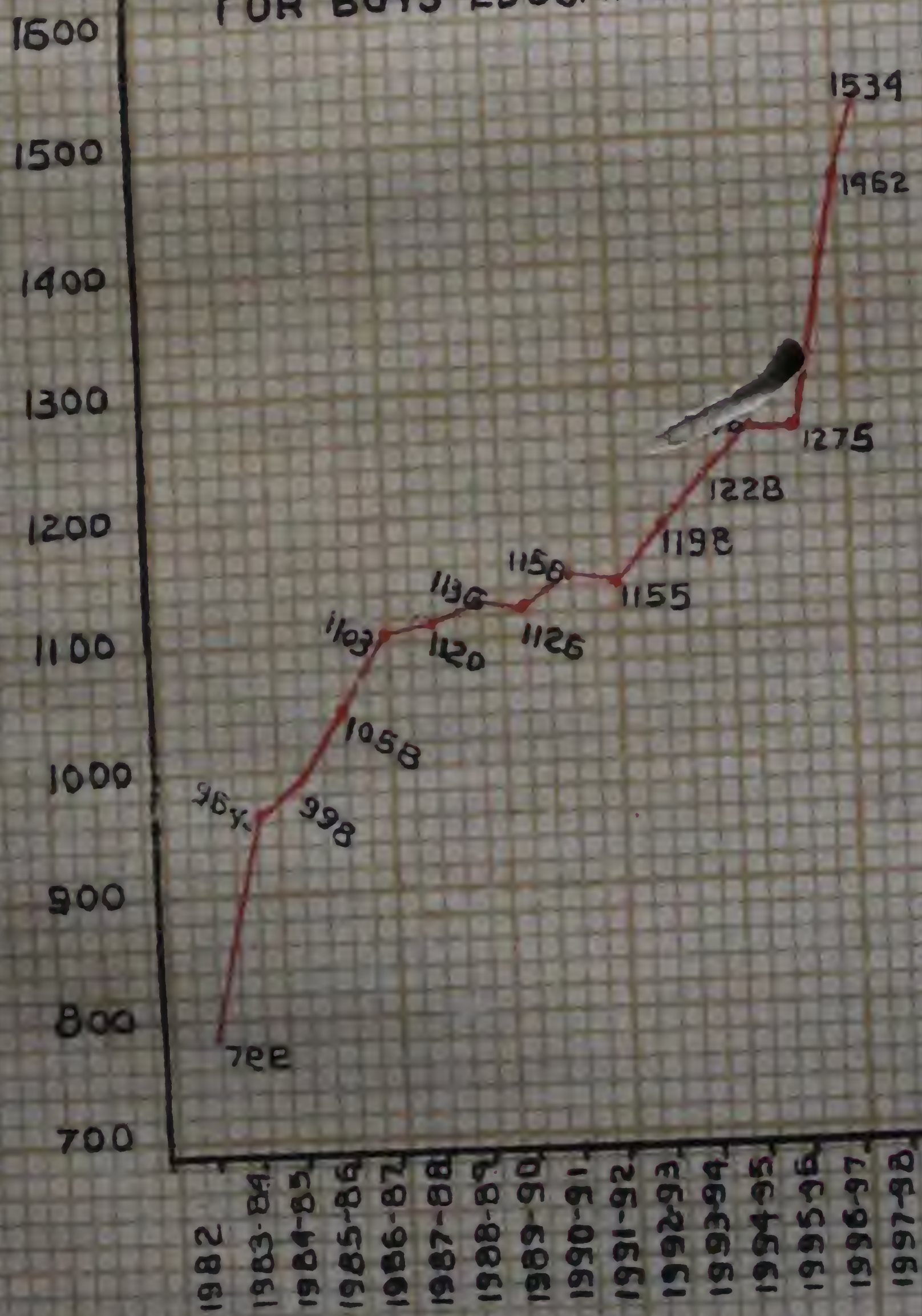
Lakhs of Rupees.



GRAPHS SHOWING INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR
BOYS' AND GIRLS' EDUCATION IN THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR
STATE DURING THE LAST 16 YEARS.

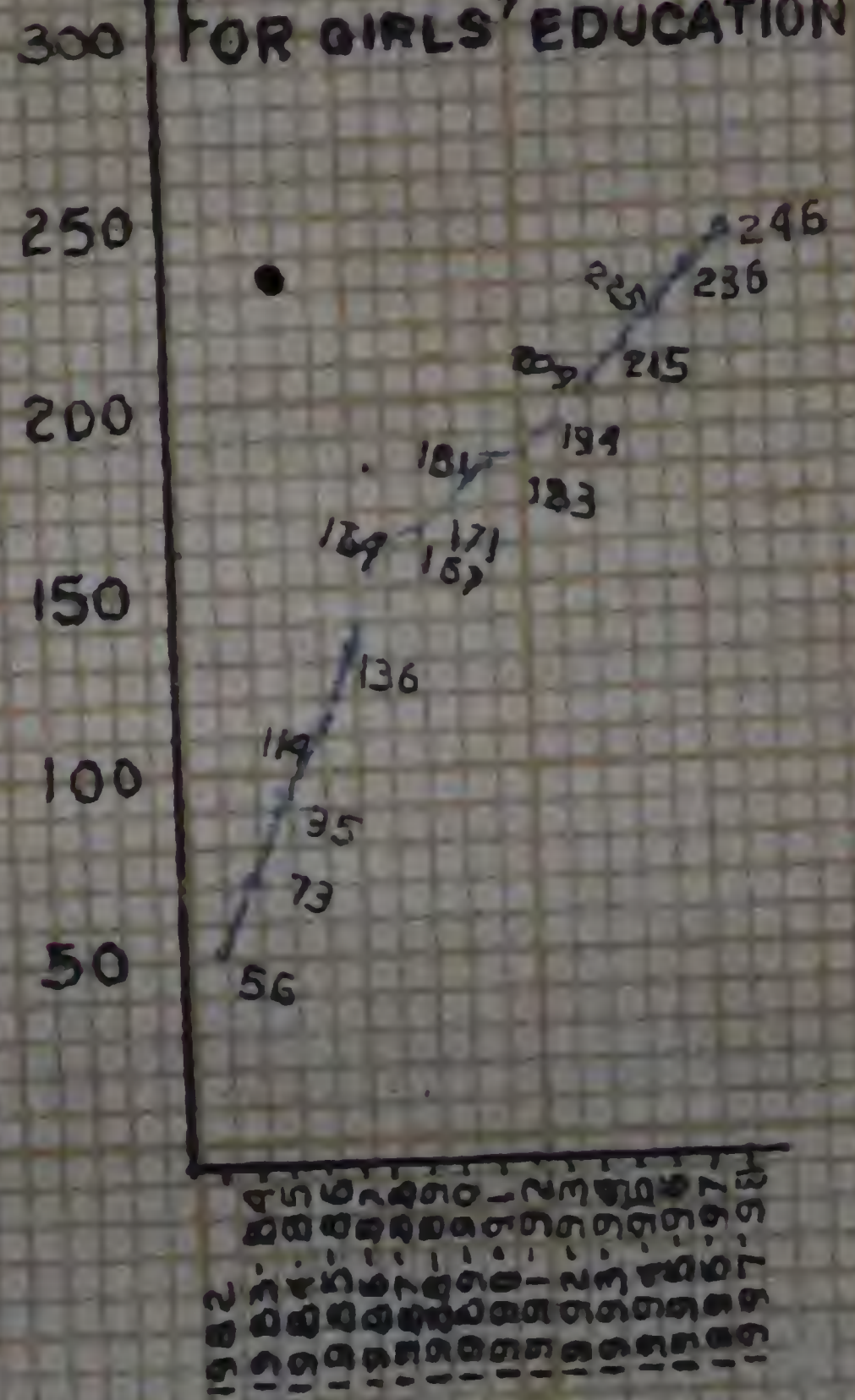
Number of
institutions.

FOR BOYS' EDUCATION



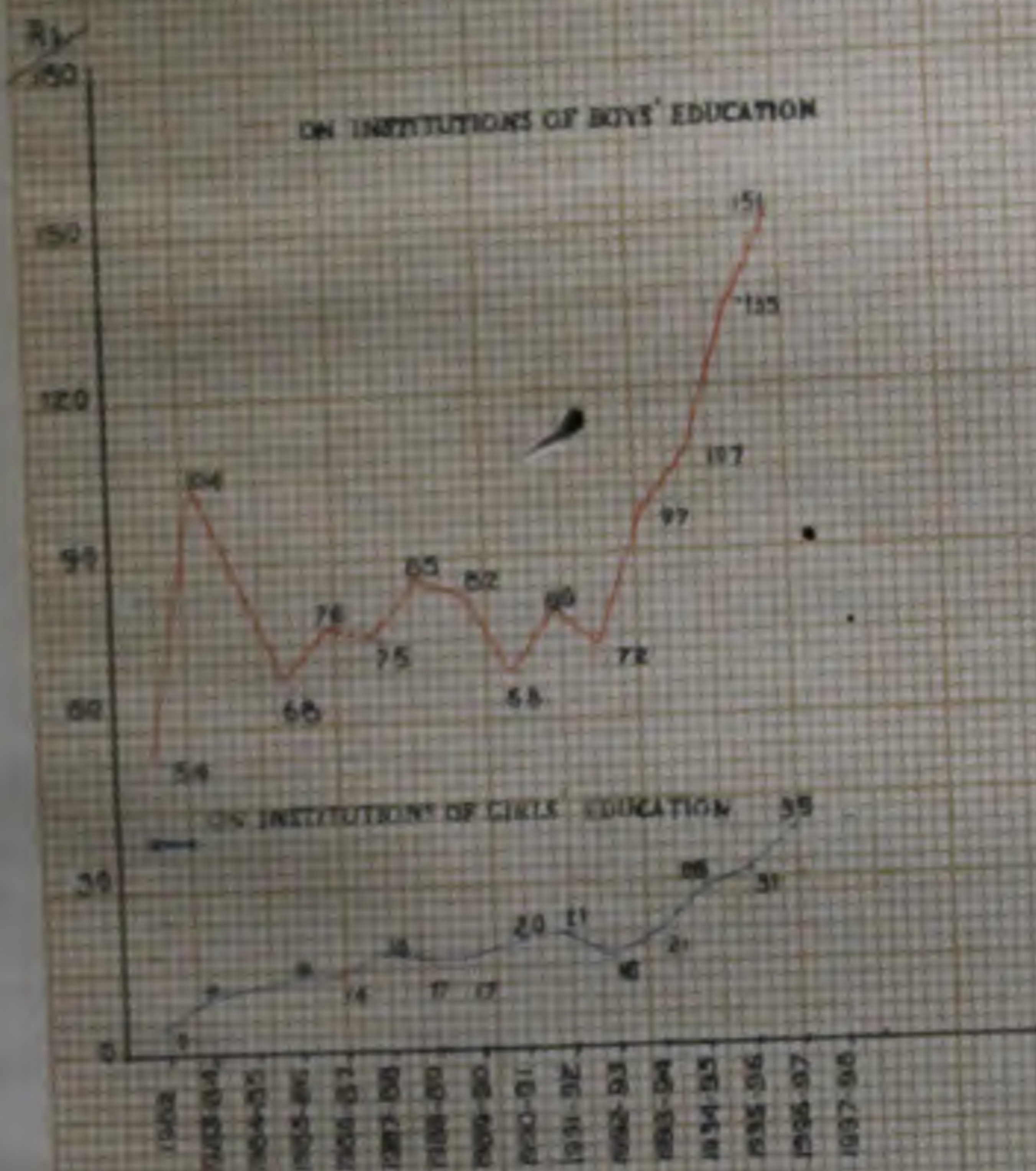
Number of
institutions.

FOR GIRLS' EDUCATION





GRAPHS SHOWING INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE ON GRANTS-IN-AID
ON INSTITUTIONS OF BOYS AND GIRLS' EDUCATION IN JAMMU
AND KASHMIR STATE DURING THE LAST 16 YEARS IN
APPROXIMATE THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.





these 44 came out successful. The number of girls that appeared in the Middle standard examination of the Punjab Education Department was 517. Of these, 285 came out successful.

Craft work.—Craft work has now become established as a definite part of the curriculum in some of the schools. Weaving and spinning are the two main crafts that have been introduced so far and are being worked with success.

Girl Guiding.—During the year under report, 4 teachers were sent to Lahore for training as Guides, and a Head Mistress was sent to Indore for training as Guide adviser. A teacher was also deputed to the Happy School Delhi, for training in methods of teaching infants.

Labour Week.—The Labour Week was observed in the girls' schools for the first time during the year under report. The girls cleaned and repaired their class rooms and furniture and in some cases visited hospitals and districts inhabited by poor people.

Refresher Course.—During the year, a refresher course was organized for Kashmir teachers under a capable lady artist, who trained them in drawing, designing and certain other useful forms of art work.

C. Technical Education.

General.—Proposals regarding the reorganization of technical education in the State remained under consideration of the Government during the year under report. The Senior Regional Inspector of the Government of India visited the Sri Amar Singh Technical Institute, Srinagar, with a view to determining its suitability as a centre for training fitters.

Weaving received particular attention during the year under report. Three weaving teachers were deputed to the Government Industrial School, Hoshiarpur, Punjab, to study at first hand the latest hand-loom weaving appliances. A complete set of graded exercises for weaving classes was worked out. Attention was also given to the working out of detailed syllabuses for carpentry and smithy classes and considerable advance was made during the year in improving the standard of work. A workshop for the benefit of students of carpentry and embroidery was organized at Baramulla out of the commercial transactions fund.

Number of institutions and enrolment.—The number of technical schools during the year under report was 8 as in the previous year. The total enrolment of these schools rose to 402 from 370 of the previous year, and included 228 Muslims, 146 Hindus, 8 Sikhs and 20 others. Of these, 98 students were under instruction in Carpentry, 86 in Painting and Drawing, 61 in Weaving and Dyeing, 34 in Embroidery, 31 in Smithy, 24 in Basket Making, 16 in Building, 9 in Utensil-making, 8 in Dyeing, 7 in Calico Printing, 2 in Pottery, and 1 in Toy-making. Twenty-five students were in the preparatory classes.

Results. During the year under report, 274 students sat for the annual examination, and of these 246 were declared successful. Three students appeared in the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination, and their results were awaited at the close of the year under report.

Scholarships.—The budget grant provided for scholarships was Rs. 6,472, of which Rs. 4,645 was actually spent during the year under report. The Government have also sanctioned 5 scholarships of Rs. 15 each for award to students from the Frontier.

D. Scout movement.

General.—The chief event of the year under report, for the scouts was the death on the 8th January 1941 of Lord Baden Powell, Chief Scout of the world and founder of the Scout movement. The State Scout Council deeply mourned this great loss to the Scout movement and meetings in the memory of the deceased were held in different centres in the State.

The number of scouts of all kinds in the State at the close of the year under report was 5,788 against 4,510 of the previous year.

Camps.—Twelve training camps were held in different parts of the State during the year under report. In these camps, 73 cub-masters, 43 scout masters, 27 rovers, 132 patrol leaders and 56 teachers of the B. T. class were trained. Surveyors of the Rural Development Department also received training in methods of social service, first aid and village uplift in one of these camps. Scout training was linked up with village service and a health and cleanliness campaign was organized with the help of the

medical officer at Shopian and the neglected parts of the town were cleaned. Lectures on sanitation, health, education and every-day ailments were given to teachers and villagers. The scouts cleaned springs, repaired bridges, filled up several pits and improved living conditions of domestic animals. A service camp was held at Shalipur on the occasion of the *dashahar fair* from the 21st Jeth to 24th Jeth 1998 and 125 rovers and scouts attended this camp. Another service camp was held on the occasion of the pilgrimage to Sri Amarnath cave. This camp accompanied the pilgrims to the holy cave.

Rallies.—Scout rallies were held during the year under report at Rajouri, Ramnagar, Jatan, Hiranagar, Srinagar, and Sopore, and over 1,400 scouts and scouters attended them.

Life saving cases and gallantry awards.—His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and Burma was pleased to award a Gallantry medal to a scout of the Government High School, Srinagar, for saving a boy from drowning in Lake Dal. Three such medals awarded by His Excellency the Viceroy and Chief Scout for India during the previous year, were presented to the concerned scouts during the year. Six cases of life saving were reported during the year under report.

2. PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Both the public libraries, the Sri Ranbir Library, Jammu, and the Sri Pratap Singh Library, Srinagar, remained under the control of the Director of Education.

The total number of books in stock at the close of the year was 15,787 in the Sri Ranbir Library against 15,249 of the previous year, and 12,486 in the Sri Pratap Singh Library against 11,740 of the previous year. The amount spent on the purchase of new books was Rs. 1,199 for the former and Rs. 2,000 for the latter.

Below is shown the number of books issued during the year under report, to the members on loan and to

the public for study in the reading rooms attached to the libraries :—

Name of library.	Books issued on loan.		Books issued for study in the reading rooms.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
1. Sri Ranbir Library, Jammu ...	5,676	6,306	1,200	1,330
2. Sri Pratap Singh Library, Srinagar ...	10,185	12,409	7,473	6,327
Total ...	15,861	18,715	8,673	7,657

As many as 55 newspapers and periodicals, against 36 of the previous year, were subscribed to for the Sri Pratap Singh Library, and 33 as in the previous year, were subscribed to for the Sri Ranbir Library.

The number of registered members in both the libraries increased considerably ; in the case of the Sri Pratap Singh Library it was 1,770 at the close of the year.

ARCHAEOLOGY, RESEARCH AND MUSEUM DEPARTMENTS.

Archaeology.--During the year under report, a dry stone wall was erected on the eastern side of Mamleshvera temple at Pahalgam. A small shed of the area that had fallen was reconstructed and a barbed wire fencing was erected around the area of the monument which was levelled. The jungle around the Naran Nag (Wangat Valley) area was cut and the site

cleared. The enclosing area of the monument at Kakapore was fenced with barbed wire and the site was cleared. The site of the premises of the monument of Bad Shah in Srinagar was cleared, and the stone wall was repaired and reconstructed in part. The main gate was reconstructed and a barbed wire fencing erected on the western side. Better arrangement was made for supply of water to the Martand temple from the Martand Canal. Repairs were also executed to the important monuments at Billawar and Vernag, which cost the Department Rs. 3,561 and Rs. 1,749 respectively. His Highness' Government contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the repairs of the Ali Masjid in Srinagar on the recommendation of the Department. In the course of trial excavations, old foundations were brought to light at Putlivan near Fateh Garh. Foundation of an old temple was excavated at Taper, four miles from Pattan, and a big stone pedestal and the foundation of a temple were exposed at Naran Nag.

Research.—During the year under report, some more old rare and unpublished monuments in Persian were acquired by the Department. Some of the manuscripts already purchased were copied for the press. Both the volumes of the Shri Vidiyarnava Tantra were published during the year under report. The printing of the second volume of the Gilgit manuscripts, the second volume of the Ishvarapratya-bhijna-Vivriti-Vimarshini, a portion of the Bhagvatgita with commentry by Ramakantha and a portion of the Namavilasa of Sahib Koula was completed. A good number of useful books was added to the Departmental libraries.

Museum.—The Sri Pratap Museum, Srinagar, remained open as usual throughout the year, except on Thursday and Gazetted holidays. Over a lakh of visitors to the Museum were recorded during the year. Some rare specimens such as three old *chogas* (cloaks) of *pashmina* with fine work in gold thread and a manuscript copy of *Kuliyati Khaqani* were purchased for the museum. Two tusks and a few parts of the Elepha's skeleton were got plastered and kept in the museum in show cases.

The museum building was improved in several ways

4. MEDICAL AID.

Institutions.—The total number of medical institutions wholly maintained by the Government, including

the Ayurvedic Dispensary and the Unani Dispensary at Jammu was 93 as in the previous year. Nine more subsidized dispensaries were opened during the year under report, and the total number of these dispensaries at the close of the year was 58 against 49 of the previous year. In addition, there were 4 Mission Hospitals working in the State and receiving grant-in-aid.

Training of staff.—Two doctors returned from England after completing higher training there.

Patients treated.—The total number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the institutions wholly maintained by the Government was 17,54,005 and 10,299 respectively. The number of operations performed was 3,636 major and 75,585 minor against 3,312 major and 71,991 minor of the previous year. Besides, 2,56,440 patients were treated in the subsidized dispensaries and the Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries at Jammu. The number of operations performed in the subsidized dispensaries was 3,501 including 3 major.

TREATMENT IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.

Outdoor patients.—The following table shows the number of outdoor patients treated in different Government hospitals as compared with the previous year.—

Hospitals.	No. of patients.		Daily average.	
	1996-97. S.	1997-98. S.	1996-97. S.	1997-98. S.
1. Saddar Hospital, Srinagar ...	85,835	84,941	529.34	558.14
2. Saddar Hospital, Jammu ...	87,359	94,399	447.85	511.48
3. D. J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar ...	1,14,932	1,16,401	367.20	370.20
4. K. E. M. Zenana Hospital, Jammu	20,872	16,969	57.16	46.49
5. Zenana Hospital, Mirpur ...	9,462	10,029	56.15	61.27

Indoor patients.—The statement given below shows the indoor work done in the hospitals as compared with that of the previous year:—

Hospitals.	No. of beds available.	No. of patients.		Daily average.	
		1996-97. S.	1997-98. S.	1996-97. S.	1997-98. S.
1. Saddar Hospital, Srinagar 60	60	2,319	2,407	94.07	92.91
2. Saddar Hospital, Jammu 50	50	1,536	1,565	50.86	55.50
3. D. J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar ... 95	95	2,070	2,251	87.64	104.90
4. K. E. M. Zenana Hospital, Jammu ... 60	60	782	680	35.21	19.02
5. Zenana Hospital, Mirpur 10	10	124	115	2.22	2.02

The following table shows how the patients admitted in these hospitals were disposed of:—

Hospitals.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.	Percentage cured.
1. Saddar Hospital, Srinagar...	1,428	709	82	84	104	2,407	59.32

Hospitals.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.	Percentage cured.
2. Saddar Hospital, Jammu ...	1,077	359	84	45	...	1,565	67.88
3. D. J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar ...	1,810	225	20	108	90	2,251	8.40
4. K. E. M. Zenana Hospital, Jammu ...	395	130	147	8	...	680	58.08
5. Zenana Hospital, Mirpur ...	90	2	21	2	...	115	97.86

Surgical work.—The following table shows the surgical work done in the Government Hospitals as compared with the previous year :—

Hospitals.	Major operations.		Minor operations.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
1. Saddar Hospital, Srinagar ...	836	768	2,212	2,376
2. Saddar Hospital Jammu ...	446	387	2,919	4,289
3. D. J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar	491	520	4,140	6,729
4. K. E. M. Zenana Hospital, Jammu	124	81	857	217
5. Zenana Hospital, Mirpur ...	9	7	154	266

X-Ray.—The number of X-rays taken in the hospitals at Jammu and Srinagar was 895 and 368 respectively against 1,024 and 545 respectively of the previous year.

Treatment of dental diseases.—The number of patients treated for dental diseases was 11,491 in the Saddar Hospital at Srinagar and 14,563 in the Saddar Hospital at Jammu against 13,464 and 11,534 respectively of the previous year. The details of the surgical work done under this head are shown below:—

Particulars.	Jammu.		Kashmir.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
Cleanings ...	73	118	88	1,085
Stoppings ...	751	642	1,368	47
Extractions ...	2,510	2,884	7,684	6,334
Miscellaneous ...	8,200	10,919	4,324	4,025
Total ...	11,534	14,563	13,464	11,491

Anti-rabic work.—The work of treatment in this section at the Jammu and Srinagar hospitals was as shown below:—

1. Cases of rabic dogs ...	...	536
2. Cases of bitten by jackals ...	...	19
3. Cases caused by other biting animals ...	...	25
Total ...	...	580

No case was sent to Kasauli during the year under report.

TREATMENT IN DISPENSARIES.

Treatment of patients.—The following table shows the work done in the dispensaries during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Particulars.	* Kashmir Province		Jammu Province.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
Outdoor patients treated ...	6,35,434	6,39,745	7,80,559	7,91,521
Indoor patients treated ...	1,613	1,485	1,782	1,796
Major operations performed ...	871	1,336	535	537
Minor operations performed ...	34,188	34,204	27,521	27,504
Daily average indoor.	78.61	41.70	44.56	50.38
" " outdoor.	2,902.06	2,979.71	2,854.51	3,469.81

The following table shows the disposal of indoor patients in the dispensaries as compared with that of the previous year:—

Particulars.	* Kashmir Province		Jammu Province.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
In-patients ...	1,613	1,485	1,782	1,796
Cured ...	1,168	1,050	1,296	1,261
Relieved ...	318	279	304	391
Discharged ...	36	83	119	96
Died ...	54	56	63	48
Remaining ...	28	17	.....	.....

*The figures for Kashmir include those treated in the dispensaries in Ladakh district and Poonji which are under the jurisdiction of the Kashmir Province Medical Department.

Venereal diseases.—Three venereal dispensaries afforded medical relief to people during the year under report and treated 9,149 patients against 10,735 of the previous year. The details are shown in the following table :—

Particulars.	<i>No. of cases treated.</i>	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
Syphilis	1,507	854
Gonorrhea	298	306
Leprosy	20	16
Malaria	1,288	1,315
Other diseases	7,622	6,658
Total	10,735	9,149

A detailed scheme for the eradication of the venereal diseases was under consideration.

AIDED HOSPITALS.

Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 20,000 was paid during the year under report to Earnest Neve C. M. S. Hospital, Rainawari, Srinagar, St. Joseph C. M. S. Hospital, Baramulla, C. M. S. Zenana Hospital, Anantnag, and Kashmir Mission Hospital, Srinagar.

The following table shows the work done in these hospitals :—

Name of Hospital.	Beds available.	<i>Patients treated.</i>		<i>Operations performed.</i>		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Major.	Minor. Total.
1. E. N. C. M. S. Hospital, Rainawari.	64	1,291	8,286	9,577	278	4,349 4,627

Name of Hospital.	Beds available.	Patients treated.		Operations performed.		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Major.	Minor. Total.
2. St. Joseph C. M. S. Hospital, Baramulla.	74	768	29,841	30,609	5	187 192
3. C. M. S. Z e n a n a Hospital, Anantnag.	25	300	6,712	7,012	137	181 318
4. Kashmir Mission Hospital, Srinagar.	170	2,476	27,043	29,519	757	3,264 4,021

EPIDEMICS.

The city of Srinagar was declared infected with cholera on the 30th August, 1941. The infection spread to the *mujassils*. All precautionary measures were taken against the disease promptly. The permanent staff was strengthened by the addition of 6 doctors, 11 compounders and 16 disinfectors. Mass inoculation was carried out in all the infected areas. Thorough disinfection of clothes, houses and excreta of infected persons and contacts was done. Large quantities of lime and phenyle were used for disinfection of infected localities. The sources of water supply were protected and village sanitation was improved. People were educated to avoid infection as far as possible. There were 1,187 seizures and 534 deaths in *mufassils* and 29 seizures and 17 deaths in the city. The total number of inoculations performed was 1,19,823 and that of disinfections 1,309.

There occurred in Kashmir Province 25 cases of anthrax resulting in 9 deaths and 47 cases of typhus resulting in 18 deaths. Enteric fever broke out in an epidemic form in Leh Tehsil and resulted in 266 deaths. Small-pox caused 323 deaths in Kashmir Province.

In Jammu Province malaria prevailed towards the end of the year under report. Quinine was freely distributed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of tuberculosis cases traced during the year under report was 1,097 against 1,109 of the previous year. More scientific and modern means of diagnosing the disease were employed during the year, and only confirmed cases were treated for tuberculosis. The total number of new cases treated during the year was 37,216 against 35,711 of the previous year. The percentage of mortality was 2.95 in Srinagar city and 38.02 in Jammu city against 1.83 and 19.31 respectively of the previous year. The increased percentages were due to more effective scrutiny of the cases treated. The number of domiciliary visits paid by the Inspectors was 6,843 in Srinagar and 2,123 in Jammu.

The number of new cases admitted in the different institutions of the Tuberculosis Department was 362 against 388 of the previous year. Of these, 124 were admitted in the Sanatorium at Tangmarg, 139 at the T. B. Hospital, Srinagar, and 100 at the T. B. Hospital, Jammu, against 125, 172 and 91 respectively of the previous year.

The number of beds available in these institutions was 116; 80 at the Sanatorium at Tangmarg, 20 at the hospital in Srinagar and 16 at the hospital in Jammu.

The number of patients remaining under treatment from the previous year in these institutions was 77. These were disposed of as shown below:—

Institutions. Cured. Relieved. Discharged. Died. Remaining.

Tangmarg Sanatorium	...	8	37	...	4
Srinagar Hospital	...	14	3	1	2
Jammu Hospital	...	1	6	1	.....

At the close of the year under report, 52 patients remained under treatment in the Sanatorium at Tangmarg, 18 in the Srinagar Hospital and 15 in the Jammu Hospital. These institutions are equipped with laboratories, and 7,336 examinations were performed in these laboratories during the year under report. The Sanatorium at Tangmarg and the Srinagar Tuberculosis Dispensary are also equipped with X-ray plants. During the year under report, 3,088 X-ray examinations were carried out at the Srinagar Dispensary and 760 at the Sanatorium at Tangmarg.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The total number of births and deaths are shown below : —

	<i>Total No. Registered.</i>		<i>Rate per mill.</i>	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.

KASHMIR PROVINCE : POPULATION—19,41,162.

Births	...	53,463	56,237	32.72	28.97
Deaths	...	38,537	39,879	23.60	20.54

JAMMU PROVINCE : POPULATION—15,47,809.

Births	...	47,228	47,850	17.3	30.9
Deaths	...	30,944	29,435	26.4	19.0

VACCINATION.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations performed during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Province.	Primary Vaccinations.		Revaccinations.	
	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
Kashmir Province.	57,908	61,281	29,448	30,925
Jammu Province ...	49,474	47,153	30,874	30,440

MEDICO-LEGAL WORK.

During the year under report, 202 post-mortems, 146 grievous hurts, 2,245 simple hurts and 190 other cases were examined against 240 ; 243 ; 2,473 and 167 respectively of the previous year.

WORK IN LABORATORIES.

The Chief Medical Officer, Jammu, referred 982 specimens to the Chemical Examiner, Jammu, for examination against 652 of the previous year. The number of specimens examined at the Clinical Laboratory, Srinagar, was 4,547 as compared with 3,390 of the previous year. At the Zenana Hospital, Srinagar, 5,562 specimens were examined against 4,885 of the previous year. The number of examinations conducted in the Chemical Laboratory, Jammu, was 5,804 against 4,841 of the previous year. Of these, 222 examinations were performed in connection with medico-legal cases and 4,272 dealt with pathological specimens. At the Bacteriological Laboratory, Srinagar, 55 samples of water, 1,926 of milk and 18 of urine were examined during the year under report.

LEPER ASYLUMS.

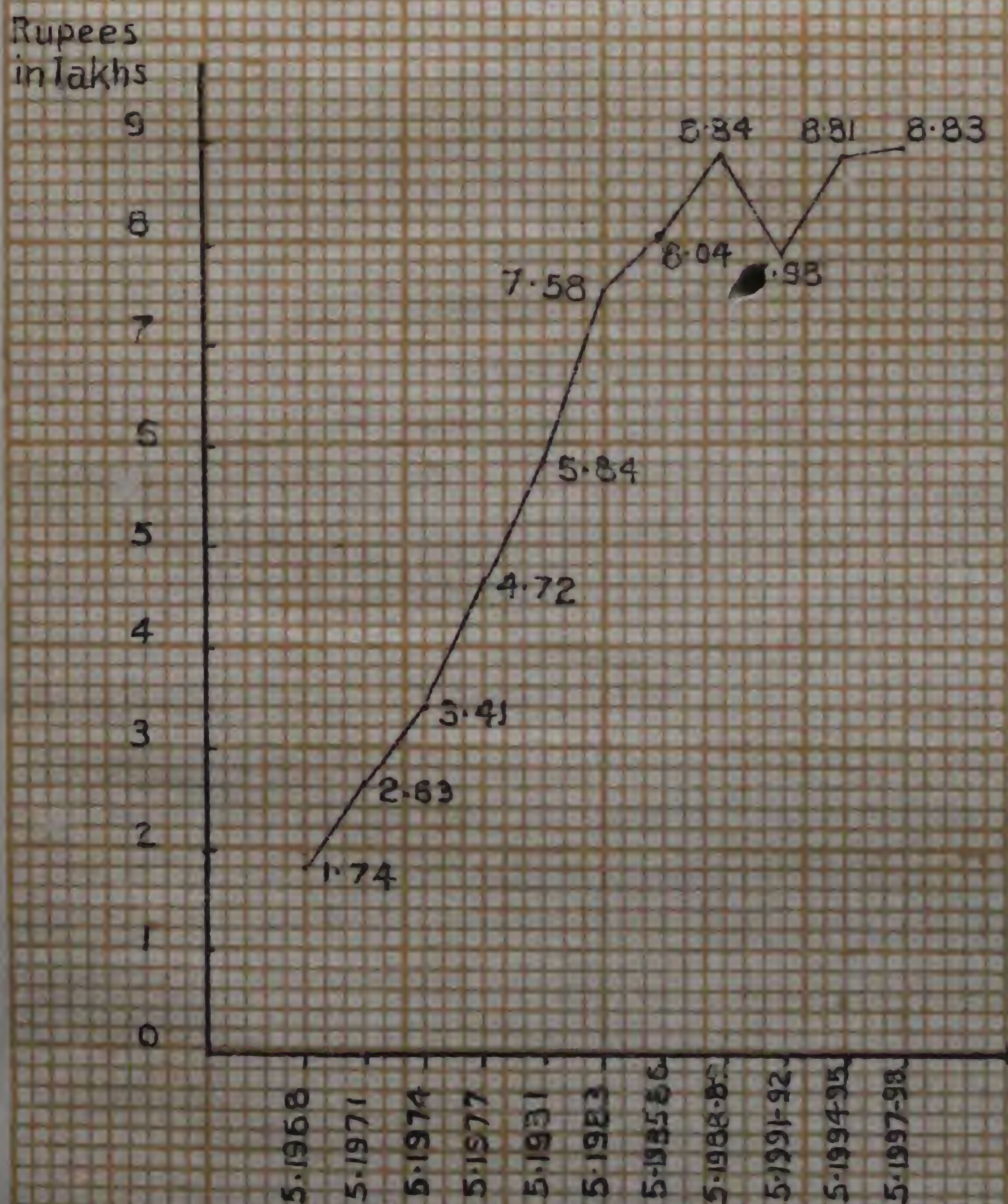
Srinagar Asylum.—The year opened with 139 patients, and 118 new patients were admitted during the year under report. Of the total of 257 patients, 100 were discharged or left voluntarily and 12 died. There remained 145 patients in the Asylum at the close of the year.

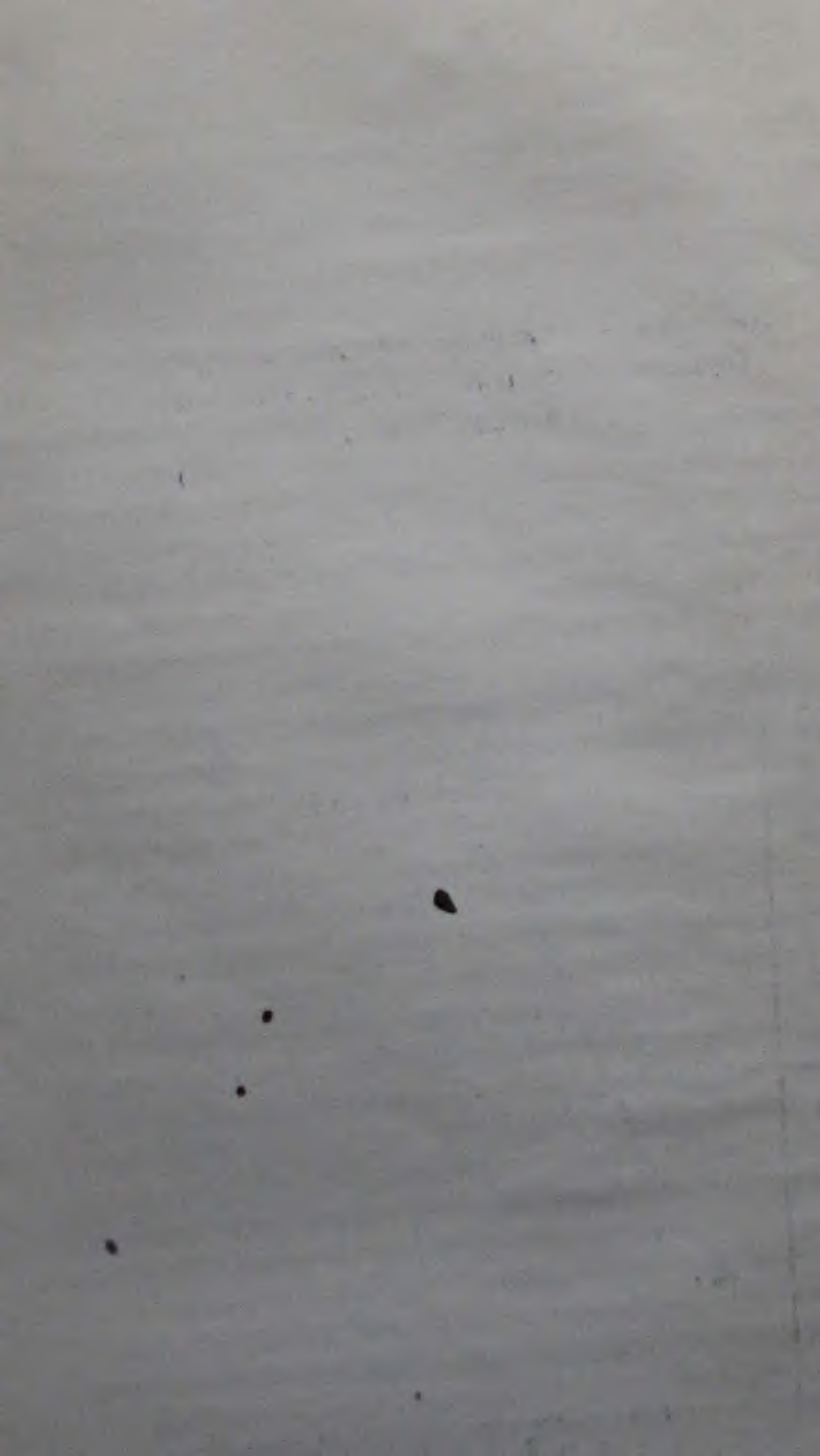
Jammu Asylum.—There were 22 patients under treatment from the previous year and 15 more were admitted during the year under report. Of the total of 37 patients, 12 were discharged, 4 died and 21 remained in the Asylum at the close of the year.

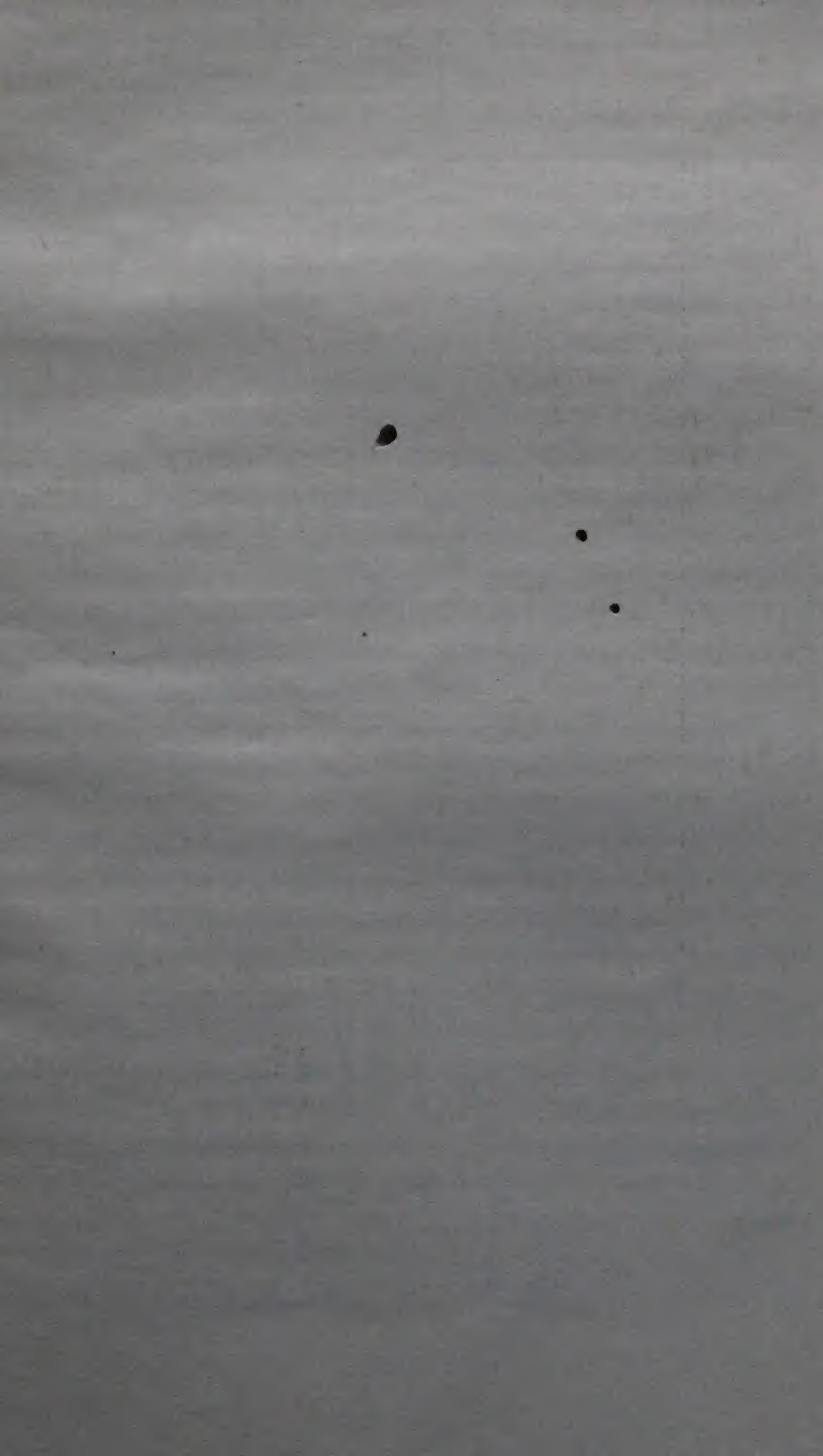
EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the various medical institutions during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,83,400 against Rs. 8,77,000 of the previous year.

GRAPH SHOWING INCREASE IN THE EXPENDITURE ON THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT IN THE JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE DURING THE LAST 30 YEARS.

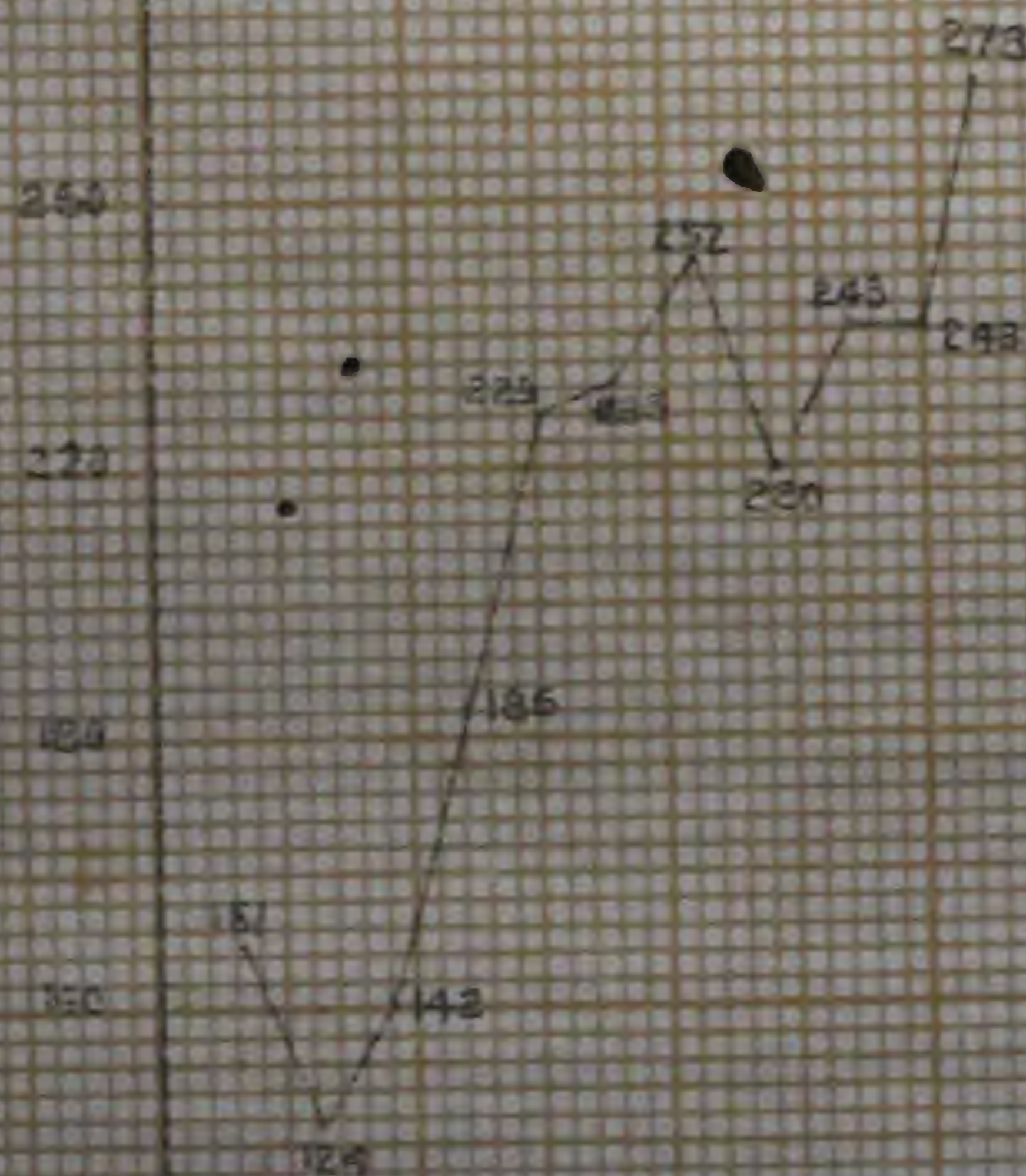






GROWTH SHOWING INCREASE IN THE REVENUE OF THE STATE IN APPROXIMATE LAKHS OF RUPEES DURING THE LAST 30 YEARS

Rupees in
Lakhs
300



1948

1950

1952

1954

1956

1958

1960

1962

1964

1966

1968

FINANCIAL YEARS

CHAPTER VII.—FINANCE, INCOME TAX, ETC.

1. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Below are shown the receipt and expenditure figures (final) of the State during the year under report :—

Receipts.	Amount.
	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	65,34,200
2. Customs	63,93,000
3. Forests	65,42,200
4. Excise	3,58,400
5. Grazing	4,07,700
6. Stamps	6,61,100
7. Income-tax	3,51,500
8. State Property in British India	77,200
9. Interest	2,51,300
10. Administration of Justice	1,56,800
11. Jails	15,700
12. Police	41,600
13. Minor Departments	1,55,100
14. Education	75,100
15. Medical	8,900
16. Industrial Administration	31,800

Receipts.		Amount.
		Rs.
17. Agriculture etc.	...	68,700
18. P. W. Roads and Buildings	...	13,36,800
19. Commercial Department (Sericulture)	...	24,22,600
20. Electricity	...	5,58,500
21. Telegraphs and Telephones	...	1,17,200
22. Direct Irrigation Department	...	5,74,000
23. Railways	...	84,600
24. Army	...	1,26,300
25. Stationery and Printing	...	2,12,800
26. Miscellaneous	...	1,54,700
27. Industrial Schemes	...	1,13,700
Total		2,78,31,500

Expenditure.		Amount.
		Rs.
1. Land Revenue	...	8,03,200
2. Customs	...	3,56,000
3. Forests	...	17,09,500

Expenditure.

Amount.

		Rs.
4. Income-tax and Stamps	...	47,100
5. Interest	...	3,45,200
6. His Highness' Civil List etc.	...	25,31,700
7. State Departments	...	11,05,800
8. General Administration	...	15,34,200
9. Administration of Justice	...	4,91,400
10. Jails	...	1,86,300
11. Police	...	13,21,000
12. Political	...	1,59,600
13. Miscellaneous Departments	...	1,07,400
14. Education	...	23,26,400
15. Medical	...	8,83,400
16. Industrial Administration	...	1,38,500
17. Agriculture and Horticulture etc.	...	1,40,800
18. Civil Veterinary	...	1,33,200
19. Co-operative	...	1,32,900
20. Panchayat and Rural etc.	...	2,21,900
21. Roads and Buildings	...	16,01,800
22. Sericulture	..	12,34,200

Expenditure.		Amount.
		Rs.
23. Electric Department	...	2,60,100
24. Telegraphs and Telephones	...	1,59,700
25. Irrigation	...	3,36,900
26. Army	...	53,77,400
27. Pensions	...	11,51,700
28. Stationery and Printing	...	4,78,400
29. Refunds	...	2,53,500
30. Miscellaneous	...	2,29,700
31. Industrial Schemes	...	2,68,600
32. Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue	...	25,61,400
Total		2,85,88,900

The following figures show the opening and closing balances and the financial position of the State during the year under report :—

Receipts.		Amount.
		Rs.
1 Opening balance	...	35,09,900
2 Receipts of the year	...	2,78,31,500
Total		3,13,41,400
3 Add net result of Debt Heads	...	9,94,700
Total		3,23,36,100

Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.
1. Expenditure during the year	... 2,85,88,900
2. Closing balance	... 37,47,200
Total	... 3,23,36,100

The following statement shows the details of capital expenditure: —

	Rs.
Irrigation	... 36,300
Sericulture	... 10,200
Electric	... 22,200
Telegraph and Telephone	... 42,700
Forests (new projects)	... 26,200
Forests	... ..
Roads and Buildings	... 23,07,100
Rail Survey	... ..
Visitors Bureau	... 75,800
Industrial	... 2,500
Drug Industries	... 38,400
Total	... 25,61,400

2. INCOME TAX.

Demand.—The following table compares the demand of income tax during the year under report (including

the arrears of the previous year) with that of the previous year:—

S. 1996-97. S. 1997-98.

		Rs.	Rs.
Salary circle	...	1.23 lakhs.	1.27 lakhs.
Kashmir Province	...	*1.84 „	2.19 „
Jammu Province	...	0.92 „	0.83 „
Total		3.99 lakhs.	4.29 lakhs.

The increase in demand in the salary circle was due to increments and tracing of new assesseees and new sources of income of the assesseees. The current demand for Srinagar city increased by Rs. 22,590, while there was a decrease of Rs. 1,560 in the demand under arrear cases. The increase was due to tracing of new assesseees and larger profits earned by business-men due to the war. In the Kashmir *mufassil* circle, the demand increased by Rs. 13,710. In the Jammu city circle, there was an increase of Rs. 10,848 in the current demand, while there occurred a fall of Rs. 9,432 in arrear cases. The increase was due to thorough checking of accounts and increased profits earned by business men due to war. In the Jammu *mufassil* circle, there was a fall both in the current and arrear demands. The former fell by Rs. 6,968 and the latter by Rs. 2,725. The main source of income in this circle is money-lending business.

Realizations.—The net revenue during the year under report was Rs. 3,33,589. This included Rs. 1,15,007 on account of income tax from salaries and pensions.

Statements showing realizations and the imposition of Income Tax demand are appended to this report.

*In this figure there is a difference of about Rs. 2,000 with that given in the previous year's report. This difference is due to rectification of mistaken or cancellation of demand under the Income Tax Act.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 47,949. Deducting from this the portion of expenditure debitable to the Stamps Department, calculated at one-fifth of the total cost, the net expenditure of the Income Tax Department comes to Rs. 38,360. The percentage of expenditure to total imposition of income tax demand during the year under report was 8·8 against 9·2 of the previous year.

Income Tax appeals.—The income tax appeals filed before the Minister-in-charge of the Income Tax Department were transferred to the High Court for disposal. The number of appeals disposed of by the High Court during the year was 127, while those disposed of by the Income Tax Officers numbered 316.

3. STAMPS.

General.—The work of Stamp inspection continued to be done by the Income Tax and Assistant Income Tax Officers side by side with their income tax work. Thirty-seven courts and offices were inspected during the year and the total amount of stamp deficiency detected, including penalty on instruments not duly stamped, amounted to over Rs. 1,400. The cumulative result of the year was as follows:—

		Rs.
1. Opening balance	...	7,066
2. Amount brought under objection during the year	...	1,411
	Total	8,477
3. Amount recovered during the year	...	305
4. Amount dropped on explanations	...	16
	Total	321
5. Closing balance	...	8,156

Receipts.—The total revenue from all heads under stamps was Rs. 7,66,745 against Rs. 7,36,820 of the previous year. The actual stamp revenue after deducting the receipts realized from Service Telegraph Stamps, introduced during the previous year was Rs. 7,24,005.

The following table shows the revenue realized from the sale of various kinds of stamps during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Particulars.		S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.
		Rs.	Rs.
Judicial	...	1,98,362	85,199
Revenue	...	1,59,044	1,74,128
Bill and Receipt	...	29,683	30,076
Hundi	...	506	1,294
Telegraph	...	39,198	48,016
Court-fee	...	2,17,279	3,40,648
Copying fee	...	33,133	29,401
Special Adhesive	...	1,162	827
Paper	...	6,614	9,146
Service Telegraph	...	44,181	42,740
Total		7,29,162	7,61,475
Duty and penalty on un-stamped papers	...	892	794
Recovery on pauper suits	...	6,294	4,230
Miscellaneous	...	472	246
Total		7,658	5,270
GRAND TOTAL		7,36,820	7,66,745
Net increase		...	Rs. 29,925

The fall of Rs. 1,13,163 in the judicial stamps was compensated by a corresponding increase of Rs. 1,23,369 in court-fees adhesive stamps.

The incidence of the stamp revenue after deducting receipts under Telegraph, Service Telegraph and other miscellaneous heads was a little over 168·02 per mille against 177·1 per mille of the previous year.

Printing.—No stamps were printed during the year under report. This was due to the fact that the printing of impressed sheets of stamps which used to be done in London could not be arranged there due to the war. An indent for both the adhesive stamps and the impressed sheets was, therefore, sent to the Master, Security Printing, India, Nasik. An amount of Rs. 7,233 was however, spent during the year on account of the charges for printing for the previous year.

Stamp vendors.—There were 280 licensed stamp vendors during the year under report against 307 of the previous year, and the average commission earned by each vendor was Rs. 55.

British Indian Stamps.—An abstract of the receipts and issues of British Indian ordinary stamps and service postage stamps is given below :—

Ordinary postage stamps.

			Rs.
Opening balance	...	...	1,61,221
Receipts during the year	...	...	4,30,884
		Total	5,92,105
Issues during the year	...	...	3,86,182
Closing balance	...	...	2,05,923

Service postage stamps.

Opening balance	...	...	52,007
Receipts during the year	...	...	1,79,532
		Total	2,31,539

Issues during the year	...	...	1,72,025
Closing balance	...	...	59,514

The large closing balance of the ordinary postage stamps in the State treasuries was due to the fact that new series of postage stamps were introduced by the Postal Department of the Government of India.

The receipts under service postage stamps included service stamps for Rs. 20,000 allowed annually free of cost by the Government of India.

Expenditure.—The following statement shows the details of expenditure as compared with the previous year :—

Year.	Discount.	Refunds.	Printing charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1996-97 ...	14,528	4,200	11,030	29,758
1997-98 ...	15,410	2,631	7,233	25,274
Increase ...	882	.....	.....	.....
Decrease ...	.....	1,569	3,797	.....
Net decrease				... 4,484

4. GOVERNMENT INSURANCE.

Business under ordinary rules.—The number of proposals received under ordinary rules during the year under report was 112 as compared with 235 of the previous year. As many as 81 proposals were accepted during the year and policies covering Rs. 1,32,600 were issued. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 54,826 against an expenditure of Rs. 9,016.

Compulsory insurance.—As many as 191 policies covering Rs. 1,03,000, against 92 policies covering Rs. 49,500 of the previous year were issued during the year under report under the compulsory insurance rules. In addition, there were about 100 cases in which policies had

not been issued at the end of the year.

Claims.—The two claims which had matured during the previous year on account of the death of the policy-holders were paid off during the year under report. Two more policies of Rs 500 each matured by death during the year under report.

Forfeiture of policies.—Four policies covering Rs. 4,500 were forfeited during the year, as the insurants failed to pay premia after taking out the policies.

Balance.—The year started with a balance of Rs. 43,346 and closed with a balance of Rs. 89,156.

5. PROPERTY IN BRITISH INDIA

Administrative control.—Administrative control of the State Property in British India was transferred to the charge of the Revenue Commissioner during the year under report.

Income.—Total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 77,646 against Rs. 81,864 of the previous year. The fall in income was due to the suspension of payment of lease money by the Jallo contractors. But for this suspension, the total receipts would have come to about Rs. 95,000.

Expenditure.—The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 30,155 against Rs. 17,715 of the previous year. The increase was due to (1) the imposition of house tax at Lahore, (2) the litigation expenditure for recovery of arrears of rent and suits arising out of the Jallo lease and (3) the transfer of the *kothies* at Sialkot and the Kashmir House at New Delhi to the charge of the Manager, Kashmir State Property, Lahore.

General.—Negotiations were conducted for leasing out Serai Sultan to the Administrator, Lahore Municipality, for 15 years at Rs. 10,000 per year.

CHAPTER VIII.—JURISDICTIONAL JAGIRS.

1. POONCH JAGIR.

General.—The total area of the Poonch Jagir is over 1,600 square miles. The Jagir lies between $33^{\circ}-5'$ and $34^{\circ}-2'$ latitude and 73° and $74^{\circ}-5'$ longitude. On the north, east and south it is bounded by Jammu and Kashmir Provinces and on the west by the tehsils of Kahuta and Murree. The climate is generally temperate in summer and cold in winter. The annual rainfall is over 60 inches. The population of the Jagir at the Census of 1941 was 4,21,939, excluding Karloop, which was included in the census of Jammu Province. The principal languages spoken in the Jagir are Kashmiri, Dogri, Punjabi, Gojri and Pahari.

General Administration.—During the year under report, Lala Seva Ram Suri, Principal, P. W. College, Jammu, was appointed Guardian to the minor Raja Shivrattandev Singhji, in place of Colonel Baldev Singh Pathania. Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qayoom continued to be the Administrator.

Legislature.—The Jagir was represented in the Jammu and Kashmir Praja Sabha by 4 members, three elected and one nominated.

Land •Revenue.—Out of a cultivable area of 2,01,456 acres, 1,69,829 acres were under cultivation during the year under report. The condition of crops was normal. But the prices of foodstuffs showed a considerable rise and steps had to be taken to control them. Cheap grain shops were opened in various parts of the Jagir. An import of 1 000 maunds of maize from Kashmir Province was also arranged.

A sum of Rs. 8,375 was advanced as *taccavi* loan to the sufferers from fire in Mandi. The land revenue demand for the year under report was Rs. 3,90,128, of which Rs. 3,73,106 was realised. The Tirni demand for the year amounted to Rs. 56,800 and of this Rs. 56,332 was recovered. The expenditure on the Revenue Department amounted to Rs. 57,290.

Panchayats.—The number of *Panchayats* in the Jagir during the year was 26 as compared with 24 of the previous year. The number of cases for disposal with these *panchayats* was 2,398, including 1,920 pending from the

previous year. Of these, 1,629 cases, 299 criminal and 1,330 civil, were disposed of during the year under report and 769 cases, 119 criminal and 650 civil, remained pending at the close of the year. Revision applications were filed in 53 cases only.

Besides judicial work the *Panchayats* did a certain amount of rural uplift work also. Four Radio sets were purchased during the year under report for the benefit of the people in the Jagir.

Agriculture.—The Agriculture Overseer toured throughout the Jagir to inculcate better methods of agriculture among the *zamindars*. A series of articles on agriculture in general and prevention of plant diseases was published. The Horticulture Department sold 5,094 trees during the year under report.

Co-operative Societies.—The number of societies during the year was 278 against 269 of the previous year. Of these, 2 were Central Banks, 267 Agricultural Credit Societies, 7 Non-Agricultural Societies and 2 Primary co-operative schools. The membership was 7,459 and the working capital rose from Rs. 6,54,349 of the previous year to Rs. 6,62,503. Thirteen societies got their decennial accounts settled during the year under report.

Industries.—The rosin industry expanded further during the year under report. The administration is giving assistance to the hide tanning and shoe making industry.

A quantity of 380 ounces of silk seed was distributed among 400 rearers during the year, and the crop received amounted to 138 maunds, 10 seers and 12 chhataks. The whole stock of silk yarn, silk waste and *pooda* was sold for Rs. 8,000.

As a further step towards stimulating local industries, an Industrial exhibition was held at Poonch during the year.

Forests.—The total area of the Jagir under forests is over 1,200 square miles. During the year under report, 599.8 square miles out of this area were protected, but open to grazing and 600 square miles were undemarcated, while 3,143 acres were reserved. The outturn of resin during the year was 1,140 maunds against 400 maunds of the previous year. The number of trees tapped was 18,865 with 23,981 channels, against 17,977 trees with 24,738 channels of the previous year. Natural

regeneration was not satisfactory owing to the heavy brunt of grazing. Preparations were, therefore, made for artificial regeneration by maintaining the existing nurseries and plantations and extending such areas wherever possible.

The receipts of the Forest Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,16,252 against Rs. 1,09,171 of the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 26,941 against Rs. 29,859 of the previous year.

During the year under report, 2 licences were issued for big game, 3 for small game and 28 for fishing by traps.

Customs and Excise.—The import duty realized amounted to Rs. 2,32,957 and export duty to Rs. 33,312, against Rs. 1,52,859 and Rs. 30,225 respectively of the previous year. Excise duty on liquors and excise fees amounted to Rs. 21,047. No opium was purchased during the year. Ten seers of *charas* were supplied to the Jagir by His Highness' Government. As many as 11,320 bottles of plain liquor and 880 bottles of spiced liquor were distilled during the year against 10,096 plain and 583 spiced bottles of the previous year.

The following quantities of excisable articles were consumed during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

		S. 1996-97.			S. 1997-1998.		
		Mds.	Seers.	Ch.	Mds.	Seers.	Ch.
Opium	...	1	34	1	1	35	2
Charas	...	0	29	7	0	28	12
Liquor	...	11,310 bottles.			12,880 bottles.		

The number of excise shops was 10.

Criminal Justice.—The number of courts exercising criminal jurisdiction was 18 against 17 of the previous year. The number of offences reported during the year including the closing balance of the previous year was 4,497 involving 11,279 persons, against 4,173 involving 12,910 persons of the previous year. Of these, 3,618 cases involving 9,597 persons were disposed of. The percentages

of persons discharged, acquitted, convicted and otherwise disposed of were 59, 31, 3 and 7 respectively. The number of offences affecting the human body was 1,073.

The number of appeals pending in the appellate courts was 162 involving 462 persons. Of these, 129 appeals involving 203 persons were disposed of. The number of revision petitions was 89, of which 68 were disposed of.

Civil Justice.—The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction was 8, as in the previous year. The number of suits pending disposal was 1,309 against 1,088 of the previous year. Of these, 687 cases were disposed of. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 900 against 757 of the previous year. Of these, 328 applications were disposed of. The amount realized in the execution of decrees was Rs. 9,442 against Rs. 5,105 of the previous year.

The number of appeals for disposal in the appellate courts was 156. Of these, 91 were disposed of.

The number of processes issued was 12,637 and the amount realized as processes fees was Rs. 4,140.

The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction under the Agriculturists' Relief Act was 7 as in the previous year. The number of suits pending disposal under this Act was 1,165, against 1,326 of the previous year. Of these, 663 were disposed of. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 2,287 against 2,376 of the previous year. Of these, 887 applications were disposed of. The realization in the execution of decrees amounted to Rs. 30,614 against Rs. 28,091 of the previous year. The number of appeals pending disposal was 2 which were disposed of.

Registration.—The number of deeds registered was 2,795 against 2,494 of the previous year. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 23,091.

Jails.—There is only one jail in the Jagir. During the year under report, the number of prisoners and under-trials including those remaining from the previous year was 523.

Police.—The actual strength of the Police force during the year was 1 Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 12 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 48 Head Constables, and 268 Foot Constables.

Crime.—The total number of cognisable cases dealt with by the Police was 404 against 574 of the previous

year. Of these, 247 cases were admitted as true. Thirty-seven cases remained untraced, 34 were under investigation, and 176 were sent for trial. Sixty-five cases ended in conviction, 51 were acquitted or discharged, 22 were compounded and 60 remained pending.

Works of Public Utility.—The expenditure on works of public utility and repairs amounted to Rs. 75,206, on establishment Rs. 18,788, and on tools and plant Rs. 682.

There were two machines in the Power House, each capable of generating 30 K. W. The number of lighting installations was 569. Receipts under electricity amounted to Rs. 7,725 against an expenditure of Rs. 7,130.

Education.—The number of educational institutions during the year under report was 140 against 123 of the previous year. The attendance at these schools was 10,798. A sum of Rs. 4,688 was sanctioned for scholarships during the year under report and a sum of Rs. 7,920 was sanctioned for grant-in-aid to *maktabs* and *pathshalas*. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 83,400.

Medical.—The number of medical institutions during the year was 8, and the number of patients treated was 1,99,343. The number of operations performed was 1,933 including 419 major.

A touring dispensary was sent round the *illaga* to combat malaria which prevailed in a very severe form during the year under report. Quinine was freely distributed to the masses and the grant for distribution of quinine was trebled.

Civil Veterinary.—About 57,000 cattle were treated during the year under report, against 6,988 of the previous year. The increase was due to the epidemic of foot and mouth diseases.

Finance.—The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure under major heads during the year under

report :—

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

No.	Name of Head.	Actuals 1996-97.	Budget 1997-98.	Receipt up to Assuj 1998 prelimi- nary.
I {	Land Revenue.	3,66,913	4,28,100	4,99,410
I {	Jagirs and Muafis	.....	39,400	.....
II	Customs ...	2,08,509	2,05,000	2,66,370
III	Forests ...	1,20,367	95,400	1,25,470
IV	Excise ...	18,500	18,700	22,280
V	Grazing ...	53,700	57,200	53,610
VI	Stamps ...	56,345	58,000	67,220
VII	Interest ...	35,781	58,900	65,970
VIII	Administration of Justice ...	19,294	19,500	25,750
IX	Jail ...	7,008	6,000	3,800
X	Police ...	847	700	1,000
IX	Education ...	5,461	5,200	6,760
XII	Roads and Build- ings ...	755	700	3,740
XIII	Sericulture ...	3,526	5,700	25
XIV	Electricity ...	8,776	8,000	7,725
XV	Telephone and Telegraph ...	.....	600	.....

No.	Name of Head.	Actuals 1996-97.	Budget 1997-98.	Receipt up to Assuj 1998 pre- liminary.
XVI.	Stationery and Printing ...	69	100	70
XVII	Miscellaneous...	9,808	6,800	9,250
	Total ...	9,15,672	10,14,000	11,58,450

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

No.	Name of Head.	Actuals 1996-97.	Budget 1997-98.	Expendi- ture up to Assuj 1998 prelimi- nary.
1	{ Land Revenue. Jagirs and Muafis. }	55,096	{ 64,100 39,400 }	57,290
2	Customs ...	34,336	37,800	34,990
3	Excise ...	1,286	1,100	780
4	Forests ...	32,056	27,600	25,900
5	Interest ...	7,053	8,000	8,000
6	Raja Sahib and Court ...	2,82,510	2,75,200	2,30,400
7	Reception ...	9,557	2,200	2,100
8	Stables ...	15,978	10,600	7,750
9	General Adminis- tration ...	62,752	83,400	86,950

No.	Name of Head.	Actuals 1996-97.	Budget 1997-98.	Expendi- ture up to Assuj 1998 prelimi- nary.
10	Administration of Justice ...	31,417	31,700	31,090
11	Jail ...	11,650	12,200	11,580
12	Police ...	74,723	78,000	76,710
13	Education ...	71,721	90,000	83,400
14	Medical ...	47,812	56,000	47,660
15	Roads and Build- ings ...	1,17,293	52,500	58,650
16	Sericulture ...	5,639	5,700	5,230
17	Electric ...	7,479	7,200	7,130
18	Telephone and Telegraph ...	1,246	1,300	.....
19	Military ...	42,270	43,000	40,310
20	Pensions a n d gratuities ...	42,197	46,000	49,280
21	Stamps ...	16,073	13,000	12,970
22	Refunds a n d drawback ...	904	1,600	910
23	Quit Rent ...	6,029	6,000	6,030
24	Miscellaneous.	23,596	49,400	47,420
25	Dharmarth ...	21,905	8,000	7,780
26	Capital expendi- ture n o t charged to re- venue ...	45,801	93,300	37,690
	Total ...	10,68,379	11,44,300	9,78,050

2. CHENANI.

General.—Chenani is a Jagir in Jammu Province consisting of 47 villages, of which 7 villages are held in proprietary rights by the *Illaqadar*. It is bounded on the north by Ramban, on the east and west by Udhampur and on the south by Ramnagar. The population of the Jagir according to the Census of 1941 was 11,785.

Administration.—The Raja Sahib exercises the powers of a District Magistrate and Sessions Judge on the executive and criminal side and of a District Judge on the civil side. Appeals lie to and the revisional supervision vests in the High Court of Judicature of the Jammu and Kashmir State. The Raja Sahib's orders in revenue matters are final. He has a Wazir to assist him in administering the affairs of the Jagir.

Agriculture.—The main staples of the country are maize, *goji* and rice. The scarcity of rainfall during the year under report had an unwholesome effect on the *Rabi* crops as well as on the sowings of the *Kharif*.

Forests.—The demarcation of forests was completed during the year. The income from the sale of timber amounted to Rs. 7,334.

Education.—There were two primary schools in this Jagir as in the previous year. The number of boys on rolls during the year under report was 76. To attract children from *mufassils* to the local schools and to induce the boys of the town to acquire higher education outside the Jagir, the Raja Sahib has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 396 annually for scholarships.

Justice.—During the year under report, the total number of criminal cases, original appeals, revisions and miscellaneous, under disposal in different courts was 152. Of these, 118 were disposed of and 34 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of civil suits, appeals etc., under disposal was 253. Of these, 159 were decided and 94 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of revenue cases dealt with was 114. Of these, 97 were decided and 17 remained pending.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The total receipts during the year under report were Rs. 49,148 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 49,069. The amount of land revenue realized was Rs. 21,392.

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APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX I.

List of Chief Officers of His Highness' Government, Jammu & Kashmir at the end of S. 1997-98.

Serial No.	Name.	Designation.	Date of present appointment.	REMARKS.
1	Sir N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, C. S. I., O. I. E.	Prime Minister	7-4-1937	
2	R. B. Dewan Amar Nath Atal	Minister-in-Waiting	25-11-1940	
3	K. B. Raja Mohammed Afzal Khan, M. A., LL. B.	Home and Education Minister	10-12-1939	
4	R. B. Lala Phul Chand Moga, B. A., LL. B.	Law and Revenue Minister	30-11-1938	
5	K. B. Jafar Ali Khan, M. B. E.	Development and Commerce Minister	3-1-1941	
6	Q. Masud Hassan, M. A., LL. B.	Judge High Court	15-11-1940	
7	R. B. Justice Bachpal Singh, Bar-at-Law	Chief Justice	13-8-1940	
8	R. B. Pt. Kishen Lal Kichlu	President Praja Sabha	24-11-1936	
9	Mr. Janki Nath Wazir, M. A., LL. B. (London), Bar-at-Law.	Judge High Court	2-12-1940	
10	P. Lok Nath Sharma	Advocate General	16-12-1940	
11	R. B. Pt. Ram Chandra Kak	Chief Secretary to Government	3-9-1937	
12	Mr. Abdul Basbid	Revenue Commissioner (on privilege leave).	11-11-1939	

13	Sir Peter H. Claverhouse, Kt., O. I. R., O. B. E., E. L. R. (Silver) V. D.	Chief Conservator of Forests ..	1-2-1933
14	Captain R. G. Wreford ..	Census Commissioner ..	2-1-1940
15	Mr. Brij Lal Nehru ..	Accountant General ..	17-11-1940
16	Mr. K. G. Satyidasin, M. A.	Director of Education ..	14-6-1938
17	Dr. R. C. Rawley, M. A., M. Sc., D. Sc. (London).	Director of Industries and Commerce ..	21-3-1939
18	Mr. R. S. Bell, I. P. (Retd.) ..	Inspector General of Police ..	4-8-1939
19	Mr. S. B. Tyabji, I. S. E., A. M. I., C. E., M. I. E. (India), S. I. Mech. India.	Chief Engineer, P. W. D.	29-5-1941
20	Mr. R. L. Narayanan ..	Chief Engineer, Electric and Mechanical Departments.	11-3-1941
21	Capt. Kanwar Hira Singh Ji ..	Inspector General, Customs and Excise	30-8-1937
22	R. B., Col. Baldev Singh Pathania ..	Governor (on Deputation to Poonch) ..	18-9-1934
23	S. Attar Singh ..	Revenue Commissioner ..	17-8-1941
24	L. Mul Raj Mengh, B. A., LL. B.	Sessions Judge ..	27-11-1937
25	L. Haveli Ram, M. A., LL. B. ..	Sessions Judge ..	13-9-1937
26	Lt. Col. Baldev Singh, B. A. (Hons.) ..	Senior Superintendent of Police ..	13-2-1936
27	S. Wazir Mohammed Khan ..	" ..	28-7-1932
28	Dr. Gwash Lal Koul, M. B., B. S. (Hons.) (Punjab), M. R. O. P. (Lond.), L. R. O. P. (Lond.), M. R. O. S. (England).	Chief Medical Officer ..	24-9-1941

Guardian to Minor
Raja of Poonch from
21-7-1940.

APPENDIX I.—(concluded).

Serial No	Name.	Designation.	Date of present appointment.	Remarks.
29	Dr. Barkat Ram, M. B. S., B. S. (London), L. R. O. P. (London), M. B. O. S. (England)	Officiating Chief Medical Officer	7-10-1940	
30	Pt. Govind Lal Vaishnavi, M. B., B. S. (Punjab), F. R. O. S. (Edin), F. R. P. S. (Glasgow), D. O. M. S. (London), D. L. O. R. O. P. & S. (Engd.), F. R. S. T. M. & H. (Engd.)	Officiating Director of Medical Services.	24-9-1941	
31	Wash Tej Ram Ji	General Treasurer	13-11-1920	
32	Pritam Chandra, Rao	Registrar, Co-operative Societies	14-11-1939	
33	Major Pritam Singh	Governor (on probation)	16-8-1941	
34	Wazir Feroz Chand, B. A.	Governor	14-11-1939	
35	M. Ghulam Mohammed, B. A., LL. B.	S. P. T. Director of Visitors' Bureau	22-8-1938	
36	Pt. Mukand Ram Fotedar, B. Sc. (Agri.), M. Sc. (Horti-Calif).	Director of Agriculture	6-8-1932	
37	Th. Haqiqat Singh Jamwal, M. F.	Conservator of Forests	20-6-1934	
38	It B Lala Mulk Raj Gandotra, B. A., P. H. S. (Hons).	" "	6-4-1936	
39	Tej Ram Kotwal	Director of Land Records	24-10-1939	
40	Pt. Vedh Lal Wazir, M. R. O. V. S. T. D. D. (Hons.)	Superintendent, Veterinary	28-7-1934	

41	1. Madhusudan Koul, M. A., M. O. L	..	Superintendent, Research & Archaeology	17-10-1936
42	R. S. Pandit Shamsundar Lal Dhar, B. A	--	Rural Development and Panchayat Officer	1-11-1937
43	Miss. E. Chanwar, B. A. (Hons.) (Oxen), Diploma Education.	Diploma	Deputy Directress of Women's Education	22-8-1939
44	Mr. R. Peychand --	--	Director of Sericulture	26-6-1936
45	Pt. T. C. Wazir, M. A.	--	" "	24-6-1936
46	Captain Phulel Singh	--	Director Tawaza	19-11-1940
47	Wazir Amin Chund	...	Ceremonial and Mahallat Officer	17-10-1939
MILITARY.				
48	Brigadier H. L. Scott, C. B., D. S. O., M. C. P., S. O.	M. C. P.,	Chief of the Military Staff	23-11-1936
49	Thakur Rabmat Ullah Khan, Brigadier, O. B. I.	--	Brigade Commander	1-8-1932
50	Chansar Singh, Brigadier, Rao Bahadur	--	"	16-9-1932

APPENDIX II.

List of laws passed during the year 1997-98.

(a) ACTS.

1. Jammu and Kashmir Arms Act, 1997.
2. Jammu and Kashmir Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 1997.
3. Jammu and Kashmir Electricity Act, 1997.
4. Jammu and Kashmir Embankment (Amendment) Act, 1997.
5. Hindu Disposition of Property Act of 1997.
6. Hindu Law of Inheritance Act of 1997.
7. Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act of 1997.
8. Ranbir Penal Code (Amendment) Act of 1997.
9. Jammu and Kashmir Alienation of Land (Amendment) Act of 1997.
10. Indian Soldiers Act of 1997.
11. Jammu and Kashmir Army (Amendment) Act, 1997.
12. Appeals to His Highness (Amendment) Act, 1997.
13. Jammu and Kashmir Further Aircraft (Amendment) Act of 1997.
14. Jammu and Kashmir Customs (Amendment) Act, 1998.
15. An Act to prohibit Polyandrous Marriages amongst Budhists, 1998.
16. Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1998.
17. Jammu and Kashmir Medical Registration Act, 1998.
18. Jammu and Kashmir Insurance (Amendment) Act of 1998.
19. Societies Registration Act of 1998.
20. Jammu and Kashmir Matches (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Act of 1998.
21. Jammu and Kashmir National Service European British Subjects Act of 1998.
22. General Clauses (Amendment) Act, 1998.
23. Jammu and Kashmir Financial Statements Transitory Period Act, 1998.
24. Jammu and Kashmir Village Panchayat (Amendment) Act.

(b) NOTIFICATIONS.

1. Notification No. 8 L/97 regarding investment of powers under Order XXI-A of Civil Procedure Code to Sub-Judge, Udhampur.
2. Notification No. 4 L/97, Rules under Indian Soldiers Litigation Act, 1997.

APPENDIX II.—(*concluded*).

3. Notification No. 5 L 97 regarding exemption from court fees of persons subject to military law who are killed or die of wounds inflicted in the present war.
4. Notification No. 1-L/89 modifying rule (ix) of Notification No. 8 issued under Fisheries Act, 1960.

APPENDIX III.

List of Laws in force in Jammu and Kashmir State
during the Fash year 1997-98.

1. The State Gazette Ain No. 12 of 1945.
1. The Law regarding floating of Skins of 1945.
3. The Rules regarding arms and Ammunition of 1946.
4. The Ranbir Penal Code No. XII of 1989, 1949.
5. The Oaths Act of 1960.
6. The Indian Savings Bank Act of 1952.
7. The Treasure Troves Rules of 1952.
8. The Indian Post Office Act of 1952.
9. The Customs Act of 1958.
10. The Excise Act of 1958.
11. The Octroi Act of 1958.
12. The Fisheries Act of 1960.
13. The Canal and Drainage Act of 1963.
14. The Kashmir Silk Protection Act of 1964.
15. The River Rules of 1964.
16. The Small Causes Court Act of 1968.
17. The Municipal Act of 1970.
18. The Judicial Officers Protection Act of 1971.
19. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act of 1971.
20. The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1971.
21. The Explosive Substances Act of 1971.
22. An Act for Prevention of Incitement of Murder of 1971.
23. The Telegraph Act of 1974.
24. The Food Adulteration Act of 1975.
25. The Motor Vehicles Act of 1975.
26. The Criminal Tribes Act of 1976.
27. The Jammu and Kashmir State Extradition Rules of 1976.
28. The Registration of Afghans Act of 1976.
29. The Sri Pratap Jammu and Kashmir Laws (Consolidation) Act 4 of 1977.
30. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act No. 5 of 1977.

APPENDIX III.—(continued).

31. The Bankers Books Evidence Act No. 6 of 1977.
32. The Court Fees Act No. 7 of 1977.
33. The Cattle Trespass Act No. 8 of 1977.
34. The Contract Act No. 9 of 1977.
35. The Civil Procedure Code No. 10 of 1977.
36. The Companies Act No. 11 of 1977.
37. The Destruction of Records Act No. 12 of 1977.
38. The Evidence Act No. 13 of 1977.
39. The Easements Act No. 14 of 1977.
40. The Explosive Act No. 15 of 1977.
41. The Epidemic Diseases Act No. 16 of 1977.
42. The Fatal Accidents Act No. 17 of 1977.
43. The Gambling Act No. 18 of 1977.
44. The Guardian and Ward Act No. 19 of 1977.
45. The General Clauses Act No. 20 of 1977.
46. The Glanders and Farcy Act No. 21 of 1977.
47. The Legal Representatives Suits Act No. 22 of 1977.
48. The Legal Practitioners Act No. 23 of 1977.
49. The Lunacy Act No. 25 of 1977.
50. The Majority Act No. 26 of 1977.
51. The Negotiable Instruments Act No. 27 of 1977.
52. The Public Servants Enquiries Act No. 28 of 1977.
53. The Probate and Administration Act No. 29 of 1977.
54. The Partition Act No. 30 of 1977.
55. The Prisons Act No. 31 of 1977.
56. The Petroleum Act No. 32 of 1977.
57. The Prisoners Act No. 33 of 1977.
58. The Poisons Act No. 34 of 1977.
59. The Registration Act No. 35 of 1977.
60. The Succession Property Protection Act No. 36 of 1977.
61. The Specific Relief Act No. 37 of 1977.
62. The Suits Valuation Act No. 38 of 1977.

APPENDIX III.--(continued).

63. The Succession Certificate Act No. 39 of 1977.
64. The Stamp Act No. 40 of 1977.
65. The Trust Act No. 41 of 1977.
66. The Transfer of Property Act No. 42 of 1977.
67. The State Official Secrets Act No. 43 of 1977.
68. The Muslims Dower Act No. 44 of 1977.
69. The Civil Courts Act No. 46 of 1977.
70. The Usurious Loans Act No. 47 of 1977.
71. The Patents and Designs Act No. 48 of 1977.
72. The Copy Right Act No. 49 of 1977.
73. The Religious Endowments Act No. 50 of 1977.
74. The Court of Wards Act No. 52 of 1977.
75. The Rules regarding Public Prostitutes of 1977.
76. The Kuth Act of 1978.
77. The Tenancy Act No. II of 1980.
78. The Agriculturists' Relief Act No. 1 of 1983.
79. The Police Act No. 2 of 1983.
80. The India Treaty of Peace Order (1920) of 1983.
81. The Infant Marriage Prevention Act of 1985.
82. The Jammu and Kashmir Vaccination Act of 1985.
83. The Food Control Act of 1986.
84. The Juvenile Smoking Act of 1986.
85. The Primary Education Act of 1986.
86. The Forest Act of 1987.
87. The Jammu and Kashmir Forests (Sale of Timber) Act of 1987.
88. The Legal Practitioners' Act No. I of 1989.
89. The Press and Publications Act No. I of 1989.
90. The Jammu and Kashmir Army Act No. XIV of 1989.
91. The Jammu and Kashmir Army Suspension of Sentence) Act No. 15 of 1989.
92. The State Soldiers Litigation Act of 1989.
93. The Sapphire Mines Act No. 16 of 1989.

APPENDIX III.—(continued).

94. The Water Mills Act No. 17 of 1989.
95. The Criminal Procedure Code 23 of 1989.
96. The Jammu and Kashmir Cinematograph Act No. 24 of 1989.
97. The Hindu Widows' Remarriage and Property Act No. 20 of 1989.
98. The Plant and Crop Protection Act No. 1 of 1990.
99. The Village Sanitation Act No. 5 of 1990.
100. The Land Acquisition Act No. 10 of 1990.
101. The Cruelty to Animals Prevention Act No. 13 of 1990.
102. The Boilers Act No. 4 of 1991.
103. The Income Tax Act No. 9 of 1991.
104. The Customment Act No. 10 of 1991.
105. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women Act No. 11 of 1991.
106. The Panchayat Act No. 1 of 1992.
107. The Matches (Excise duty) Act No. 4 of 1992.
108. Mechanical Lighters (Excise duty) Act No. 5 of 1992.
109. The Soap (Excise duty) Act No. VII of 1992.
110. The Kashmir Valley Embankment Act No. VIII of 1992.
111. The Jammu and Kashmir State Aid to Industries Act No. IX of 1992.
112. The Ladakh Frontier Crossing Act Order No. I of 1992.
113. The Criminal Law Amendment Act No. I of 1993.
114. The Right of Prior Purchase Act No. II of 1993.
115. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act No. VI of 1993.
116. The Jammu and Kashmir Aid to Agriculturists' Land Improvement Act No. VII of 1993.
117. The Game Laws Notification of 1993.
118. The Possession Tax Repealing Act No. 3 of 1994.
119. The Identification of Prisoners Act IV of 1994.
120. Notification No. 24 of 1988 to provide against instigation to the refusal of certain liabilities.
121. Notification 19-L of 1988 promulgated by Notification No. 3-L of 1990 (Kashmir).
122. Notification 19-L of 1988 promulgated by Notification No. 4-L of 1990 (Jammu).
123. The Kancharai Act No. X of 1994.

APPENDIX III.—(continued).

124. The Wireless Telegraphy Act No. III of 1925.
125. The Jammu and Kashmir Alienation of Land Act No. V of 1926.
126. An Act to regulate the levy of tolls on Bridges and Roads No. VII of 1926.
127. The Limitation Act No. IX of 1926.
128. An Act to define the Sale of Goods No. II of 1926.
129. The Registration of Foreigners Act No. III of 1926.
130. The Partnership Act No. V of 1926.
131. An Act to repeal Kanj-Barkat Rules Act No. VIII of 1926.
132. The Jammu and Kashmir Laws Amendment Act No. X of 1926.
133. An Act to repeal certain Acts No. XI of 1926.
134. The Land Revenue Act No. XII of 1926.
135. The Constitution Act No. XIV of 1926.
136. The Insurance Act No. XV of 1926.
137. The Appeals to His Highness Act No. XVI of 1926.
138. Jammu and Kashmir Defence Act, 1926.
139. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1926.
140. Jammu and Kashmir Livestock Improvement Act, 1926.
141. Jammu and Kashmir Foreigners Registration Act, 1926.
142. Jammu and Kashmir Aircraft Act, 1926.
143. Prevention of Rum Rumour Act, 1927.
144. Census Act, 1927.
145. House Boats and Bathing Benches Act, 1927.
146. Jammu and Kashmir Local Authorities Act, 1927.
147. Town Areas Act, 1927.
148. Maharaja's Guards Act, 1927.
149. Town Planning Act, 1927.
150. The Jammu and Kashmir Arms Act, 1927.
151. The Jammu and Kashmir Electricity Act, 1927.
152. The Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1927.
153. The Hindu Law of Inheritance Act, 1927.
154. The Hindu Inheritance (Removal and Disabilities) Act, 1927.
155. The Indian Soldiers Act, 1927.

APPENDIX III.—(*concluded*).

156. An Act to prohibit Polyandrous Marriages amongst Buddhists, 1998.

157. The Jammu and Kashmir Medical Registration Act, 1998.

158. The Societies Registration Act, 1998.

NOTE.—The Principles of Hindu and Mohammedan and the Customary Laws are followed by the Courts under Section 4 of the Sri Pratap Jammu and Kashmir Laws (Consolidation) Act, 1977.

The principles of the British Indian Law relating to Torts are followed by State Courts under authority of Section 4 of the Sri Pratap Jammu and Kashmir Laws (Consolidation) Act, 1977.

Circular No. 201 of 1896 permits the State Courts to seek guidance from the principles of British Indian Laws in so far as such Laws are not inconsistent with any law, rule or order enacted or expressly declared in force in the State.

The list is intended for reference only and is not intended to affect the operation of any law, rule or order included in or omitted from it.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the cost, strength and other particulars of the Military Forces in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during S. 1997-98.

Arms in service.	No of fighting officers and men.						At the end of the current year.						Detail of forces at the end of the current year.					Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the forces including followers.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited or received in transfer.	CASUALTIES.				At the end of the current year.	Regiment.	Guns.	No. of OFFICERS.			Rank and File.	Followers.				
			Died.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Deserted.				British.	Indian (Commissioned).	Number of men.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
J. & K. Body Guard Cavalry	648	23	1	8	18	1	644	1	..	..	39	605	244	2,81,044-12-0		
Total	648	23	1	8	18	1	644	1	..	..	39	605	244	2,81,044-12-0		
1st Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery	291	38	5	7	2	..	315	1	4	1	8	306	37	93,230-9-3				
2nd Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery	263	46	..	47	2	..	269	1	4	..	8	251	33	91,797-8-2				
J. & K. Artillery Training Centre	133	100	..	90	29	4	150	1	3	..	4	146	18	40,733-13-6				
Total	687	233	5	144	29	4	724	3	11	1	20	703	88	2,25,761-16-0				

1st J. & K. Infantry	661	110	4	62	30	2	673	1	20	..	31	642	43	2,15,878-0-0
2nd J. & K. Rifles	753	54	1	103	17	3	683	1	18	..	36	647	45	2,42,438-0-0
3rd J. & K. Rifles	653	94	3	50	19	2	673	1	20	..	33	640	41	2,35,784-0-0
4th J. & K. Infantry	738	74	1	75	38	..	698	1	20	..	36	662	55	2,42,000-0-0
5th J. & K. Light Infantry	653	91	2	63	10	..	670	1	20	..	31	639	43	2,25,916 6-2
6th J. & K. Infantry	749	94	..	63	24	5	756	1	20	..	33	723	57	2,66,072-5-0
7th J. & K. Infantry	680	36	..	12	23	7	735	1	18	..	35	700	59	2,35,018-1-9
8th J. & K. Infantry	597	114	2	21	12	10	666	1	5	..	34	632	45	2,56,500-6-6
9th J. & K. Infantry	531	207	..	44	10	9	675	1	5	..	33	642	47	2,06,838-0-4
J. & K. Infantry Training Battalion	536	849	..	457	71	37	820	1	..	..	24	796	60	1,54,442-7-9
J. & K. Army Training School	24	19	..	5	2	..	36	1	11	..	31	5	7	20,035 6-9
Total	6,576	1,742	13	955	256	65	7,085	11	157	..	357	6,728	502	2,01,918-3-3
Army Minister's and Chief of the Military Staff's office	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	17	36,253-0-0
General Staff Officer's office	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	10	60,208-0-9
Director Military Farm's office	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	12	13,891-0-0
Adjutant and Quarter Master General's office	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	30	36,408-0-0
Total	9	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	1	6	..	69	1,46,760-0-9
H. Q. Jammu Brigade	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	13	19,731-2-0
H. Q. Kashmir Brigade	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	10	20,955-0-0
Total	4	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	23	40,686-2-0
GRAND TOTAL	7,944	1,999	19	1,108	308	69	8,465	15	168	2	426	8,036	926	29,90,131-1-0

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police Force for the year 1997-98.

Description.	No.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	PUNISHMENT.							
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended.	Departmentally punished.	Substantially punished.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
Inspector General of Police ..	1	1,200/60/1,500	18,000	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	1
Senior Superintendents of Police.	4	600/50/800 500/25/700	35,550	:	1	:	:	:	:	1	:
Superintendents of Police including Personal Assistant to Inspector General of Police.	6	250/30/400 200/25/400	20,100	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:
Assistant Superintendents of Police excluding Superintendents of Jails.	8	225/25/400 210/20/300	25,355	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	1
Inspectors ..	16	100/5/150	34,585	1	1	:	:	:	:	120	16

Sub-Inspectors	129	75/5/100 25/2/55	1,27,873	..	Stoppage of pro- motion .. 1 Suspended .. 1	25	..	590	129	..
Head Constables	381	24/2/40	1,59,666	..	Fined, degraded or suspended 10 Stoppage of pro- motion .. 1	39	..	351	381	..
Selection Grade Constables and Foot Constables.	2,503	15-1/3-20 and 15-1/5-18	5,43,280	10	Fined, degraded or suspended .. 90 Stoppage of pro- motion .. 2	60	..	403	1,466	925
Mail runner for Padder	1	15	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jbewars	7	14	1,176	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..
Khalasis	2	14	336	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..
Cooks	7	14	1,176	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..
*Chowkidar	1	12	84	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..

* For 7 months at Gulmarg

APPENDIX VI.

The following table shows the disposal of cases after commitment—Classes I to VI (Police Department).

Province.	Pending from last year.	Reported during the year.	Total.	No. of case in which investigation was refused.	No. declared false or non-cognizable or instituted due to mistake of law.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Not detected or apprehended.	Pending at the close of the year.
Jammu	1,046	3,614	4,660	1	331	1,630	890	667	1,141
Kashmir	1,878	5,306	7,183	....	359	3,922	1,055	388	1,448 (withdrawn 11)

Result of Police working in important cases.

		2. Murder.		3. Culpable Homicide.	
Jammu	24	28	12	8	17
Kashmir	12	18	16	8	13
Jammu	8	9	17	2	7
Kashmir	18	8	16	....	6

APPENDIX VII.

The following table shows percentage of convictions in classes I to V.

Provinces.		S. 1995-96.	S. 1996-97.	S. 1997-98.	Increase or decrease over the last year's figures
I. CASES CONVICTED TO TRUE CASES.					
Jammu	...	59.7	40.45	37.41	-3.04
Kashmir	...	36.6	30.01	28.30	-9.71
II. CASES CONVICTED TO CASES TRIED.					
Jammu	...	59.6	45.99	48.25	+2.27
Kashmir	...	52.23	43.85	41.67	-2.18
III. PERSONS CONVICTED TO PERSONS TRIED.					
Jammu	...	49.4	37.99	54.62	+18.63
Kashmir	...	42	37.63	30.69	-6.44
IV. PROPERTY RECOVERED TO PROPERTY STOLEN.					
Jammu	...	27.6	29.74	30	+26
Kashmir	...	54.74	56.42	32.58	-23.84

V. PERCENTAGE OF CASES CONVERTED TO TRUE CASES BY CLASSES.

Jammu Province.

Murder	...	...	50.6	23.40	29.9	+6.50
Culpable Homicide	...	...	44	57.14	*30.76	-26.38
Decoy	...	...	95	20	37.5	+17.5
Robbery	...	...	71.8	33.33	40	+6.27
Theft	...	...	75	48.66	49.1	+44
Burglary	...	...	86.6	49.65	†44.09	-4.55
Kidnapping and abduction	...	...	73.4	21.33	21.87	+64
Cattle-lifting	...	...	59.6	45	44.68	-32

Kashmir Province.

Murder	...	...	16.7	26.66	25	-1.66
Culpable Homicide	...	...	100	29.41	30	+59
Decoy	...	...	25	50	40	-10
Robbery	...	...	50	60	40	-20
Theft	...	...	42.74	37.76	30.05	-7.71
Burglary	...	...	27.95	32.86	28.7	-3.96
Kidnapping and abduction	...	...	41.66	41.66	37.14	+15.48
Cattle-lifting	...	...	40.42	36	50	+14

* About 39 per cent. pending.

† „ 30 „ „

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries made in His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during 1997-98.

Province.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.	
Jammu	91,430 14 51	82,909 4 1	27,197 13 51	24,383 10 10	29.74	30.	
Kashmir	55,293 6 104	68,529 8 6	31,197 3 44	22,332 11 0	56.42	32.58	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with during the year 1997-98.

Name of Court.	Offence reported.		Number of persons dealt with.								Total		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining from last year	Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrants.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrived from other Departments.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
High Court of Judicature	3	6	...	2	...	5	...	...	3	7	...	...	7	...	...	...
Sessions Judges, District Magistrates, Additional District Magistrates and 1st Class Magistrates ..	25,974	23,400	9,694	4,630	9,247	10,116	2,073	694	41,759	36,454	10,610	6,112	11,981	285	1,591	5,875		
2nd class Magistrates ..	5,122	4,863	3,389	1,124	1,007	4,482	206	118	11,619	10,936	4,336	2,332	1,206	429	437	2,246		
3rd ..	3,507	3,291	1,806	331	1,845	4,423	42	58	8,07	8,503	3,969	2,098	379	5	218	1,834		
Total ..	34,603	31,614	14,889	6,085	12,759	19,021	3,321	868	61,685	55,943	18,915	10,542	13,566	719	2,246	9,955		

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by Criminal Courts in the Jammu and Kashmir State, during S. 1997-98.

Tribunals.	No. of applications.	SENTENCES.												Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry etc. ordered.		Pending.	
		Applications rejected.		Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.													
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
High Court of Judicature	281	253	204	253	204	45	28	34	24	...	...	...	...	8	8	19	17
Sessions Judges (including Frontier Wazir)	752	393	173	385	245	245	183	275	82	33	21	...	...	38	25	114	70		
Other Appellate Courts	361	47	38	141	112	64	46	204	142	6	3	...	...	54	32	39	26		
Total	1,394	593	415	779	561	364	257	513	348	39	24	...	...	100	65	172	113		

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during d. 1997-98.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during 8, 1997-98.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Courts exercising unlimited powers	41	60	37	26	76	86	16	35	60	51	Rs. 1,44,438
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 10,000	21	56	41	47	62	103	40	37	22	86	1,72,914
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 5,000	1,089	907	4,312	4,158	5,401	5,065	4,386	3,671	1,015	1,394	7,50,583
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 3,000	375	387	473	730	848	1,117	461	545	387	572	1,25,003
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 1,000	1,608	1,517	5,946	4,969	7,551	6,486	6,158	4,773	1,396	1,713	11,90,126
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500	149	218	317	258	466	476	248	308	218	168	26,061
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 300	224	149	721	596	945	745	796	576	149	169	20,960

APPENDIX XI.—(continued).

Tribunal.	Suits filed during S. 1997-98.								Suits disposed of during S. 1997-98.					
	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money trans-action.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Courts exercising unlimited powers ..	10	6	10	..	..	5	..	1	1	8	1	25	Ra. 94,699
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 10,000 ..	37	14	16	4	3	1	1	5	5	6	6	20	30,365	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 5,000 —	335	3,554	269	2,177	1,139	209	29	..	751	1,628	277	1,015	4,38,930	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 3,000 ..	552	135	43	47	52	30	6	..	76	135	65	269	84,385	
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 1,000 ..	736	3,934	299	2,445	1,328	161	..	..	835	1,914	331	1,693	5,05,753
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500 ..	59	151	48	76	75	..	..	..	98	103	24	83	17,715
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200 ..	19	491	86	431	49	11	..	..	179	225	7	165	26,603

APPENDIX XI.—(continued).

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during S. 1997-98.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											Rs.
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200 ..	2	4	7	17	9	21	5	14	4	7	628
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100 ..	143	127	517	504	659	631	518	491	141	140	18,610
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 50 ..	31	37	110	256	141	283	114	205	27	78	7,207
Total ..	3,682	3,462	12,479	11,561	16,161	15,013	12,742	10,655	3,419	4,353	24,57,108

APPENDIX XI.—(concluded).

Tribunal.	Suits filed during S. 1997-98.								Suits disposed of during S. 1997-98.				
	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money trans-action.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and campro-mised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200 ..	..	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	4	239
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100 ..	33	459	12	459	..	..	..	..	141	121	59	170	14,089
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 50 ..	15	215	26	215	..	..	..	..	61	89	10	65	7,003
Total ..	1,776	8,976	809	5,871	2,646	417	36	6	2,150	4,211	785	3,509	12,19,681

APPENDIX XI-A.

Civil Work under the Agriculturists' Relief Act—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during S. 1937-38.

	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Tribunal											
1	3	3	4	5	7	9	8	9	10	11	12
Courts exercising unlimited powers	584	496	1,757	1,934	2,381	2,430	1,831	1,842	550	588	10,88,488
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500	1,184	976	4,203	4,053	5,387	5,029	4,547	3,949	840	1,080	4,14,968
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200	258	319	387	320	645	639	326	317	319	322	19,539
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100	124	108	581	572	705	680	547	497	158	183	23,148
Total	2,150	1,999	6,968	6,879	9,118	8,778	7,251	6,605	1,867	2,173	10,46,143

APPENDIX XI-A.—(concluded).

Tribunal.	Suits filed during the present year.								Suits disposed of during the present year.				Value.
	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money trans-action.	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compro-mised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
													Ra.
Courts exercising unlimited powers	..	1,910	22	1,210	570	94	35	1	317	647	262	616	4,06,935
Courts exercising powers upto Ra. 500	..	4,003	50	3,029	939	33	2	..	665	1,723	232	1,329	3,20,658
Courts exercising powers upto Ra. 200	..	318	2	259	59	..	—	..	60	61	75	121	18,056
Courts exercising powers upto Ra. 100	..	513	59	513	..	..	..	..	112	158	25	202	23,397
Total	..	6,744	133	6,011	1,568	127	37	1	1,154	2,589	594	2,268	7,69,046

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees for S. 1997-98
(exclusive of the Agriculturists' Relief Act.)

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Courts exercising unlimited powers ...	67	60	8,44,827	10	28	1,51,705	77	88	9,96,532
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 10,000...	63	25	98,986	55	104	1,57,747	118	129	2,56,733
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 5,000 ...	2,502	2,342	7,17,561	4,089	3,869	7,89,403	6,591	6,211	15,06,964
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 3,000 ...	467	492	25,259	189	280	48,830	646	772	84,089
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 1,000 ...	3,685	3,141	4,49,557	6,216	4,626	7,47,547	9,901	7,767	12,97,104

APPENDIX XII.—(continued).

Tribunal	Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.			Rs.			
Courts exercising unlimited powers	17	21	46,843	60	67	91,9,689	6	6	15
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 10,000	93	40	1,03,705	25	89	1,53,028	17	35	37
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 5,000	4,249	3,709	7,60,450	2,342	2,502	7,46,514	1,040	590	572
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 3,000	154	262	35,533	492	510	48,656	247	66	197
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 1,000	6,760	4,485	6,85,061	3,141	3,282	5,12,043	1,100	1,542	640

APPENDIX XII—(continued).

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register.			Total		
	Past year	Present year.		Past year	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.
I	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500	54	267	Rs. 2,792	309	273	Rs. 72,656	363	540	Rs. 75,478
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 300	371	413	31,571	485	526	30,104	856	939	61,675
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200	1	2	107	1	1	206	2	3	313
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100	96	104	3,120	203	217	2,481	299	321	12,601
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 50	25	29	1,402	84	81	2,280	109	110	3,682
Total	7,321	6,875	21,85,182	11,641	10,005	20,09,989	18,962	16,880	41,95,171

APPENDIX XII--(concluded).

Tribunal.	Disposed of.			Closing Balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Courts exercising powers up to Rs. 500	96	202	36,318	267	278	39,162	194	60	24
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 700	443	628	31,849	413	311	29,826	265	31	16
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200	...	...	...	2	3	713	...	1	2
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100	195	189	7,055	104	122	6,546	81	23	18
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 50	80	69	2,514	29	41	1,168	33	8	...
Total	12,087	9,675	17,09,326	6,875	7,205	24,86,846	2,988	2,632	1,560

APPENDIX XII-A

Civil Work—Results of applications for Execution of Decrees under the Agriculturists' Relief Act, during S. 1937-98.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year		Applications brought to the Register		Value for present year		Total	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1										
Courts exercising unlimited powers	2,313	2,317	3,75,500	2,844	2,345	6,80,687	5,054	4,602	10,56,196	34,623
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500.	2,121	1,947	2,54,063	4,306	3,579	3,89,505	6,427	3,526	6,42,568	30,348
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200 (Poonch)	332	342	22,542	230	225	12,081	562	567	34,623	17,70,533
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100.	214	264	10,256	279	287	17,122	523	551	30,348	17,70,533
Total	4,907	4,810	6,71,340	7,659	6,430	10,99,395	12,566	11,246	17,70,533	34,623

APPENDIX XII-A.—(concluded).

Tribunal.	Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.		
	Past Year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.			Rs.			
Courts exercising unlimited powers	2,797	2,523	6,14,242	2,257	2,079	4,41,954	946	603	533
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 500	4,450	3,512	4,22,526	1,947	2,014	2,21,042	898	761	355
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 200 (Poonch)	220	298	18,480	342	269	16,143	90	93	86
Courts exercising powers upto Rs. 100	250	351	26,383	264	200	9,965	143	39	18
Total	7,716	6,684	10,81,631	4,810	4,562	6,89,104	2,077	1,496	989

APPENDIX B
B.1. Cases in Civil Suits, during a. 1997-98.

(xxxvii)

Total

APPENDIX XIII—(concluded).

HOW DISPOSED OF.

Tribunal.	Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
High Court of Judicature ...	138	190	48	27	5	5	11	7	5	7	...	...
District and Sessions Judge, Jammu	106	211	40	118	34	21	21	2	...	14	73	113
" " " Kashmir	23	29	2	3	33	23	54	1	...	1	157	198
" " " Mirpur	...	29	...	15	...	9	...	6	...	14	...	143
" " " Ladakh	2	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	42	163
" " " Poonch	23	40	10	13	19	2	2	11	...	15	126	99
Other Appellate Courts, Jammu*	60	45	14	20	7	3	20	17	9	10	86	187
" " " Kashmir	47	36	69	29	11	2	24	1	1	4	638	454
" " " Mirpur	...	7	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	66
" " " Poonch	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	276
Total	399	600	184	231	109	77	129	49	19	67	...	...

*Figures given against Jammu in the columns for past year also include figures for Mirpur.

APPENDIX XIII-A.

Civil Work—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits under the Agriculturists' Relief Act during S. 1997-98.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
Jammu Province	6	28	66	70	74	98	49	82	25	16	4,156	10,212
Kashmir Province	15	10	34	28	49	38	39	28	10	10	24,550	23,569
Mirpur District	..	3	..	12	..	15	..	14	..	..	..	3,155
Ladakh District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poonch Illaqa	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	2	1	..	3,705	125
Total	21	42	104	111	125	153	89	126	36	27	33,011	37,061

APPENDIX XIII-A.—(concluded).

Tribunal.	How Disposed of.												Average duration.	
	Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases committed and otherwise disposed of.		Past year.	Present year.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Days.	Days.
Jammu Province	19	34	17	15	5	3	5	19	3	11	86	152		
Kashmir Province	20	3	6	1	2	3	11	21	1	1	1	290		
Mirpur District	1	7	1	2	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	96		
Ladakh District	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	420		
Poonch Illaqa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Total	39	44	23	18	8	9	16	43	3	12	163	420	...	...

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the Number of Prisoners in the Judicial Lock-ups in Jammu and Kashmir State, during 8. 1997-98.

Statement showing the Number of Prisoners in the Judicial Lock-ups												
Prison or District	No. of lock-ups.	Number of Prisoners				No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of prisoners and lock-ups.	REMARKS.				
		Remaining at the end of last year.	Admitted during the year.	Last year.	Present year.							
Jammu Province	15	43	670	851	716	43	4,602 0 0					
Kashmir Province	19	40	1,404	1,810	1,447	47	6,893 0 0					
Mirpur District	2	25	437	328	402	8	2,773 0 0					
Ladakh Districts	2	1	35	44	36	1	172 0 0					
Poonch Illaq	2	47	277	408	324	26	1,142 0 0					
Total	64	162	2,823	3,641	2,981	126	14,042 0 0					

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing Registration of Documents in Jammu and Kashmir State, during S. 1997-98.

NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.

Name of Province or district.	Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jammu Province	3,941	2,501	598	486	2,191	1,312	165	128	29	16	961	524
Kashmir	6,242	5,631	964	920	3,795	3,749	752	373	8	18	723	571
Mirpur District	...	1,405	...	76	...	963	...	38	...	3	...	385
Ladakh District	73	34	...	...	34	8	14	5	...	...	25	21
Poonch Illaqa	2,496	2,809	33	37	2,283	2,563	67	57	49	67	64	85
Total	12,755	12,380	1,595	1,519	8,303	8,535	998	648	86	104	1,773	1,586

APPENDIX XV—(concluded).

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Name of Province or district.	Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining pending enquiry at the end of year.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs.	Rs.					
Jammu Province	3,864	2,466	11,82,497	13,26,517	73	31	7	4	
Kashmir	6,031	5,375	15,66,461	18,59,794	211	256	...	...
Mirpur District	...	1,335	...	4,27,323	...	40	...	...
Ladakh District	73	34	4,716	2,355	...	...	...	...
Poonch Mlaqa	2,494	2,795	4,44,039	5,31,432	1	14	1	...	
Total	12,662	12,025	31,97,703	36,47,441	285	341	8	4	

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration, during S. 1997-98.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Jammu Province.</i>							
Mortgage-deeds	565	2,71,941 0 0	5,639 0 0	486	4,24,034 0 0	720 0 0	
Sale-deeds	2,176	9,04,300 0 0	30,589 0 0	1,312	7,57,791 0 0	19,335 0 0	
Wills	160	.....	608 0 0	128	....	542 0 0	
Money-bonds	24	6,246 0 0	44 0 0	16	4,885 0 0	32 0 0	
Miscellaneous	939	.....	2,309 0 0	524	1,39,826 0 0	1,239 0 0	
Total	3,864	11,82,487 0 0	39,189 0 0	2,466	13,26,536 0 0	28,356 0 0	
<i>Kashmir Province.</i>							
Mortgage-deeds	964	1,28,920 0 0	9,585 0 0	807	4,70,868 0 0	9,143 0 0	
Sale-deeds	3,795	14,28,225 0 0	29,952 0 0	2,606	8,37,922 0 0	37,896 0 0	
Wills	752	.....	3,002 0 0	73	.....	1,492 0 0	

Money bonds	...	8	2,308 0 0	33 8 0	18	16,034 0 0	47 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	512	6,008 0 0	2,814 0 0	571	34,970 0 0	1,385 0 0
Total	...	5,031	16,66,481 0 0	45,392 8 0	5,375	13,59,794 0 0	49,983 0 0
Mirpur.							
Mortgages	...	...	...	...	76	43,290	1,241
Sale deeds	...	...	...	...	897	3,72,176	12,916
Wills	...	...	...	...	38	...	162
Money bonds	...	...	...	...	3	600	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	351	11,257	942
Total	...	...	...	...	1,365	4,27,323	15,257
Ladakh District.							
Mortgage deeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale-deeds	...	34	4,716 8 0	272 8 0	8	2,355 0 0	35 0 0
Wills	...	14	...	28 0 0	5	...	12 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	25	...	58 0 0	21	...	46 0 0
Total	...	73	4,716 8 0	358 8 0	34	2,355 0 0	93 0 0
Poonch.							
Mortgage deeds	...	33	12,916 0 0	365 0 0	37	5,430 0 0	388 0 0
Sale deeds	...	2,281	4,21,338 10 0	16,480 12 0	2,549	5,06,720 0 0	24,115 0 0

APPENDIX XVI—(concluded).

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
Wills	...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	57	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	67	.....	244 0 0		100 0 0	224 0 0	
Money bonds	...	9,386 0 0	98 0 0	67	15,076 0 0	134 0 0	
Miscellaneous	64	400 0 0	188 0 0	65	4,106 0 0	231 0 0	
Total	2,494	4,44,039 10 0	17,375 12 0	2,795	5,31,432 0 0	25,093 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL	12,462	31,97,704 2 0	1,02,315 12 0	12,035	36,47,440 0 0	1,18,762 0 0	
Deductions	...	.....	5,546 0 0	...	.....	6,681 0 0	
Net Profit	...	.....	96,769 12 0	...	.....	1,13,081 0 0	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the average duration of Criminal cases decided during S. 1997-98.

Name of Courts.	Cases disposed of.	Days spent.	Average duration.
<i>Jammu Province.</i>			
Sessions Judge	30	1,662	55
District Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate	451	1,398	3
1st Class Magistrates	5,000	1,29,178	26
2nd " "	916	73,444	80
3rd " "	274	22,143	81
<i>Kashmir Province.</i>			
Sessions Judge	31	1,184	38
District Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate	338	5,644	17
1st Class Magistrates	10,172	2,96,323	29
2nd " "	2,116	1,77,430	84
3rd " "	1,203	90,746	75
<i>Mtprur District.</i>			
Sessions Judge	23	996	43
1st Class Magistrates	842	34,371	41
2nd " "	450	31,689	70
3rd " "	274	18,625	68
<i>Ladakh</i>			
Wazir	34	1,598	47
1st Class Magistrates	159	6,678	42
3rd " "	71	2,272	32
<i>Poonch.</i>			
Sessions Judge	16	1,072	67
District Magistrate ... ..	...	...	...
1st Class " "	2,854	1,86,308	65
2nd " "	371	28,184	75
3rd " "	1,299	88,364	68

APPENDIX XVIII.

Vital Statistics of Jammu and Kashmir Provinces for the year S. 1997-98.

Name of Province.	Population.	Births.				Deaths.				RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION			
		Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.	
		Past year.	Current year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Current year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.
Kashmir Province	19,41,102	53,463	56,237	2,774	..	38,537	39,879	1,322	..	32.72	28.97	23.60	20.54
Jammu Province	15,47,800	47,228	47,850	622	..	30,944	29,435	..	509	17.3	30.19	26.4	19.9

APPENDIX XIX

Return for Government Hospitals and Dispensaries in Jammu and Kashmir State during S. 1997-98.

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	In-door.					Total In-door.		Daily average.		Average number of stay of each in-door patient in the Hospital.	
	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Civil Medical Department, Kashmir	2,478	988	165	140	121	3,932	38.92	151.84	134.61	263.99	214.57
2. Civil Medical Department, Jammu	2,338	750	180	93	.....	3,278	3,361	95.89	105.88	212.30	200.06
3. D. J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar	1,810	225	20	108	90	2,070	2,251	87.46	104.80	15.42	17.06
4. K. E. M. Zenana Hospital, Jammu	325	130	47	8	.....	782	680	35.21	19.02	16.43	10.21
5. Zenana Hospital, Mirpur	90	2	21	2	.....	124	115	2.82	2.07	5.06	.....

APPENDIX XIX.—(concluded).

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	In-door accommodation.		Out-door.		Average days of out-door.		SURGICAL OPERATIONS.			
							Present year.		Past year.	
	Female.	Male.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Major.	Minor.	Major.	Minor.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Civil Medical Department, Kashmir	77	138	7,12,438	7,24,626	3,337.85	3,305.76	2,104	36,580	2,540	36,925
2. Civil Medical Department, Jammu	62	120	4,44,221	8,85,920	3,726.32	3,981.29	924	31,793	955	25,225
3. D. J. Zenana Hospital, Srinagar	95	.....	25,881	27,652	367.20	370.70	520	6,729	491	4,140
4. K. E. M. Zenana Hospital, Jammu	60	.....	8,465	7,747	57.16	47.49	81	217	124	857
5. Zenana Hospital, Mirpur	10	10	11,045	10,029	55.15	59.20	6	211	7	266

APPENDIX XX.

Abstract Return of Schools and Scholars in Jammu and Kashmir State, during S. 1997-98.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
SCHOOL EDUCATION														
General														
Special														
Total of Public Institutions.														
Private Institutions.														
Grand Total.														
Institutions and scholars.														
1														
Institutions { Boys Girls														
Scholars { Boys Girls														
Total														
Total														

APPENDIX

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on rolls.		Daily average attendance.		
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
2	2	Colleges ...	Boys ...	2,196	2,500	1,796	1,749
...	...		Girls ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
28	33	High Schools	Boys ...	11,984	12,193	10,386	10,729
5	5		Girls ...	1,587	1,521	1,354	.....
104	111	Middle Schools	Boys ...	20,490	21,592	17,172	17,698
39	41		Girls ...	3,900	4,020	3,442	3,792
1005	1084	Primary Schools	Boys ...	48,859	52,531	40,011	4,287
182	190		Girls ...	8,547	8,703	8,070	8,174
1	1	Normal Schools	Male ...	101	98	98	93
2	2		Female ...	41	58	26	49
153	153	Private and Indig- enous Schools.	Boys ...	2,957	2,957	2,812	2,812
...	...		Girls ...	2,596	3,167	2,273	3,010
163	167	Maktabe and Pathshalas.	Boys ...	4,796	4,964	3,954	4,072
8	8		Girls ...	338	334	242	304

XXI.

in Jammu and Kashmir State, during S. 1997-98.

Expenditure.							TOTAL EX- PENDITURE.
Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primar Schools.	N o r m a Schools	Maktabe and. Pathshahas	Inspection.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Boys	2,89,262	8,46,607	6,20,145	46,020	19,234	1,65,006	19,56,374
Girls	--	1,91,087	1,37,764	28,269	960	26,254	3,84,334

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the number of students in Technical Schools in Jammu and Kashmir State, during S. 1997-98.

Name of School				Below 10 years	Between 10 and 15 years	Between 15 to 20 years	20 and above
Srinagar Institute	14	30	100
Jammu	24	11	11
Anantnag School	5	16	5
Baramulla	23	35	15
Kishtwar	24	12	5
Bhadarwah	19	3	..
Mirpur	18	10	2
Samba	16	3	2
Total	142	120	140

APPENDIX XXIII.

Mileage of the longer roads in Jammu and Kashmir State
during S. 1997-98.

1. Motorable and metalled roads.

		(KASHMIR)	No. of miles.
Particulars of roads.			
1.	From Srinagar to Anantnag	...	34
2.	" " " Harwan	...	12
3.	" " " Nasim	...	7
4.	" " " Ganderbal	...	13
5.	" " " Badgam	...	9
6.	" " " Aerodrome	...	7
7.	" " " Tangmarg	...	24
8.	" " " Kohala	...	132
9.	" Khannabal to Banihal (Tunnel)	...	31
10.	" Anantnag " Achhabal	...	51
11.	" " " Pahalgam	...	25
12.	" Domel " Ramkot	...	11 M. 7 Ch.

} 9 miles common.

(JAMMU)

1.	From Jammu to Banihal (Tunnel)	...	138 M. 62 Ch.
2.	" " " Suchetgarh	...	18½
3.	" " " Samba	...	20 It branches off from mile 5 of Jammu-Suchetgarh road.
4.	" Suketar " Katra	...	10 M. 24 Ch.
5.	" Mirpur to Chibhian	...	11

2. Motorable but unmetalled.

(KASHMIR)

1.	From Pampur to Shopyan	...	24
2.	" Shopyan " Kulgam	...	14
3.	" Khannabal " "	...	10 (from Khannabal junction)
4.	" Shalteng " Sumbal	...	10½
5.	" Sumbal " Bandipur to Sonarwan	...	19½ + 3 = 22½
6.	" Sopore " "	...	19
7.	" Sopore " Drugmulla	...	21 M. 7 Ch.

APPENDIX XXIII—(continued).

Particulars of roads.		No. of miles
KASHMIR.		
8.	From Ganderbal to Gangangir	33
9.	„ Srinagar „ Nagam-Cherar-i-Sharif	18
10.	„ Achhabal „ Wayal	15½
11.	„ Ganderbal to Safapur	6½
(JAMMU)		
1.	From Jammu (Samba) to Kathua	30
2.	„ Jammu to Akhnoor	21
3.	„ Akhnoor „ Sadhoti	25 Transshipment on Tawi at Beripattan.
4.	„ Sadhoti „ Naushera	28
5.	„ Akhnoor „ Hamirpur Sidhar	21
6.	„ Mirpur „ Dharamsal Jhangar	32
7.	„ Dharamsal Jhangar to Kotli	29
8.	„ Kotli to Rambari	17
9.	„ Dharamsal Jhangar to Naushera	16
10.	„ Mirpur to Bhimber via Chapar	32
11.	„ Bhimber to Manawar	28
12.	„ Katra „ Reasi	17 M. 33 Ch.
13.	„ Udhampur to Ramnagar	25
14.	„ Kathua „ Basohli	27
15.	„ Batote to Bhadarwah	53

3. *Bridle Roads.*

(KASHMIR)

1.	From Anantnag to Vernag	16
2.	„ Achhabal „ Sinthan	24
3.	„ Pahalgam „ Sri Amarnath	26
4.	„ Baramulla „ Gulmarg	14 M. 3 Ch.
5.	„ Uri „ Hajipir	13

APPENDIX XXIII—(concluded).

Particulars of roads. (JILGIT) No. of miles.

1.	From Sunarwani to Burzal	...	68
2.	" Burzal " Partap-pul	...	95
3.	" Malak Kadal to Gurez	...	7½
4.	" Kanzalwan " Barai top	...	56
5.	" Gurikot to Kamri	...	48

(LADAKH)

1.	From Kargil to Skardu via Tolti	...	96½
2.	" Skardu " Khaplu	...	60
3.	" " " Sisal (Rundu road)	...	104½
4.	" " " Satpura	...	16
5.	" Kangan " Machoi	...	45
6.	" Machoi " Karakarum	...	350
7.	" Khalsi " Morai	...	60
8.	" Kargil " Leh	...	115
9.	" Leh to Khaplu (via Nobra village)	...	157

(JAMMU)

1.	From Akhnoor to Thandapani	...	32	} 14 miles common,
2.	" " " Poni	...	18	
3.	" Thandapani to Naushera	...	18	
4.	" Mirpur " Kotli via Nar	...	41	
5.	" Bhimber " Naushera	...	} 65	
6.	" Naushera " Rajouri	...		
7.	" Rajouri " Thana	...		
8.	" Bhadarwah " Basohli	...	56	
9.	" Jaurian " Manawar	...	9½	
10.	" Batote " Bhadarwah (via Khelani)	...	45	} 22 miles common up to Khelani.
11.	" " " Kishtwar (via Khelani)	...	62	
12.	" Kishtwar " Paddar Mines	...	83	
13.	" Bhadrawah " Bhella	...	22	
14.	" " " Janglewar	...	26	
15.	" Kishtwar " Sinthan pass	...	31½	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Abstract of Expenditure on Final Heads of the P. W. D. of His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, during S. 1997-98.

Serial No.	Particulars.	Original Works.	Repairs & maintenance.	Establishment.	Tools & Plant.	Miscellaneous.	Fire insurance.	Surveys.	Total sub-heads.	Credit or Debit to suspense heads.	Total or net expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Direction office	...	...	54,630	...	...	...	...	54,630	...	54,630
2	Kashmir Division	7,14,991	3,21,867	99,671	24,703	1,10,642	2,307	5,025	13,19,206	17,825	13,27,031
3	Jhelum Valley Road Division	2,27,274	2,35,346	49,459	10,473	...	...	...	5,22,552	6,505	5,29,057
4	Gilgit Division	1,17,618	1,21,676	65,826	4,453	...	2,483	...	3,12,056	590	3,12,646
5	Panthal Road Division	8,59,932	2,69,683	77,180	11,168	...	...	1,403	12,19,316	-8,233	12,11,083
6	Jammu Irrigation Division	1,69,897	2,48,882	1,26,710	2,937	...	...	...	5,48,426	-4,332	5,44,094
7	Palaces Division	1,42,368	55,346	62,124	645	...	...	...	2,60,483	-12,455	2,48,028
	Total	22,32,080	12,52,800	5,35,550	54,378	1,50,642	4,790	6,428	42,36,669	-100	42,36,569

APPENDIX XXIV-A.

APPENDIX XXIV-A.

Abstract of Receipts of the P. W. D. of His Highness' Government. Jammu Kashmir, during S. 1997-98.

Serial No.	Head of Receipt.	Kashmir Division.	J. V. Road Division.	Gilgit Division.	Banihal Road Division.	Palaces Division.	Irrigation Division.	Total.
1	Rent of buildings	83,623	5,78	78,404	11,781	367	...	1,79,968
2	Profit on sale of stores and contribution works	3,131	76	...	465	398	...	4,070
3	Sale proceeds of old materials	3,062	...	...	2,199	...	...	5,261
4	Sale of Tools and Plant	32	45	...	1,973	...	...	2,050
5	Unclaimed Deposits	—192	...	...	...	...	...	—192
6	Miscellaneous (R. & B.)	13,279	11,383	4,514	9,068	—192	4,979	43,031
7	Rent of Dak Bungalows	...	...	1,920	...	...	...	1,920
8	Sale of Buildings	5,950	...	...	144	...	...	6,074
9	Mill Rent	351	...	139	...	...	12,235	12,725
10	Water Rate (<i>abiana</i>)	29,107	...	59,257	4,15,661	5,04,025
11	Miscellaneous (Sale of water)	34	1,866	1,900

12	Water Power	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing the imposition of Income-tax Demand in Jammu and Kashmir State, during
S. 1997-98 as compared with of S. 1996-97.

Serial No.	Name of Circle.	Current Demand.		Demand of arrear cases decided in	
		1996-97.	1997-98.	1996-97.	1997-98.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Salary Circle	1,20,854 5 0	1,25,898 2 0	2,561 5 0	990 10 0
2	Srinagar City	1,39,377 0 0	1,61,906 13 0	11,145 10 0	9,586 12 0
3	Kashmir Mufassil	30,184 4 0	39,050 7 0	3,131 3 0	7,364 9 0
4	Jammu City	46,798 3 0	57,645 15 0	18,763 8 0	9,331 5 0
5	" Mufassil	22,977 5 0	16,008 9 0	3,135 3 0	410 1 0
	Total	3,60,191 1 0	4,01,178 14 0	38,736 13 0	27,683 5 0

APPENDIX XXV-A.

Statement showing receipts and refunds of Income-tax in Jammu and Kashmir State, during S. 1997-98.

Serial No.	Name of Circle.	Realizations against the cases decided in 1997-98.		Realizations against the arrear of previous year.		Total.	Refunds.
		Rs.	a. P.	Rs.	a. P.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.
1	Salary Circle	..	..	4,177	8 0	19,024 1 0	3,138 9 0
2	Srinagar City	..	..	21,244	13 0	1,13,104 12 0	4,649 1 0
3	Kashmir Mufassil	..	..	10,577	0 0	47,630 1 0	4,322 15 0
4	Jammu City	..	..	6,452	4 0	45,441 15 0	4,218 7 0
5	Jammu Mufassil	..	..	3,242	11 0	12,100 15 0	2,390 8 0
	Total	..	..	45,694	4 0	2,37,301 12 0	18,719 8 0
				1,91,607	8 0		

Add.—

(i) Deduction of Income-tax made at source from salaries and pensions as per information from Treasuries etc.

1,15,007 0 0

GRAND TOTAL 3,52,308 12 0

APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing the duty recovered on the chief commodities subjected to Customs duty during S. 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98, in Kashmir Province.

Serial No.	Name of article	D u t y.				REMARKS
		1994-95.	1995-96.	1996-97.	1997-98.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Apparel	11,617 0 0	14,541 0 0	17,932 0 0	19,373 0 0	
2	Arms and Ammunition	4,430 0 0	5,615 0 0	8,159 0 0	4,600 0 0	
3	Other building material	5,715 0 0	7,851 0 0	8,352 0 0	11,580 0 0	
4	Lime and Cement	117 0 0	169 0 0	142 0 0	....
5	Cotton raw	5,071 0 0	8,531 0 0	9,142 0 0	10,849 0 0	
6	Twist and Yarn, Foreign	3,270 0 0	2,286 0 0	1,302 0 0	2,511 0 0	
7	" " Indian	5,921 0 0	3,396 0 0	3,093 0 0	2,901 0 0	
8	Cotton Piece-goods, Foreign	1,77,726 0 0	1,63,310 0 0	1,56,349 0 0	1,06,448 0 0	
9	" " Indian	1,73,034 0 0	1,63,180 0 0	1,71,847 0 0	1,85,428 0 0	
10	Asafoetida	44 0 0	127 0 0	141 0 0	200 0 0	
11	Drugs and medicines	49,027 0 0	46,528 0 0	64,989 0 0	51,128 0 0	
12	Turmeric	8,404 0 0	9,822 0 0	12,987 0 0	11,968 0 0	

13	Dyeing material	8,125 0 0	11,180 0 0	9,388 0 0	8,108 0 0
14	Fabric manufactured	26,246 0 0	18,103 0 0	23,603 0 0	55,224 0 0
15	Coconuts	1,908 0 0	1,839 0 0	2,101 0 0	2,438 0 0
16	Potatoes	1 0 0	....	....	....
17	Fruits	7,914 0 0	9,406 0 0	10,293 0 0	12,624 0 0
18	Wheat	10,093 0 0	13,614 0 0	14,923 0 0	6,316 0 0
19	Grains and Pulses	286 0 0	249 0 0	1,851 0 0	173 0 0
20	Rice husked	202 0 0	227 0 0	320 0 0	1,405 0 0
21	Rain crops	1,948 0 0	4,715 0 0	4,166 0 0	1,455 0 0
22	Leather manufactured	17,484 0 0	22,135 0 0	15,510 0 0	21,569 0 0
23	.. unmanufactured	4,910 0 0	3,880 0 0	3,253 0 0	3,153 0 0
24	Wines including beer	28,228 0 0	27,547 0 0	38,726 0 0	44,118 0 0
25	Spirits	82,870 0 0	1,00,400 0 0	1,30,058 0 0	99,169 0 0
26	Brass and Copper	22,145 0 0	28,871 0 0	7,894 0 0	13,322 0 0
27	Iron	67,914 0 0	92,784 0 0	71,694 0 0	46,767 0 0
28	Other metals	10,596 0 0	6,278 0 0	7,561 0 0	7,458 0 0
29	Petrol	1 59,052 0 0	2,40,210 0 0	2,80,268 0 0	3,42,928 0 0
30	Kerosene	38,566 0 0	35,260 0 0	34,428 0 0	33,599 0 0
31	Other oils	16,884 0 0	37,183 0 0	21,695 0 0	11,385 0 0

APPENDIX XXVI. (concluded).

(l x v i)

Serial No.	Name of article.	Duty.								REMARKS.
		1994-95.		1995-96.		1996-97.		1997-98.		
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
32	Provisions	31,720	0 0	32,322	0 0	28,549	0 0	37,559	0 0	
33	Salt	2,54,367	0 0	2,31,960	0 0	2,72,136	0 0	3,04,421	0 0	
34	Seeds other kinds	1,939	0 0	5,618	0 0	2,602	0 0	3,267	0 0	
35	Silk manufactured, Foreign	59,513	0 0	29,101	0 0	23,311	0 0	16,908	0 0	
36	" " Indian	817	0 0	327	0 0	1,470	0 0	356	0 0	
37	Spices	17,461	0 0	18,179	0 0	12,451	0 0	16,072	0 0	
38	Stationery	18,263	0 0	19,191	0 0	14,105	0 0	16,686	0 0	
39	Sugar refined	1,45,601	0 0	4,45,575	0 0	3,06,514	0 0	2,79,844	0 0	
40	" unrefined	9,707	0 0	8,041	0 0	13,749	0 0	13,926	0 0	
41	Tea Indian	2,69,928	0 0	3,34,054	0 0	3,35,402	0 0	3,93,583	0 0	
42	" Foreign	10,909	0 0	11,653	0 0	4,742	0 0	4,810	0 0	
43	Tobacco	1,40,027	0 0	1,70,144	0 0	1,62,472	0 0	1,96,236	0 0	
44	Bon	77	0 0	69	0 0	46	0 0	123	0 0	
45	Timber	25	0 0	112	0 0	26	0 0	18	0 0	

46	Indian Flimsy goods, Foreign	—	2,00,776	0	0	1,47,834	0	0	1,07,274	0	0	1,16,984	0	0
47	" " Indian	—	8,637	0	0	8,078	0	0	8,371	0	0	14,700	0	0
48	Other Indian goods	—	21,410	0	0	27,720	0	0	24,000	0	0	42,348	0	0
49	Manufactures articles of merchandise	—	2,00,450	0	0	2,24,330	0	0	2,00,517	0	0	2,21,768	0	0
50	Other articles not mentioned above	—	14,401	0	0	12,610	0	0	9,008	0	0	4,312	0	0

APPENDIX XXVI-A

Statement showing the duty recovered on the chief commodities subjected to Customs duty during S. 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 in Jammu Province

Serial No.	Name of article.	Duty.						REMARKS.		
		1994-95.		1995-96.		1996-97.			1997-98.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
1	Apparel	39,882	0 0	28,025	0 0	24,024	0 0	12,591	0 0	
2	Arms and Ammunition	3,020	0 0	5,255	0 0	1,858	0 0	3,651	0 0	
3	Lime	1,366	0 0	1,814	0 0	775	0 0	2,219	0 0	
4	Other Building material	25,085	0 0	21,384	0 0	21,990	0 0	32,222	0 0	
5	Cotton Raw	14,595	0 0	10,660	0 0	6,971	0 0	15,108	0 0	
6	Twist and Yarn, Foreign	1,474	0 0	1,726	0 0	1,957	0 0	2,118	0 0	
7	" " Indian	14,465	0 0	12,752	0 0	10,519	0 0	14,136	0 0	
8	Cotton Piece-goods, Foreign	3,34,313	0 0	3,63,436	0 0	2,98,819	0 0	3,27,366	0 0	
9	" " Indian	2,73,818	0 0	2,88,021	0 0	2,98,577	0 0	3,54,503	0 0	
10	Asafoetida	692	0 0	663	0 0	731	0 0	557	0 0	
11	Drugs and Medicines	34,550	0 0	30,992	0 0	44,289	0 0	55,969	0 0	
12	Turmeric	17,401	0 0	23,160	0 0	22,981	0 0	23,419	0 0	
13	Dyeing Material	12,171	0 0	10,865	0 0	13,390	0 0	11,175	0 0	

14	Fibres Raw	...	7,990	0	0	7,022	0	0	7,771	0	0	4,900	0	0
15	Fibrous Manufactured	...	1,64,488	0	0	1,00,657	0	0	98,115	0	0	1,54,999	0	0
16	Coconuts	...	4,765	0	0	9,404	0	0	9,396	0	0	2,835	0	0
17	Potatoes	...	798	0	0	761	0	0	613	0	0	726	0	0
18	Fruits	...	40,429	0	0	41,769	0	0	43,090	0	0	61,389	0	0
19	Wheat	...	24,530	0	0	35,410	0	0	39,265	0	0	36,478	0	0
20	Gram and Pulses	...	17,527	0	0	22,614	0	0	17,697	0	0	8,082	0	0
21	Rice Husked	...	5,202	0	0	5,114	0	0	6,813	0	0	6,274	0	0
22	Rain Crops	...	524	0	0	245	0	0	89	0	0	1,538	0	0
23	Leather Manufactured	...	23,344	0	0	23,182	0	0	25,305	0	0	27,430	0	0
24	Leather Unmanufactured	...	2,192	0	0	4,431	0	0	3,418	0	0	5,765	0	0
25	Spirits	...	31,350	0	0	27,297	0	0	21,747	0	0	9,608	0	0
26	Beer	...	2,122	0	0	1,822	0	0	1,394	0	0	4,898	0	0
27	Brass and Copper	...	33,493	0	0	92	0	0	22,147	0	0	19,577	0	0
28	Iron	...	81,512	0	0	89,954	0	0	92,451	0	0	99,688	0	0
29	Other Metals	...	25,925	0	0	23,125	0	0	23,078	0	0	21,272	0	0
30	Petrol	...	2,86,671	0	0	3,06,662	0	0	2,97,959	0	0	3,75,227	0	0
31	Kerosene Oil	...	84,619	0	0	92,455	0	0	92,325	0	0	88,495	0	0
32	Mineral Oils	...	7,111	0	0	3,519	0	0	3,061	0	0	3,722	0	0
33	Other Vegetable Oils	...	36,220	0	0	40,366	0	0	28,510	0	0	32,198	0	0

APPENDIX XXVI-A.—(concluded).

REMARKS.

Duty.

Serial No.	Name of article.	1994-95.						1995-96.						1996-97.						1997-98.					
		Rs.		a.		P.		Rs.		a.		P.		Rs.		a.		P.		Rs.		a.		P.	
34	Provisions	9,379	0	0	0	0	0	8,495	0	0	0	0	0	9,818	0	0	0	0	0	14,709	0	0	0	0	0
35	Salt	1,85,206	0	0	0	0	0	1,81,680	0	0	0	0	0	2,13,547	0	0	0	0	0	1,86,180	0	0	0	0	0
36	Other Oil-seeds	5,683	0	0	0	0	0	6,313	0	0	0	0	0	7,914	0	0	0	0	0	8,295	0	0	0	0	0
37	Seeds other kinds	924	0	0	0	0	0	490	0	0	0	0	0	1,444	0	0	0	0	0	2,477	0	0	0	0	0
38	Silk Raw	12,822	0	0	0	0	0	5,488	0	0	0	0	0	8,677	0	0	0	0	0	7,189	0	0	0	0	0
39	Silk Manufactured, Foreign	39,537	0	0	0	0	0	20,565	0	0	0	0	0	12,685	0	0	0	0	0	9,176	0	0	0	0	0
40	" Indian	76	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	1,281	0	0	0	0	0
41	Spices	30,222	0	0	0	0	0	39,347	0	0	0	0	0	37,636	0	0	0	0	0	48,823	0	0	0	0	0
42	Stationery	43,863	0	0	0	0	0	45,785	0	0	0	0	0	38,461	0	0	0	0	0	45,551	0	0	0	0	0
43	Sugar Refined	1,55,290	0	0	0	0	0	4,93,518	0	0	0	0	0	2,32,620	0	0	0	0	0	2,37,265	0	0	0	0	0
44	Sugar Unrefined	63,254	0	0	0	0	0	46,453	0	0	0	0	0	63,215	0	0	0	0	0	94,904	0	0	0	0	0
45	Tea Indian	1,52,805	0	0	0	0	0	1,67,758	0	0	0	0	0	1,70,670	0	0	0	0	0	1,89,205	0	0	0	0	0
46	Tabacco	1,60,140	0	0	0	0	0	1,58,289	0	0	0	0	0	1,50,592	0	0	0	0	0	1,53,948	0	0	0	0	0
47	Snuff	101	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	154	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	0	0	0	0

48	Timber	—	5,222 0 0	4,741 0 0	3,430 0 0	6,068 0 0
49	Woollen Piece-goods, Foreign	—	1 17 144 0 0	97,105 0 0	57,737 0 0	89,656 0 0
50	Wool, Raw	...	51 720 0 0	36,923 0 0	23,965 0 0	43,999 0 0
51	Silver	...	27,515 0 0	29,324 0 0	36,954 0 0	8,123 0 0
52	Miscellaneous	—	2,39,961 0 0	2,34,488 0 0	2,40,664 0 0	2,53,802 0 0
53	Woollen Piece-goods, Indian	...	5,897 0 0	7,176 0 0	7,705 0 0	3,159 0 0

APPENDIX XXVII.

Statement showing the Export Duty in rupees realized during S. 1997-98
as compared with S. 1996-97.

Articles.	Kashmir.		Jammu.		Total.	
	1996-97.	1997-98.	1996-97.	1997-98.	1996-97.	1997-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fruits	1,33,267	1,04,086	20,345	14,692	1,53,613	1,18,778
Ghee	6,845	11,694	13,591	15,885	20,436	27,579
Potatoes	874	2,244	2,036	4,639	2,910	6,883
Almonds	10,062	6,154	2,960	1,188	13,022	7,342
Grains and pulse	12,982	15,567	4,040	3,527	17,022	19,094
Oil-seeds	11	40	83	172	94	212
Hides and skins	16,709	17,955	11,463	11,134	28,172	29,089
Wool raw	80	10	909	4,111	989	4,121
Miscellaneous	44	24	2,591	1,809	2,635	1,833
Total	1,80,874	1,57,774	58,018	57,157	2,38,892	2,14,931

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Statement of Octroi Duty on chief articles for S. 1996-97 and
1997-98 (Srinagar Town) in rupees.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Duty.		REMARKS.
		1996-97.	1997-98.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Grains and <i>shali</i> --	70,881	97,228	
2	Rice and Flour ..	12,216	10,663	
3	Milk ..	2,122	1,602	
4	<i>Ghee</i> and Butter ..	8,574	7,118	
5	Tea --	13	80	
6	Fish of all kinds --	1,723	1,643	
7	Fruits --	11,271	10,871	
8	Oil Cakes ..	105	110	
9	Sheep and Goats --	40,486	44,613	
10	Oil and oil-seeds ..	19,462	22,856	
11	Fowls and Poultry --	4,802	3,926	
12	Bricks ..	3,627	3,498	
13	Constructional stones --	2,750	3,289	
14	Birch Bark --	.....	--
15	Skins of Sheep and goats --	1,660	1,529	
16	Leather unmanufactured --	477	673	
17	Blankets ..	1,200	1,748	
18	<i>Charkhana</i> <i>Puttoo</i> --	1,449	2,513	
19	<i>Namdas</i> and <i>Gubbas</i> --	340	608	
20	Timber --	23,444	25,290	
21	All other goods --	34,789	36,443	

APPENDIX XXVIII-A.

Statement of Octroi Duty on chief articles for (Jammu Town)
S. 1996-97 and 1997-98.

Serial No.	Name of article.		Duty.		REMARKS.
			1996-97.	1997-98.	
			Rs.	Rs.	
1	Grains	--	19,634	18,471	
2	Ghee	--	21,358	21,755	
3	Fruits	--	8,524	7,879	
4	Milk	--	1,844	1,493	
5	Sweets	--	1,589	1,459	
6	Bricks	--	5,069	3,334	
7	Timber	--	7,532	8,766	
8	Gur	--	901	1,246	
9	Drugs	--	1,545	1,301	
10	Raw leather including hides and skins	--	968	693	
11	Piece-goods	--	1,310	1,711	
12	Miscellaneous	--	8,976	8,840	

as compared with 8.1996-97.

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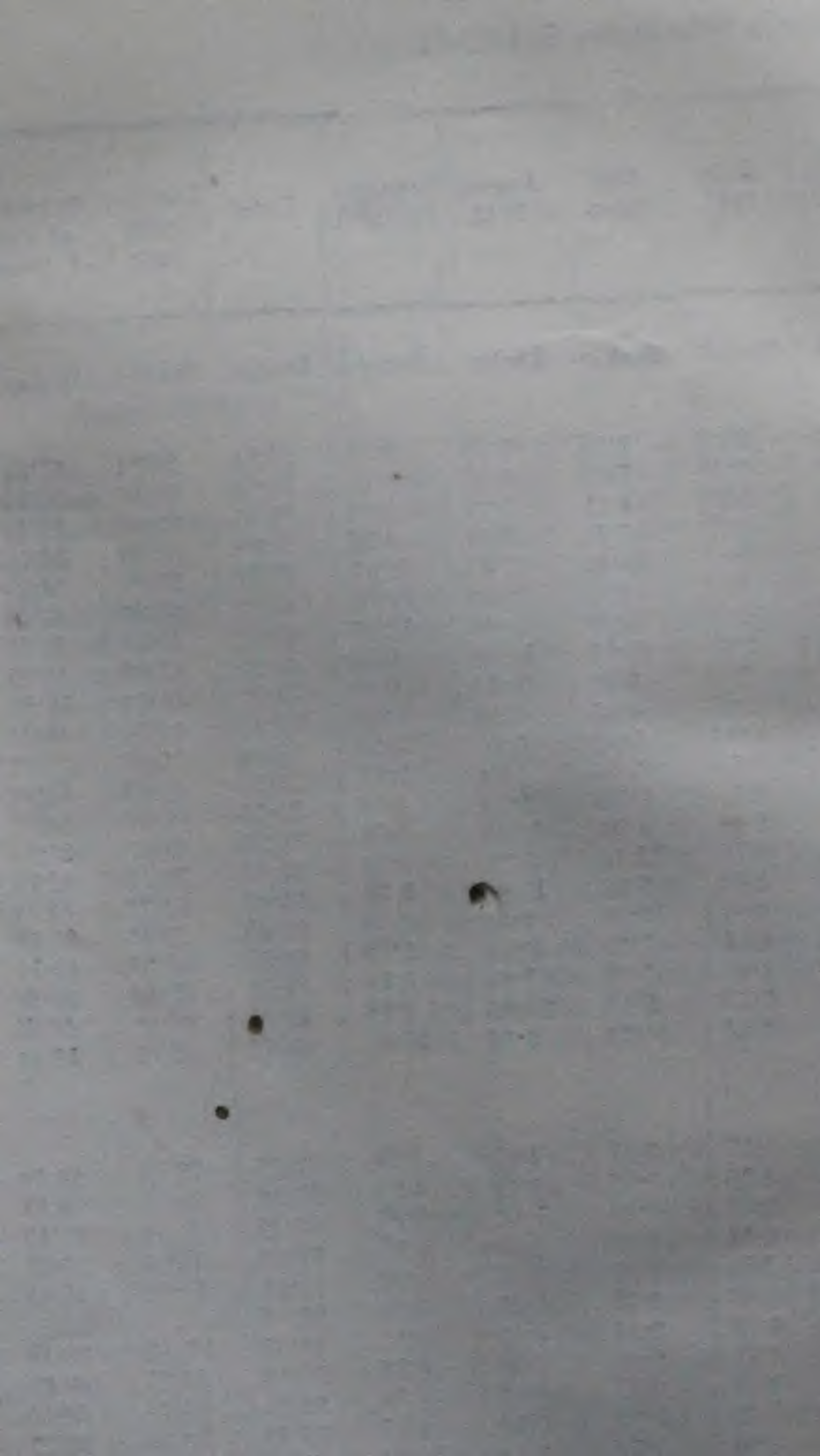
Statement showing the monthly Rainfall recorded in

Station.	October 1940.	Novem- ber 1940.	Decem- ber 1940	January 1941.	February 1941.	March 1941.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Jammu Province.						
Jammu	Nil.	0.09	0.04	3.19	0.55	0.86
Akhnoor	Nil.	Nil.	0.12	2.94	0.51	1.78
Sri Ranbirsinghpura	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1.99	0.42	0.56
Samba	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3.61	1.00	0.57
Riasi	0.23	Nil.	0.23	4.47	1.40	4.00
Rampur (Rajouri)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	4.16	2.12	3.10
Gulabgarh	Nil.	0.43	0.52	6.90	3.52	4.21
Udhampur	0.51	Nil.	0.13	3.38	1.10	1.84
Ramnagar	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3.54	0.95	1.99
Ramban	0.50	Nil.	0.50	4.92	2.02	5.27
Kishtwar	Nil.	1.20	1.83	1.70	2.20	3.60
Bhadarwah	Nil.	Nil.	1.52	4.34	2.20	5.11
Chenani	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5.38	1.67	Nil.
Mirpur	0.18	Nil.	0.50	1.15	1.43	1.51
Kotli	Nil.	0.27	Nil.	2.55	1.67	2.61
Bhimber	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2.60	1.14	1.72
Naushera	0.73	Nil.	Nil.	1.32	1.32	2.53
Kathua	Nil.	0.02	0.45	2.44	0.26	1.17
Jasmergarh	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3.28	0.45	1.19
Basohli	Nil.	Nil.	1.00	3.07	0.78	1.54
Poonch	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3.08	3.57	4.19
Kashmir Province.						
Srinagar	0.32	0.51	0.35	2.11	2.36	4.09
Pulwama (Awantipura)	0.44	0.46	0.06	1.72	4.63	7.36
Anantnag	0.43	Nil.	0.46	3.53	1.62	3.99
Kulgam	1.00	0.80	1.00	4.26	2.30	7.44
Daroo	0.45	Nil.	0.55	4.20	3.05	7.90
Malshahibagh	....	....	0.36	3.45	2.12	3.85
Baramulla	0.24	0.91	0.32	0.99	3.08	5.71
Langet	1.47	Nil.	0.30	3.30	3.25	6.11
Sopore	0.40	0.67	Nil.	2.52	2.34	5.43
Uttarmachipura	0.25	Nil.	0.20	3.78	3.74	6.87
Sri Pratapsinghpura	0.20	Nil.	0.20	2.00	2.11	1.15
Gulmarg	....	....	Closed for winter months			
Muzaffarabad	0.24	0.65	0.33	1.93	2.91	5.16
Karnah	0.69	Nil.	1.43	2.38	2.27	7.17
Uri	1.93	0.61	0.23	2.60	3.23	6.22
Gilgit	0.10	0.20	Nil.	Nil.	0.04	2.21
Gurez	4.75	0.11	1.08	6.38	2.38	5.89
Astore	....	....	0.07	1.04	0.69	7.83
Bunji	....	....	....	Nil.	Nil.	1.85
Leh	Nil.	0.01	0.22	0.39	0.03	0.31
Skardu	Nil.	0.16	Nil.	0.66	0.65	2.17
Kargil	Nil.	Nil.	0.07	1.14	1.38	6.85
Drass	0.25	0.48	0.46	2.06	4.56	9.24
Sonamarg	0.61	0.96	2.30	13.97	6.95	21.13

XXX.

Jammu and Kashmir State during S. 1997-98.

April 1941.	May 1941.	June 1941.	July 1941.	August 1941.	Septem- ber 1941.	Total.	Total of past year.	Averages of past 5 years.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
0.08	0.10	2.09	9.01	3.63	8.20	24.84	26.31	37.01
Nil.	0.20	3.58	7.05	6.52	8.15	30.85	26.50	33.19
Nil.	0.33	1.94	4.31	3.71	2.51	15.77	23.09	31.12
Nil.	Nil.	3.63	9.59	6.22	4.26	28.88	34.54	33.12
Nil.	0.67	1.23	10.49	17.49	12.43	52.64	52.79	54.81
0.50	1.28	4.11	11.82	10.69	11.04	48.82	37.87	53.68
Nil.	0.27	0.80	9.70	10.64	12.17	49.46	45.27	53.63
0.30	0.30	3.20	10.82	13.22	5.50	40.30	47.68	51.12
0.73	0.98	5.29	9.01	10.15	6.53	39.03	48.03	59.10
0.69	1.00	2.85	4.65	2.13	8.66	33.18	43.20	44.41
2.00	0.80	0.51	0.80	0.40	3.30	19.24	25.96	33.02
2.20	4.10	1.07	3.84	0.04	3.97	28.39	40.45	40.81
Nil.	2.30	0.56	9.35	8.31	5.69	33.26	46.98	24.02
Nil.	0.23	2.02	4.94	10.59	7.78	30.33	28.45	26.84
1.22	1.52	4.19	12.46	5.79	9.65	41.93	32.65	42.29
Nil.	Nil.	2.81	7.58	11.20	8.30	35.43	25.77	31.88
Nil.	1.47	2.94	13.53	9.56	6.06	39.46	31.47	33.28
Nil.	0.77	4.04	7.70	8.46	3.02	28.33	42.38	40.10
Nil.	Nil.	5.43	7.19	7.24	3.38	28.16	37.56	39.25
Nil.	0.36	3.73	8.13	21.68	3.88	43.85	56.16	56.87
1.87	1.63	6.55	10.24	6.75	10.99	48.85	53.63	59.44
1.79	1.33	0.17	3.27	1.41	3.29	21.10	23.04	24.70
1.05	2.24	1.70	1.37	1.10	4.90	27.12	24.01	18.93
3.19	1.53	0.62	2.18	1.00	6.87	25.42	10.90	22.29
1.67	0.58	0.54	2.09	1.18	10.07	32.93	28.42	30.59
2.70	2.45	Nil.	4.00	0.30	13.80	39.40	42.22	43.61
1.72	1.36	0.56	2.72	0.83	3.38	20.05	..	..
2.71	2.15	0.92	2.14	0.63	3.57	24.37	37.27	38.18
4.97	3.05	1.90	2.05	1.30	4.35	32.35	35.77	40.67
3.25	1.48	1.17	3.12	0.45	4.38	25.31	26.77	26.10
5.24	3.24	1.80	2.70	0.92	4.17	32.91	33.99	35.27
0.62	1.13	0.04	1.52	3.48	30.54	42.99	18.65	26.61
1.30	2.44	3.51	13.05	1.83	8.55	15.50	16.39	13.74
2.46	3.62	2.77	2.51	0.92	4.06	45.60	41.48	59.87
4.11	3.04	1.97	4.61	3.12	4.28	32.70	41.56	50.86
1.03	0.27	0.05	0.50	0.60	8.57	37.69	40.20	45.91
3.44	1.83	1.25	4.53	0.06	0.79	5.25	5.82	6.41
3.53	1.79	0.30	0.02	1.72	5.63	38.98	50.69	58.07
0.76	0.49	0.85	0.53	2.89	3.49	22.07	..	..
0.14	0.79	0.10	0.27	0.40	0.83	8.71	..	..
1.81	1.11	0.01	0.80	0.09	0.76	3.20	4.49	3.30
2.05	2.72	Nil.	Nil.	0.18	2.74	9.49	4.29	5.51
6.89	4.84	0.04	0.10	Nil.	1.62	15.23	6.63	11.28
10.94	11.59	2.01	8.62	2.24	3.22	32.14	28.49	32.02
					14.92	105.34	79.75	69.70





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